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EUROPE.

Letters from Our Correspondents in London, Madrid and Florence.

Our Relations with England---Effects of Mr. Sumner's Speech.

The Warwickshire Scandal---Sad Revelations.

Important and Interesting Debates in the Spanish Cortes.

The Sub-Alpine Tunnel and the Suez Canal.

The subjoined letters from our European correspondents present an interesting summary of political, social and industrial affairs in the old world.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Debate on the Irish Church Bill—Summary of the Views of Leading Statesmen on the Question—Sharp Debate on the Maynooth Endowment Clause.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 8, 1869.

THE CHURCH BILL.

Every day shows that the Church bill, acceptable as it may be to Irish Catholics, is but a small installment of what will satisfy Ireland. The land is the real question. The Catholics, four-fifths of the Irish people, own barely one-seventh of the land. The people have never consented to its alienation. Every acre of it has been confiscated, much of it three times over, by the enemy. The landlord is therefore looked upon as an usurper, a holder of stolen property, as one who has no rights save by sufferance. The county of Ireland where most landlords and agents are shot is just the most popular in Ireland—"gallant Tipperary." When a tenant suffers eviction in any other part, or even has his rent unduly raised, the people say, "They wouldn't dare do that in Tipperary." A letter from Skibbereen will show the panic that exists among the Protestants:

"A most melancholy occurrence has happened in this town. A pious, good, evangelical curate, with a sickly wife and ten children, has been placed in Osborne's Lunatic Asylum. Mr. GLADSTONE's nefarious Church bill preyed on his mind, and finally it gave way. Ireland is in a fearful state, the Papists looking to have all the land divided among them, and Protestants to be turned out of Ireland. Protestants are irritated, and determined not to yield their rights in religion without a struggle. If the bill passes, we shall have a civil war."

Absurd as it may seem, the Protestants openly threaten rebellion if the Disestablishment is carried, and since they mobbed the Prince, and two of them were shot at Derry, they do not feel better about it.

While Mr. GLADSTONE believes that the disestablishment of the Church will console and pacify Catholic Ireland, because he is a churchman with strong convictions, and knows how he would feel under like circumstances, Mr. BRIGHT, who, according to the *John Bull*, is not even a Christian, as he was never baptized, thinks less of that measure, and more of his own project of land reform. He said:

"It is a kind of case which ought to make thoughtful men think more, which ought to make us ask ourselves whether there is not something in the past policy of the Imperial Parliament toward Ireland which is wrong and which requires a patient and resolute remedy. [Hear, hear.] There is no country in the world in the same condition as Ireland. You cannot find any other country of Europe in which a similar state of things exists. You must ask yourselves why there is in Ireland a state of things so different from any which exist elsewhere. We know that the people of Ireland have many virtues. We all acknowledge that. They have many virtues; vast numbers of them are unconnected with crime of any kind; vast numbers of them are disconnected with violence of any kind, and yet it is a fact that throughout the country the malady pervades vast districts in which the people are hostile to the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and the social system under which they live."

And then he quoted from a speech on the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, of which I remember sending you some account, in which he appealed to Mr. DISRAELI and Mr. GLADSTONE, to the leaders of both parties, and said:

"'If you sit on these benches and profess to be statesmen, and if you see this condition of Ireland, and year after year you suspend the Constitution, and yet have nothing to propose, no remedy to offer, then,' I said, 'you are clerks, and not statesmen.' You should come down from the high position which you occupy, and you should acknowledge that the great Irish question is one with which you are powerless to deal. * * But I say that the time has come when acts of constant repression in Ireland are unjust and evil, and that no more acts of repression should ever pass this House unless attended with acts of a remedial and consoling nature. I would not for a moment sit on these benches, as a member of this Government and agree to any of those measures which are hinted at by the gentlemen opposite, if I did not feel that, at the same time, we are honestly and energetically offering to Parliament propositions which we believe will, in time, effect a great and salutary change in Ireland. For once—for the only time in the history of the union between Great Britain and Ireland—there is a Parliament which is willing to do justice to Ireland. Whether it be on the question of religious equality, or whether it be with regard to the security of the property of the tenantry, or whether it be with regard in some degree to the restoration of a native proprietary in Ireland, I believe at this moment a Parliament is assembled which is anxious, as I believe it is able, to do greater justice than any previous Parliament has done. I believe the policy of our law with regard to land in Ireland has been destructive and fatal to the true interests of the landlords. Your present condition shows it: it would have been better for you fifty years ago to have lost half of your estates if by that means you could have given content to the people and security to the remaining half."

If you have not anticipated me by the publication of some portion of this debate, you will, I hope, permit me to give you a few more of its more salient passages. Lord J. MANNERS, replying to Mr. BRIGHT, said:

"I have received information from Ireland, which, I may assume, others are in possession of, that this terrible system of secret violence and assassination has passed out of the domain of pure agrarian violence and complaint. It is now a lamentable fact, as indisputable as it is lamentable, that it has entered into every relation between employer and employed. I believe that now in certain districts in Ireland there is no tenant-farmer, however humble, who can dare dismiss for any cause, however just, a plowboy or a hind; there is no railway manager who can venture to dismiss a porter; there is no tradesman in a small town who can dare dismiss an assistant; there is no employer of labor in certain districts of Ireland who can dismiss any one of the people whom he employs without fear of personal injury."

Mr. GLADSTONE, admitting that the state of things was as described, and saying that the constabulary had been concentrated in certain districts, added:

"We desire, if possible, to bring about a state of confidence and loyalty in Ireland in lieu of that state which now prevails, a state where confidence is almost absent, and where—I will not say loyalty is absent—for it would be a gross injustice to a very large portion of the population to say so, [hear, hear,] but where among a part of that population—through misfortune, possibly, rather than through fault—loyalty is undoubtedly wanting, and among another part it has cooled to a point far different from what we regard as the healthy frame of mind for a subject of the British throne."

Sir T. BATESON had little confidence in Mr. GLADSTONE or his measures. He said:

"Only the other day a friend in Tipperary told him that just as the right honorable gentleman was on the eve of becoming a Cabinet Minister he denounced the Irish landlords as aliens and foreigners; that speech was reproduced in the Tipperary *Free Press*, and within one week from its appearance Mr. BAKER was foully murdered within a stone's-throw of his hall-door. A Roman Catholic proprietor was told by his Roman Catholic tenants that they felt themselves hardly dealt by, and on inquiring the reason, they answered it was notorious Mr. BRIGHT was going to give the land of the Protestant proprietors to their Roman Catholic tenants, and they thought it hard that because they happened to have a Roman Catholic landlord they should not be treated with the same generosity."

Mr. CONNOLLY said:

"It might be no matter for panic with the right honorable gentleman opposite, but it was matter of panic to those who lived in the County of Westmeath, who could not tell their friends from their foes, nor say whether the man they met in the market-place was not their deadliest enemy. That was a frightful state of things for a civilized country, and almost amounted to a practical absence of government. Those miscreants wished to drive out the present proprietors by means of terror; and sensible men charged with the responsibilities of government ought to meet terror by terror, and put them down by the strong arm of the law."

And then, Mr. O'DONOGHUE, with his happy faculty of seeing the rosy side of things, and in any case taking them easy, said:

"The fact was that, taken as a whole, Ireland was never more tranquil, property never more secure, rents never more punctually paid, and it would be just as logical to infer the condition of England from the Sheffield outrages, as the condition of Ireland from a few isolated crimes. He held in his hand a paper which showed that Ireland need not fear comparison on the score of crime with England at all events. From the judicial statistics for 1867, which he found in the library that evening, it appeared that of offences against property there was a much smaller number in Ireland than in a corresponding portion of the population in England; and with regard to cases of murder, shooting at with intent, and attempts to do grievous bodily harm, the Irish statistics were more favorable than the English."

And this was at the close of a long debate which was opened by Mr. GRAVES, of Liverpool, who said:

"They could well imagine how the proceedings at Cork would be exaggerated in America, and if there were no other side of the question presented to the Irish there, the flames of Fenianism in that country might be again kindled, and lead to results such as it would be painful for us to contemplate. Without going further into detail as to the number of murders which had occurred, the number of threatening notices which had been received, and the number of agrarian offences of a greater or in minor character which had been committed, he must say that to his mind Ireland at this moment presented a darker picture than he had known it to present at any former period within his experience. They found that crime was unrepressed and that the law was defied in the most open manner. In no one of the recent cases of assassination had the murderer been brought to justice. It was enough for him to say that there was a most uneasy feeling in Ireland—that property was regarded as to some extent insecure, and life was believed to be still more insecure. In point of fact there was a general feeling of alarm and consternation among the better classes, who did not very well see what was to be the result if the present lawlessness were not put an end to."

Do you wonder that, even in the country itself you meet with the most opposite facts and opinions, and that every one tells you how impossible it is for you to arrive at any correct idea of the condition of Ireland?

The Disestablishment bill has gone merrily through the Committee, and the House has good hopes of long holidays. Mr. DISRAELI offered but a jaunty and jocular sort of opposition to the overruling and impracticable majority against him, keeping his own party in hand, and drawing down laughter and cheers from both sides of the House. He never made neater speeches than now that he is relieved from the responsibilities of power. Mr. HARDY, Mr. NEWDEGATE and the Irish Tories are the only ones that offer serious opposition. The entire Tythe Rent charge, in spite of the opposition of Mr. FAWCETT and a few economists, has been given to the landlords by an unusually large majority. This is a direct bribe for their support—a present of some hundred thousands a year, on the principle of "to him that hath shall be given." But if the landlords are now bribed to disestablish the Church, their turn is coming.

A SHARP DEBATE.

One of the sharpest debates was on the Maynooth Endowment clause of the bill. Mr. WHALLEY, who goes for GLADSTONE and disestablishment, and was reëlected on that condition, led the opposition to Maynooth. He could swallow anything but taking the property of the Irish Church, and handing it over to Rome and the Jesuits. Giving £300,000 to Maynooth outright would leave Popery without control. "The people of this country," he said, "had never been remarkable for great quickness of intelligence," which was a very proper thing to say of those who send Whalleys to Parliament. Mr. NEWDEGATE said he had tried to support Mr. WHALLEY in his war upon Maynooth and Popery in general, but "he had found it utterly hopeless and useless, and the result of that gentleman's advocacy of the Protestant question had been to bring it into total disrepute." At this all the Liberals and Papists roared with laughter. Mr. WHALLEY was not to be put down in that way. He had been "content to enjoy Mr. NEWDEGATE's affectation of superiority and supremacy." Mr. NEWDEGATE had told him that he would make himself ridiculous in opposing Maynooth, and that

"Such was the organization of the Press by the Roman Catholic Party—that such was the influence of that party in the gallery, that it was not possible for any one to place himself in the prominent position of the advocate of Protestant principles without bringing down upon himself ridicule, and subjecting himself to being misrepresented and misreported, and that, in order to protect himself from being so misrepresented and misreported, he had been compelled to engage certain of the occupants of the gallery to take special notes of his speeches."

There were other protests against this section of the bill. It was the endowment of Maynooth, the education of Popish priests, the endowment of Popery out of the funds of the Protestant Church. Had honorable gentlemen considered what a grievous blow and heavy discouragement this would be to Protestantism all over the world? But all these appeals and protests were of no avail. The Presbyterians wanted their share, Catholics and Liberals voted with them in a solid phalanx, Archbishop MANNING may have been in the lobby, and the vote was, yeas 324, nays 196—128 majority. MONADNOCK.

Labors of the Ministry—The Case of the Mayor of Cork—England and America—The Financial Market and American Securities—The Pacific Railroad—The Warwickshire Scandal—Court Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 12, 1869.

One of those unknown shoals which beset the track of every Ministry, and very often end in its total wreck, has just been safely passed by Mr. GLADSTONE and his colleagues. The unforeseen must always be the greatest dread of statesmen—not the danger which is threatened by foes, but the accidents which suddenly surprise and baffle all parties alike. Your readers may remember that in the Winter of 1867 Mr. DISRAELI's friends seemed secure of at least an average term of office. The Reform question was settled, and the "Whigs were dished." There was no cause likely to afford a rallying ground for the shattered and demoralized Liberals. They were dissatisfied with themselves and with their leader, and profoundly hopeless concerning their prospects. But a white squall burst out of a clear sky. One evening three or four Irishmen wheeled a barrel of gunpowder against the wall of a prison in which some Fenians were confined. The match was applied and there was a great explosion; some people were killed and many more hurt. The shock extended far beyond the immediate vicinity of the prison. It brought up once more the wrongs of Ireland. Mr. GLADSTONE saw in the incident his long looked-for opportunity. That barrel of gunpowder blew up the Disraeli Administration, and lifted Mr. GLADSTONE into power. If Fenian convicts have since been released, with what some call recklessness, and all agree in considering generosity, perhaps the act of mercy may be regarded as an evidence of Mr. GLADSTONE's gratitude toward the Brotherhood.

But by a curious freak of fate, Fenianism was very nearly playing the same kind turn for Mr. DISRAELI which it played for Mr. GLADSTONE a year and a half ago. Mr. GLADSTONE set some Fenians free. The first thing they did was to have a dinner and spend an hour or two in reviling the British Government, and threatening to bring it down with a crash about the ears of its admirers. This was awkward, but an important civic functionary, the Mayor of Cork, made matters worse by spouting a torrent of sedition, and using language which seemed to be intended to incite the Fenians to assassinate Prince ARTHUR, at that moment traveling in Ireland. To let this go on was to abandon the duties of Government, and yet what was to be done? The Mayor could not be removed by any summary process. He swore he would not resign. Literally he swore. Mr. MAGUIRE, the member for Cork, was very anxious to induce the Mayor to retire. He (MAGUIRE) went down to the House one night and telegraphed to the Mayor, "Pray resign, and let me know at once." He began to make a speech, and while he was still at it a telegram was handed to him. He obtained permission of the House to read it, fully expecting that he would be able to state that Mr. O'SULLIVAN had committed happy dispatch. He looked at the telegram, and with a disappointed countenance went on with his remarks. A brother member, to whom Mr. MAGUIRE showed the message, assured me that it ran thus: "O'SULLIVAN to MAGUIRE. You be d—d." No wonder that the member for Cork was disappointed in his friend the Mayor. The answer was not by any means what he had expected.

Everybody could now perceive that there was much mischief behind this apparently paltry affair. In order to remove the Mayor it was actually necessary to bring in a special act of Parliament, to summon witnesses from Ireland, engage counsel to plead at the bar—in short, to set in motion a piece of machinery big enough to crush a whole town. While this was being done, the Government was sinking rapidly in the estimation of the Irish people. Mr. GLADSTONE and his colleagues were persecuting a patriot. Was this the behavior to be expected from them after all their promises to redress Irish wrongs? Great meetings were got up at Cork to express sympathy with the Mayor. One day 5,000 persons met together to denounce the course of the Administration, and to assure the Mayor of their support. At last the day came, yesterday, when the Mayor was to appear in person at the Bar of the House. I met an official friend going down to the House, and he was evidently uneasy. "No one can tell," he said, "what a wretched business like this may end in. The Mayor may make a seditious speech at the very Bar of the House—may defy us all, Speaker included, in the name of Fenians and Ireland. We may pass the bill and remove him, but that will not be the last of him we may be sure. He will be a martyr, and may set an agitation afloat which will reach from one end of Ireland to the other." Everyone was nervous and unhappy. The House was crowded with spectators, all eagerly expecting "something" to happen—they knew not what. We live in times when a little spark may set fire to the train.

Imagine, then, the relief of the Ministry when Mr. MAGUIRE pulled from his pocket a letter from the refractory Mayor, this time not consigning him to an evil fate, but pledging his word to send his resignation without delay. Mr. GLADSTONE visibly drew a long breath. Just as the drama was beginning to be of absorbing interest it came to an end. The chief actor refused to go on. Whether the Mayor grew frightened at the last moment, or whether he merely yielded to the solicitations of his friends, no one knows. Certain it is that he all at once turned tail and ran away. Everything was ready for a display such as few obscure individuals have the chance of enjoying. Mr. O'SULLIVAN was the man of the hour. He might have gone back to Ireland the idol of the people if he had only bearded the British Lion as represented by the Speaker of the House of Commons. His timidity caused him to lose his chance. Perhaps, however, his resignation was only a statagem designed to lead the enemy into trouble. Mr. O'SULLIVAN may have a plan already laid too deep for the hazy British intellect to penetrate. This is more probable than that an advocate of the Fenians should have his "heart turned to water," as the natives say in India, by the very sight of the Houses of Parliament.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

This interlude has only served to show how fully charged the political atmosphere is with electricity. We are on the verge of troubles of some kind, domestic or foreign—that belief is firmly implanted in the minds of all classes and all parties. Is it to be Ireland or the United States? No one looks forward to a war with the United States *immediately*, but during the last week or two, the conviction that "it has got to come" has been growing stronger and stronger. It is not alone Mr. SUMNER's speech which has created this feeling, but the assurances we receive from independent sources that Mr. SUMNER does but repeat the sentiments and wishes of the American people. When the NEW-YORK TIMES tells us this, we know that we are not listening to a journal crazy with a stupid and ignorant hatred of Great Britain, but able to form a calm and collected judgment. Testimony of this kind makes us look across the Atlantic for the storm-clouds. The *Alabama* claims may not be very dangerous in themselves. But suppose another Captain WILKES should take it into his head to stop a British mail steamer, or any other vessel? Would the present state of feeling in the United States be favorable to such a settlement of the difficulty as was arrived at in the *Trent* case? In a word, would America be in a mood to apologize to England? In some such event as this lies the possibility of a rupture between the two countries. When two nations are being hounded on to war a pretext for breaking the peace is never wanting.

Of course the first effect of all this uncertainty is to send down five-twenties in the English market. Some of the commercial writers in this country are loud in their expressions of dissatisfaction at the confidence shown in these securities by a large section of the public. The *Times'* City article reproaches the English people for voluntarily taking a large share of the American debt upon their own shoulders. "Do you suppose you will ever get back a penny of your money?" the writer asks in effect. "The moment you have bought up five-twenties, the Americans will find some excuse for quarreling with England, and the bonds will be repudiated." These are not the words of the *Times'* City article, but it is what the actual words come to. But when we remember—as every one does remember—that this very writer has always been a bitter enemy of United States securities, and that he did more than any other man to "float" the Confederate loan—not entirely from disinterested motives, as some have stated—the effect of his warning is naturally much diminished. During the rebellion the English people were assured almost every week in the City article of the *Times* that the only American security worth investing in was the Confederate loan. That was certain to pay. Those who bought the loan know better now. But the *Times* writer does not know any better. He continues to depreciate United States securities whenever he is permitted to have a chance.

It must, however, of necessity happen that the prospect of a rupture with the United States will cause a great decline in the value of the bonds. There has been no such decline at present, which is the best proof that could be given that the people here do not believe there will be war. It will not come just yet. As a faithful correspondent, it is my duty to tell you that no one is looking forward to the arrival of Mr. MOTLEY with any anxiety, indeed with very little interest. His message being known beforehand, and the answer to it having been decided on, he will be coldly received. If he desire to carry out Mr. SUMNER's suggestions he will be promptly and firmly met with a refusal. This is not the state of affairs that any one can desire to see existing. But the English have got it into their heads that they are being very unjustly used by the Americans, and at present they will not budge an inch from the position they have taken up. If any American replies, "then there must be war," he brings us back to the point from which we started. I cannot make out what either nation can possibly gain by such a war; but then great nations do not always go to war for the sake of gain.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The completion of the Pacific Railroad is an achievement upon which every one is ready to congratulate the American people. It is admitted to be one of the greatest engineering works yet remaining to be carried out—there is nothing to be done on the same scale in this part of the world. "The extension of the Union," says one writer, "from the Atlantic to the Pacific becomes for the first time a distinct reality, and unless its inhabitants yield to a foolish ambition for expansion in a lateral as well as a longitudinal direction, they will have plenty to do for generations to come in filling up the vast outlines of their Empire." When we have made our tunnel under the sea between France and England, and the two countries are once more connected together, we, too, may think we have accomplished an ambitious design. That it will be done some day is now most probable. The Emperor is more inclined to favor the project of a bridge across the channel. Fancy a bridge about twenty-six miles long, over an agitated sea! Engineers say that both bridge and tunnel are perfectly practicable, but the tunnel would probably be likely to last longer when built. The scheme is already prepared—all that is wanted to make a beginning with it being money. At present there is no chance for new speculations. People have never recovered from the effects of the panic of 1866. The Anglo-French tunnel must therefore remain for the present a mere dream.

THE WARWICKSHIRE SCANDAL.

The "Warwickshire Scandal," concerning which rumor has been busily engaging her tongue, is so bad a business that it would be affectation to pretend ignorance of it. The whole story is now certain to come out in the Divorce Court, and more than one noble family will be compromised by the disclosures. Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT, the tenth baronet of his house, belongs to one of the best families in Warwickshire. His beautiful house and estate at Stratford-on-Avon, called Walton d'Evile, must be known to many readers who have traveled in that part of England. His wife was lately confined, and during her illness admitted that her husband was not the father of her child. She named two gentlemen of high social position as her paramours, and since then it has been discovered that she might have entended this list. The lady was one of the beautiful Misses MONCRIEFFE, consequently she is sister to Lady DUDLEY and the Duchess of ATHOLE, two of the most lovely women of the time. The revelations which are to be made must be a grievous sorrow to these families. Moreover, another sister of Lady MORDAUNT was just about to be married. The MONCRIEFFE family will, it is said, seek to prove that Lady MORDAUNT is not in her right mind, and her conduct renders that a credible explanation. She was the youngest daughter but one of a family distinguished for its great alliances, and she is gifted beyond almost any of the others.

THE COURT.

Yesterday the Queen came to London and held a drawing-room. She remained about an hour, receiving the ladies who desired to be presented to her, and then left the Princess LOUISE to act Royalty to the rest. Among the New-York ladies who were presented were Miss JEANIE FIELD, Mrs. WILLIAM HENRY MCVICKAR, Miss MCVICKAR and Miss EDITH MCVICKAR. These ladies were presented by the Countess of CLARENDON, in the absence of Mrs. REVERDY JOHNSON. Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON has been suffering from a bad cold lately. He makes his appearance in *Punch* to-day, together with the typical "Yankee," who offers Mr. JOHNSON a dish of humble pie for John Bull to eat. "No," says Mr. JOHNSON. "I have dined with him a good deal lately, and I am sure he will never eat *that!*" Talking of caricatures, do not miss the sketch of Earl GREY in this week's *Vanity Fair*. It is admirable. L.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The Debates on the Constitution—Another Great Orator Developed—Thrilling Souvenirs of the Inquisition—The Separation of Church and State—Impotent Fury of the Clergy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Monday, May 10, 1869.

The religious debates in the Cortes have been at last brought to a conclusion, after having occupied that body a fortnight and elicited nearly one hundred speeches, good and bad. The form of the article on religion as it first stood in the project of the Constitution, has been adopted without modification. In one sense, therefore, it would seem that the proceedings of the last couple of weeks have been so much time lost, and the multitude of speeches delivered so many idle words, but this is not so. Those speeches have served to thoroughly ventilate the most important question which can occupy human attention, and to demonstrate the real sentiments of the Spanish people on the subject of the Catholic religion. Liberty of worship has found many earnest advocates, and speeches of such men as Castelar, Pi Margall, Garrido, Moret y Prendergast, Garcia Ruis, Echegaray, and others, are worthy of being handed down to future generations, not merely as models of eloquence, but as examples of liberality and enlightened patriotism. The superstition and intolerance which have held uncontrolled sway over Spain for so many centuries, and retarded her material as well as intellectual progress, have received a check, and the principle of religious liberty, if it has not received its full extension, has at least been assigned a definitive place in her Constitution. Now it is no longer forbidden to Spaniards to change their religion, or to shape their conduct according to the rigid tenets of Catholicity. They are left free to adopt or reject them as they think best.

The question of the union of Church and State has been most ably argued, but it has ended as it was expected it would, in the State Church being rendered an integral part of the new Constitution. Catholicism is to continue the religion of the State, and the latter binds itself to support its worship and clergy. This obligation has hitherto cost the country upward of $10,000,000 per annum—an enormous sum when we take into consideration the poverty of the country and the fact that it is wrung from the hard earnings of the working classes.

The religious discussions terminated at a late hour on Wednesday night, after three speeches of remarkable interest. A young deputy, Señor ECHEGARAY, successfully tilted his maiden lance against the dragon of religious unity. He demonstrated, in the most forcible and eloquent manner, how opposed it was to every natural principle, and the sanguinary consequences that resulted from the attempts made at various epochs to forcibly impose it upon nations. At a single effort this gifted young Deputy raised himself to the position of the second, if not, indeed, the first, orator of Spain; for there has been since much difference of opinion as to whether he or CASTELAR is best entitled to hold that rank. At all events, he electrified the Chamber by the force and elegance of his language, the extent of his acquirements, the peculiarly happy character of his illustrations and the air of deep conviction and earnestness which pervaded his discourse. With such guides and orators as CASTELAR and ECHEGARAY, there is no fear of the Spanish nation again turning back to the intolerance of the past. When Señor ECHEGARAY concluded his speech he received an ovation similar to that which was accorded to CASTELAR after his magnificent and improvised reply to Canon MANTEROLA, and like him he has since been forwarded felicitations from all parts of the country. ECHEGARAY treated of religious liberty, first, in its relation to the revolution of September; secondly, from a rational, and thirdly, from a political point of view. He said that to defend religious liberty it is not necessary to attack any religion. This offered a contrast to CASTELAR's late speech, which was a fierce onslaught against Catholicism; but then CASTELAR found his justification in the fact that he was replying to one of the most conceited and arrogant champions of Catholic intolerance, a man who spoke of the Inquisition as a "respectable tribunal," and who, if he had it in his power, would compel the whole world to follow the religion of which he is a minister.

The Catholic clergy of Spain, represented by such men as MANTEROLA, are very different to the liberal-minded and order-loving Catholic clergy of the United States and Great Britain, and the masses here cannot be compared to the Catholics of countries like our own, where they form a very numerous and respectable body of the community and lend their willing aid to the development of free institutions. Some years hence, when the great principles of freedom of thought, freedom of the Press, and freedom of religion shall have leavened themselves into the fabric of Spanish society, there is no question that the Catholics of Spain will be worthy to take their place by the side of their co-religionists in those favored countries, and be worthy to be considered on a par with the Catholics who fought for England at Waterloo and for America at Gettysburg.

Señor ECHEGARAY created quite a sensation in the Chamber by an allusion to a discovery which has been recently made in Madrid in the course of the levelings and excavations now in progress for city improvements. The workmen lighted upon the old site of the *auto da fes* of the Inquisition, called in the history of that fearful tribunal the "*Quemadero de la Cruz*," (burning place of the Cross.) The cutting of a new road through that part of the city has laid bare, like geological strata, long black layers, superimposed one above the other, at distances of one or two feet in the sandstone and clay. Some of these layers extend 150 feet in a horizontal direction, and at first sight look like regular geological strata, but are in reality the remains of the Inquisition fires! They consist of coal coagulated with human fat, bones, the remains of singed hair and the shreds of burnt garments! Great excitement has been created by the discovery, and the people of Madrid have visited the spot in thousands to satisfy themselves of the fact and to carry away some memento of that dark age of intolerance and cruelty. I have myself visited the place, and have now in my possession a piece of this black, sticky, carbonized mass. Señor ECHEGARAY, in combatting religious unity, turned this discovery to eloquent account:

"History tells us," he said, "the consequences of the principle that error and soil have no rights. In this place Señor CANEJA has said that the Church never persecuted individuals. In lieu of the word Church let us substitute another word, and call it the 'theocratic power.' Has the theocratic power never persecuted individuals? Walk through the street of Ancha de San Bernardo, turn to the right, and there, close to the monument of DAOIZ and VELARDE, you will see the Quemaduro de la Cruz! Know you what is the Quemaduro de la Cruz? I will explain it to you. I wish you would go there and see it for yourselves. I wish that these debates could take place upon that dreadful site, in order to see if any one could be found to defend there the unity of religion! The 'Quemaduro de la Cruz' is at present a great earth cutting, I may say, a geological cutting. Know you what is a geological cutting? Nature opens her grand book, and extends to us its pages, that is to say, opens the earth to us, and there we see in regular layers clay, slate, sand, flint, &c. They are the lives of the great book in which geology enables us to study the formation of the planet on which we live. The Quemaduro de la Cruz is also a great but dark page, which unfolds a sad but useful lesson. In those alternate layers of the Quemaduro de la Cruz you will see a stratum of coal impregnated with human fat, and after that the remains of calcined bones, and after that a layer of sand which has been thrown there to cover up these remains; and then another layer of coal, and another of bones, and then another of sand, and so continues the horrible mass! Not many days ago (and I vouch for the fact) a boy with a stick happened to be poking into this mass, and drew forth from those layers three objects full of eloquence—three grand discourses in favor of religious liberty! These were a piece of oxydized iron, a human rib almost calcined, and a braid of hair burned at one extremity! [Sensation.] These constitute three very eloquent arguments! I wish the Deputies who defend religious unity would submit them to a severe interrogation. I would like them to ask that hair-braid how the cold sweat oozed from its roots, and how it stood erect on the head of the victim as the flames crept up to it. I would like them to ask that poor rib how the heart of the unhappy Jew palpitated against it. I would like them to ask that piece of iron, which perhaps was a gag, how many dolorous ejaculations, how many cries of anguish it stifled, and how it became oxydized by receiving and retaining the blood-impregnated breath of the victim, so that even the hard iron had more bowels of compassion, and was more humane and tender-hearted than the infamous executioner of that infamous theocracy!"

I cannot describe to you the effect produced by this thrilling peroration. Suffice it to say it went home to the heart of every one in that crowded hall.

Señor CASTELAR's was a noble speech, and in every way worthy of his former efforts. He was followed by Señor OLOZAGA, who wound up the discussion as the Chairman of the Committee of the Constitution. OLOZAGA belongs to the statesmen of the past. On the present occasion he showed this in a painful degree. He tried to explain why the Committee had framed the religious article in its present terms, and why they so pertinaciously rejected every improvement and amendment proposed, but he failed miserably. Having, however, at his back a blind majority pledged to support the Committee, right or wrong, he knew well that he could defy the minority to make the least alteration. It was decided to take the article in two sections. The first was:

"The nation binds itself to maintain the worship and the ministers of the Catholic religion."

It was carried by 176 to 76. The Republicans to a man voted against it. The next section was:

"The public or private exercise of any other worship remains guaranteed to all foreigners resident in Spain, without other limitations than the universal rules of morals and of right. If any Spaniards profess any other religion than the Catholic, all the dispositions of the foregoing article are applicable to them."

The section was carried by 163 to 40, and with its passage is extinguished in Spain the principle of religious unity and universality. Catholicism, it is true, is still the religion of the State, but the people, save the paying for it, are free to profess it or not, as they please.

Of course the clergy are highly incensed. They have had solemn prayers in the churches as an atonement for this so-called national backsliding, and not a few of these have given utterance to disloyal sentiments in their sermons, especially in those preached on Thursday, (Ascension Day,) when the churches were all crowded.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Parties in the Chamber—The New Fusion—Proposed Reconstruction of the Ministry—The Sub-Alpine Tunnel and the Suez Canal—The Alabama Question—King Victor Emmanuel.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, May 10, 1869.

The scuffle of parties in the Chamber, which has been going on for several weeks, has a momentary cessation, and all are taking breath for a new trial. In fact the Ministry is thrown, and is breathing hard upon the ground. A crisis in the Italian Cabinet has little in it to excite alarm. Interior policy is not essentially modified by Ministerial changes, and on important questions of exterior concern, there is a foreign Power which is ever ready to make its will felt. The party in Parliament known as the *Permanente*, we are told, is now to disappear from the circle of partisan organizations. This is the first and principal result of the new combinations. The *Permanente*, as you know, is the party which has existed since the capital was transferred from Turin to Florence. It is not composed exclusively of Piedmontese, although the object has been to remove from Florence the political centre. If the prospect of reaching Rome is permanently cut off, then Turin, or Naples, or even Milan, rather than this city, which arouses so many jealousies. The question is raised whether the Government, to increase its majority, has thrown itself into the arms of this party, or the party has embraced the policy of the Government. In any event, there is a sufficient reconciliation of principles to make it certain that this faction will be represented in the reorganized Cabinet. General MENABREA will remain the political nurse, and he will hold the swing and kicking child pretty close to the breast of France. The task of the chief of the Cabinet is not an easy one. What, with the passions and pretentions of factions, and the eagerness of their leaders to get place, a great deal of force is wasted in maintaining the balance, and the business of the country is neglected.

It is alleged that the basis of the new fusion of parties has in view practical ends. In the preliminary conferences it was admitted that radical economies must be brought about; that the figure of the extraordinary expenditure must be fixed; that new imposts must not be thought of, and those already existing be more carefully collected, with the carrying out of more liberal principles in the administration. Involved in all this was also the question of a reduction in the army, so intimately connected with any considerable reduction in the expenditure.

According to what comes out to-day, it is thought that the Ministry may be reconstructed by the introduction of MORDINI, with the portfolio of Public Works, and BARGONI with that of Agriculture and Commerce. It has not been doubted that MENABREA and CAMBRAY-DIGNY, the incumbents of the only places of real importance in the Cabinet, would continue to take part in the direction of affairs. The dissolution has been little else than a formality, and all the discussion it has caused hardly raises it above the level of triviality. The *Riforma* gives a brief history of the twelve Ministerial crises which have been brought on by votes in Parliament in the past eight years. The record does not give a favorable impression of the talent for governing of Italian politicians, or of the stability of public opinion.

THE SUB-ALPINE TUNNEL AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

As the time approaches for the completion of the tunnel under the Alps, and the opening of the Suez Canal, the attention of Italians is more and more directed to the advantages which, by such changes, may possibly accrue to their country. The position of Italy for commerce is the most favorable enjoyed by any country whose shores are washed by the waters of the Mediterranean. Venice and Genoa, centuries back, enriched themselves by Eastern traffic before Marseilles and Alexandria had risen to their present importance. Now that the commerce with Asia is returning to the ancient track, the Italian maritime cities may share no inconsiderable portion of its profits, if this population has enough of courage, intelligence and energy to turn its opportunities to account. A great reckoning is made upon the port of Brindisi, as the point at which the Asiatic mail is to be thrown upon the European continent. Without doubt passengers and merchandise would soon follow the route of the post. It is penetrating the brain of Europe that the great highway to Asia is in the future to lie across the American continent. Some have labored with devotion to show that from London to China by the way of San Francisco, is not less than by the route of the Eastern Peninsula. But to us the controversy is of little consequence, as in twenty years or less from this time, New-York and not London will be the pivot upon which the great mass of the world's commerce will turn. Meanwhile, the prospect of Italy is good to share largely in the advantages which the new facilities of the Alps and Egypt routes offer.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

The *Alabama* question, in its new phase, is beginning to attract attention on the Continent. I do not believe that its merits have been well understood, or that the magnitude of the interests involved in it have been fully appreciated by any considerable number in these non-English speaking countries. I have met some who are not able to see the enormous guilt of England, or to comprehend the fact of the fixed determination of the American people to obtain full satisfaction, and settle the question—as a rule for the future of international intercourse—of the responsibility of nations or Governments under circumstances such as those of our war. It requires more knowledge of the relations of England to the United States, and the points of antagonism between the two countries, than most people here have, to be able to estimate with great exactness the merits of our controversies. Of one thing we may rest sure, that, with one or two exceptions, from European Governments we may expect little sympathy, however much of right we may have on our side. As the great Republic of the United States becomes, by its preponderance, more and more the disturber of the old equilibrium it will be regarded by monarchy as an offence. It is the first time that the Europe of Kings has been confronted by a proud democracy, powerfully organized, making its haughty protest against the ancient system. This society is laboring to reconstitute itself, and the struggle will go on, with moral aid drawn mostly from our example, which we must be careful not to allow to fall below the standard of the past.

THE KING.

A word for the King may close the page. VICTOR EMMANUEL was on the point of setting off for one of his frequent visits to Turin, when the fall of his body of counselors arrested his steps. When a Ministerial change happens his hand must sign the decree. The King is a sufficiently harmless personage, and up to this time has merited the title, long ago given him, of *il ré galantuomo*. However, the charge has lately been made that he has corresponded with LOUIS NAPOLEON on political affairs in an irregular or unconstitutional manner, that is, without consulting Cabinet or Parliament. ANGELICO.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Assurances of an American Citizen to the English People—Letter From Senator Grimes, of Iowa.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: Will you permit an American who has read all the articles published in your columns within the last two weeks on American affairs, and who thinks he has a tolerably correct judgment of the public sentiment of his country, to assure you—

1. That there never has been a time within the last fifty years when there was in the United States less of a disposition to go to war with any country, least of all with Great Britain, than there is at the present moment.

2. That the Senate of the United States, by their vote on what is called "the *Alabama* Treaty," simply agreed to the conclusion at which Mr. SUMNER arrived in his speech in the Executive Session of that body, and not to the processes by which he reached that conclusion, or the arguments by which he supported it.

3. That Mr. SUMNER delivered an elaborate speech on this subject, which he had been for weeks preparing, and from which he desired the injunction of secrecy to be removed, a request that is always granted by the Senate. All other remarks made on the occasion were informal and conversational, and the speakers neither felt nor expressed any similar desire for publicity.

4. That there were various causes not generally known, and which it is needless to allude to, that conspired to secure the rejection of the treaty, not the least of which were the unwise declarations of members of the British Legation in Washington, which, coupled with the manner of constituting the Commission, as agreed upon in the treaty, gave an appearance at least of probable unfairness in the arbitration.

5. That England's offence in the eyes of Americans is not "that she conceded belligerent rights to the Confederacy at a time when the Southern States had apparently established themselves as an independent Power," or that she recognized their belligerent rights at any time, nor that we did not enjoy the full sympathy of her citizens during the rebellion. Their real grievance is that the *Alabama*, built and fitted out in an English port, never ran into a Confederate port so as to acquire the legal character of a Confederate belligerent technically or otherwise; that she was in truth an English vessel, sailing from a British port under the British flag, manned by British sailors, was everywhere cordially received, supplied and coaled at British stations, while such hospitality was denied to American cruisers; that she never had any other home than the port of Liverpool, from which she originally departed, and remained, in law and conscience, a British vessel until she sank beneath the waves. This is our grievance. All else is the embellishment of the advocate and orator.

6. That while it is not to be denied that there is a desire in the Northwestern States of the Union to see the British Provinces added to their Government for the purpose of securing control of the navigation of the St. Lawrence River, which drains a large portion of their territory, it is also true that many of the Atlantic States are opposed to their acquisition, because they fear that, if acquired, the West will have uninterrupted water communication with Europe, without passing through and being tributary to them. The intelligent people of the West are patiently biding their time, in the full faith that when the British Government concludes, as it sooner or later will conclude, that the Provinces are an element of expensive weakness to it, and that it will no longer support them, they will be quite as anxious to join the United States as their public men, who almost exclusively enjoy the bounty bestowed by the Home Government, now profess to be unwilling to do so. There is not a respectable minority of any party in any State in the Union that would for a moment justify an attempt to wrest the Canadas by force from the British Crown.

7. I am not prepared to say what may be the specific instructions with which Mr. MOTLEY may come to England; but I am prepared to say that they will not be other than of the most pacific character. It should be borne in mind that under our Government the Senate is a part of the treaty-making power, that the rejection or amendment of a treaty by that body is of frequent occurrence, and that such a rejection furnishes no reason to the American mind why efforts at negotiation should not be renewed again and again. Possibly Mr. MOTLEY may not be instructed to take the initiative in a new treaty, but that should not be the cause of uneasiness on the part of any one, and certainly cannot be the cause of war.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

No. 1 CLARGES-STREET, May 10.

THE COAL TRADE.

Panic Among the Hyde Park Miners—A General Turnout Probable.

From the Scranton (Penn.) Republican, May 25.

When we went to press yesterday morning the supposition was universal that the excitement among the miners of this vicinity was over, and that work would be regularly continued. But a circumstance apparently trifling reversed everything. There are still somewho hope that the men will return to the pits to-day or to-morrow. Some of the leading miners—anti-suspensionists, too—do not share this hope. All admit that if work shall not be resumed to-day or to-morrow, the suspension will be long continued.

At the mouth of the Oxford shaft, yesterday morning, was found posted the following notice, which, after some trouble in deciphering the scrawling characters, we reproduce as exactly as type can do it:

SCRANTON the 23.

fellow Workman of the vicinity of Hyde Park And the Surounding Neighborhood Yout must All understand that Wee from the other Counties of this State has Struck for our Lawful Rights and Wee Wants you men to know that the men that opposed us in favor of our Rights Will fall Before Long.

If you men does not turn out as men should Yous Whill Hear of the Consequence in Short

Any Man goes Down this Shaft Let him have his Coffin made.

This "notice" was torn down at an early hour, but many had seen it, and a panic spread from shaft to shaft and from slope to slope. A few sensible men at each mine treated the thing as of no consequence, and tried to induce men to go to work; or, where they had already begun, as at the Hampton and Diamond, to continue—but their exhortations were of no effect. The whole body of miners seemed like a drove of stampeded cattle or a flock of frightened sheep. At the Continental a vote was taken, and only two men declared for work; at the Diamond, ten were for work. By 8 or 9 o'clock only five of the mines of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company were working—Bellevue, (three,) the Tripp slope, and a few at the Dodge breaker (Lackawanna.)

The suddenness and completeness of this change of front has surprised everybody, and the leading miners as much as any. It cannot all be accounted for by fear. Some cowardly souls took counsel of their fear, no doubt, but the panic would not have spread so rapidly nor so far had there not been a large minority of the men friendly to suspension, and who have continued to work, so far, against their own will and because they were overruled by the majority. These men only wanted a pretext to knock off work, and this pretext was furnished by the notice at the Oxford. Possibly it was one of their own number, and not, as is generally assumed, a Schuylkill man, who posted the threat. Many of these men did not make their appearance at the mines yesterday morning at all, either being informed beforehand of the Oxford notice, or determined to "suspend" whether or no.

From Schuylkill we learn that the original instigators of the suspension despair of success, and are ready to abandon it. The news of yesterday's operations in Hyde Park will, however, give them new hope, and probably result in making the suspension general. How long it will last we do not venture to predict; long enough, we fear, to produce much privation and want, and nowhere will its effects be more severely felt than in Hyde Park.

The St. Clair Papers—Interesting to Historical Societies.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald.

We have already referred to the St. Clair papers, for the purchase of which a resolution appropriating money passed the State Senate, but failed in the House for want of time. We have obtained some additional facts in regard to these documents, which are of too great importance to be left unpublished.

General ST. CLAIR died in August 1818, near Greensburg, Penn., aged 84 years. His papers, which filled three large chests, were left to his daughter, Mrs. GRAHAM, upon whose decease they went into the possession of her son, whose recent death brought the existence of the papers to public knowledge. During the lifetime of Mrs. GRAHAM and her son, these papers were never allowed to be disturbed, or even examined by any one, no matter for what purpose; hence the little that has been known relative to the life of ST. CLAIR and the early history of Ohio.

One of the three chests referred to contains the Revolutionary correspondence of St. CLAIR, consisting of more than three thousand valuable letters from the most distinguished Generals and patriots of the Revolution. Among them are said to be more than one hundred letters from General WASHINGTON. The other two chests are even more valuable in a historical point of view. There is not a single scrap of paper in the State Archives at Columbus relating to the Northwest Territory from 1787 to 1802, when Ohio was admitted as a State. The two chests of papers are the Archives of the Territory, and are said to contain nearly twenty thousand manuscripts of the greatest value and importance.

We learn that the descendants of ST. CLAIR, being very poor and in needy circumstances, are unable to hold the papers longer, and the failure of the Legislature to purchase the manuscripts has determined the owners of the papers to submit them to sale wherever a purchaser can be found. We understand that if the papers are not otherwise disposed of soon they will be taken to Cincinnati, and sold at auction.

There may be a question as to the right of the holders to so dispose of papers of which many are probably the property of the General Government or of the State of Ohio. But whatever the right of possession may be, there is no question that the dispersion of such a collection of papers would be a serious loss, and should not be permitted. If no other course is open, a few men of capital might unite to purchase the collection intact, present it to the State, or keep it in trust until the Legislature makes an appropriation to reimburse the outlay.

Rights of Married Women in Minnesota.

From the St. Paul Press, May 21.

The Legislature of this State last Winter enacted a law which swept away nearly the last vestige of the barbarous fiction of the English common law that the husband and wife are one, and that the husband is that one, a theory which gave the husband absolute control of all property of his wife, whether acquired before or after marriage, and at the same time rendered him liable for all debts she might contract, or torts she might commit. It is true, our laws relating to the rights of married women were already very liberal in comparison to this ancient code. By the general statutes, the right of married women to hold property, real or personal, and the rents and profits thereof, to her sole and separate use, as if she were a *femme sole*, was fully recognized; and she might even dispose of it without the consent of her husband. Any one, including her husband, might convey or bequeath to her any property or estate, to be held by her for her sole and separate use, though such conveyance was void against the creditors of the husband, unless recorded within twenty days after its delivery. She was entitled also to all wages earned by her own labor, and might do business on her own account without liability for any of the debts of her husband.

The object of the statute was to protect women in the right of separate property, and to exempt her from any liability for the debts of her husband, while it left in full force the liability of the husband for all debts contracted or torts committed by her. The law of 1869 confirms these rights of separate property in the married woman, and explicitly exempts her from any liability on account of his debts, though it makes the consent of the husband necessary to a conveyance or contract to convey real estate. But the distinctive feature of this law is that it exempts the husband from any liability for the debts of the wife, though it still leaves him liable for torts committed by her.

Governor REED, of Florida, has called a special session of the Legislature, to meet in Tallahassee on the 8th of June, to provide some means of defraying the current expenses of the State Government, and pass laws to enable the purchasers of the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad and the Tallahassee Railroads to complete those lines.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW WEST; OR, CALIFORNIA IN 1867 AND 1868. By CHARLES LORING BRACE. (New-York: GEO. P. PUTNAM. London: N. TRUBNER & Co.)

The general progress and development of the State of California form the main theme of this valuable book. Former writers on the subject have made the most of the gold-fields and the mining adventures. Mr. BRACE thinks we have had nearly enough of all that, and that "mining, at best, is a sort of devil's or ghoul's work on a landscape." He gives his attention to all the more permanent resources, appliances and means of the young country—its agriculture, its fruit-growing and wine-growing industries, and such undeveloped branches as the culture of the silk-worm and the manufacture of wine. His philosophy on this matter will, no doubt, come out right in the end; for the gold-crop of California has already come to be less valuable than the grain harvests of the State. On his voyage round to the West by the Isthmus, he found the business of the Pacific Mail Company in very good and prosperous working order, and thinks it need not be inordinately afraid of the new Continental Thoroughfare. The growing business of the world will give all these sea and land agencies enough to do.

In San Francisco our author was delighted to breathe the pure energetic air of the place, wind-swept by the *ozone* of the ocean breeze; but he complains of the great dust of the city, the fashion of living in hotels and boarding-houses, and the general want of shade-trees and pleasure-grounds—defects for which time will, no doubt, bring its own remedies. With regard to the future of the city, he says:

"Nature seems to have given a premonition that the Californian capital was to be the great city of this coast, for no one is comfortable traveling from it to the inland, heat and dust increasing, owing to the prevailing winds; and, as you approach it, you approach healthy breezes, cool air, and a pleasant climate.

Few will ever permanently live in the interior of California that can help it. The villages, like the present mining towns, will be 'camps,' where people make a campaign for fortune, but from which they return to the capital to enjoy the prizes of victory. All the fortunes accumulated now in the central plains, or the mines of the Foot Hills and the Sierras, either leave the country or are poured into the great city of the coast. The complaint is that no one stays in the country beyond the Coast Range. There can never be, outside of the valleys of this Range, a great class in California, of rich farmers, or squires, of country gentlemen, or even (permanently) prosperous and comfortable villages. The inevitable law of climate will force every one who can, to reside near the coast, and the immense attractions of San Francisco and the neighborhood will draw all wealth and culture toward it. The interior is dry, hot, and dusty, with a parched landscape, where, except on the mountains, shade-trees grow with great difficulty. To build attractive homes in such a region, is a work of immense toil. In the Winter the roads are almost impassable, and all social communication is excessively impeded. No doubt, whatever the inventive brain and unbounded energy of our countrymen can accomplish to overcome the obstacles of nature, will be done in the interior, even as equal obstacles have been overcome on the coast. The bare and sunny hills will be covered with vineyards, the treeless plains will be irrigated, orchards and the trees of Australia will take the place of our shade-trees, railroads will be built, and there will be many a pretty village on the slopes of the Sierras; still, wealth will never remain there; fortunes will always be spent on the coast. Even the valleys of the Coast Range itself, as one approaches the eastern border, (for it must be remembered that this so-called 'Range' is really a wide tract of mountain, hill, valley, and intervale,) are exceedingly uncomfortable in Summer, and very difficult of access in Winter. There is something almost pathetic in the immense efforts made in some of these valleys to contrive places of amusement or Summer resort for the San Franciscans. The 'Springs' are generally little wooden houses, scattered about in a flat, treeless valley, under the focus of a reverberating furnace of hills, where the heat reaches 100 degrees in the shade, and whose only ornaments, after great expense, are a few young and straggling ornamental shrubs. They are said all to be non-paying enterprises in competition with the capital and the coast.

Within seventy miles from San Francisco there is a fertile valley where, I am assured, the wheat will have to be fed to hogs, so difficult is it of access.

Besides the concentration of farmers and the people who desired to spend their money, climate assures to San Francisco the superiority in manufactures over the interior. Here laborers can do more work than anywhere else in California. There will be fewer days lost from heat or cold. Energy is greater here. The labor of each man is more efficient. Capital can accomplish more and derive greater profits in this city than in the same branches elsewhere. The population will be the most industrious working population in the world. Moreover, education must centre here. No parent who desires to send his child away for education, would think of sending him to Stockton, or the towns in the mountains, even if they possessed the most distinguished institutions, for the climate is too trying away from the coast. A pretty suburb of San Francisco, Oakland, across the bay, is already drawing to itself all the best educational institutions and most intelligent society of the State. Here, under a climate even milder than that of the capital, and yet cool and invigorating, children from the whole Pacific coast are being educated, and this is undoubtedly to be the intellectual centre of the whole region west of the Sierras. Climate compels it."

Mr. BRACE was particularly struck with the prosperity and comfort of the laboring classes in San Francisco—a result due to the building, loan and saving societies, which enable a man to borrow on the security of his lot of ground as much money as will build his house. One of these, the "Hibernian Saving and Loan Society," received deposits, in 1867, to the amount of $6,247,-345, and loaned $5,939,773, earning on this $312,086, and having on hand a reserve fund of $146,493 and $518,426 in cash. This Society declared ten per cent. Other societies have the same sort of thriving statistics to show. Four saving societies present an aggregate of near thirteen millions, and eight an aggregate of over seventeen millions. "The principal part of these deposits was from servants and laborers." In the State the amount of deposits averages $640 for each depositor. In New-York State it is $270. In Massachusetts, $214. "Probably in no city in the world," says Mr. BRACE, "are the laboring classes in such prosperity." He also says that San Francisco must be considered the Paradise of servant girls. Certainly, if those good people of the Golden Gate are obliged to swallow their peck of dust a little faster than others, they can do it under the most favorable circumstances. A number of interesting sections, on building associations, statistics of the Mint, schools, manufactures, journals, social life, &c., tempt us to make extracts here and there. But we have to go out into the open country and the finest scenery of the California *oberland*; and we go, accordingly, with a great deal of pleasure, on a fortnight's trip, which will cost each person about $100; but if we buy our own mustang for the journey and sell him at the end of it, we can do it for fifty; wearing all the time "flannel inside and linen outside, stout pantaloons for riding and heavy walking shoes; ladies being provided with linen suits for carriages and linsey for horseback." And thus we proceed on a rather treeless and sun-burnt journey, by Stockton, to the valley of the San Joaquin—the farm-houses on the route having wind-mills to raise the water for irrigation, till we reach the Sierras—the place of the enormous trees of Mariposa and Calaveras, and the astonishing Canyons of Yosemite and Tuolumne. The spectacle of that Titanic vegetable, the *Sequoia*, with a diameter of thirty feet, towering up to the height of a hundred feet above the pinnacle of our Trinity spire, is a thing to talk of in after life. But after all, it is nothing to the magnificent gorge of the Yosemite which we are now approaching.

Dismounting in the midst of trees, and moving through the brushwood which allows no prospect, the travelers, led by the guide, come out suddenly on the ledge of a precipice—and look! Down, down, three-quarters of a mile, sheer under them, lies the astounding mountain chasm. Few look on it for the first time without trembling. Some ladies go off in a kind of swoon, and the gentlemen feel the hair bristling on their heads. No wonder. They are not birds or accustomed to balloons, but stand staring with a troubled admiration into that shadowy green trench, lying ten miles long, east and west, and from half a mile to a mile broad, and bounded on both sides by huge walls of granite which rise nearly perpendicular into the forms of domes, obelisks, cathedrals, pyramids, and a thousand other shapes of massiveness and power, and ascend in some places, as at the Central Dome and El Capitan, to the amazing height of 4,000 feet—an altitude which we can best understand if we fancy about eighteen Trinity steeples piled one on the apex of the other, into the air! But this is not all. Within this giant enclosure of the Sierra rushes the Yosemite Fall, "a matchless cataract," which takes its two or three flying leaps, in foam, down a precipice higher than ten Niagaras perched one above the other. And all this and much more, in the midst of a divine atmosphere, spiritualized morning, noon and evening, by a thousand beautiful effects of alternate sunshine and shadow. Our traveler says of this enchanting spot:

"Now nothing can surpass its mild, invigorating climate, and harmonious and resplendent atmosphere. Life seems to have a new spring and hope under it. The charm of the Wonderful Valley is its cheerfulness and joy. Even the awe-inspiring grandeur and majesty of its features do not overwhelm the sense of its exquisite beauty, its wonderful delicacy, and color, and life, and joy. As I recall those rides in the fresh morning or the dreamy noon, that scene of unequaled grandeur and beauty is forever stamped on my memory, to remain when all other scenes of earth have passed from remembrance—the pearly gray and purple precipices, awful in mass, far above one, with deep shadows on their rugged surfaces, dark lines of gigantic archways or fantastic images drawn clearly upon them, the bright white water dashing over the distant gray tops seen against the dark blue of the unfathomable sky, the heavy shadows over the valley from the mighty peaks, the winding stream, and peaceful greensward with gay wild-flowers below, the snowy summits of the Sierras far away, the atmosphere of glory illuminating all, and the eternal voice of many waters wherever you walk or rest! This is the Yosemite in memory!"

All accounts of these scenes in the Californian Sierra show that they are fully as noble and impressive, in their own way, as those natural wonders of Italy and Switzerland which so many of our own travelers cross the ocean to admire; and certainly every American of true taste must be as anxious to see our own Yosemite scenery as that of the Valley of Chamounix or the landscape of Lauterbrunnen. The new railroad across the continent will, no doubt, vastly increase the number of visitors to these California sublimities, which have been very wisely protected against private speculation, and put under the safeguard of the Commonwealth.

From the Yosemite Mr. BRACE passes to the subject of mining, a rather diminished occupation in California, and states some facts concerning it, the most interesting of which is the State act of July 26, 1866, which gave miners a fee-simple title to the ground they worked in. By this act all mineral lands reserved from the operation of the Homestead law and the Preëmption law, where no valuable mines have been discovered, can be preëmpted in favor of parties in possession who have improved homesteads for agricultural purposes. They can prove possession and pay the Government price—$1 25 per acre—or they can secure a patent for 160 acres by a five years' residence without payment. "The miner thus," says our author, "becomes by this act as much a freeholder and possessor of the soil as any farmer who has obtained a homestead on public lands. Thenceforth he has a settled interest in the soil. He is no longer by necessity a rover and an emigrant. He has a motive to build up and beautify a home. He can have family ties and family interests. A true foundation is thus laid for a settled society in the mining regions of the United States by this important legislation."

We have an interesting chapter on the Digger Indians, who may certainly be ranked among the most primitive races of men. That they are in the condition of the early historic tribes of Greece, Phœnicia, Africa, or Italy, seems to be shown by their belief that they were derived from an animal—the *coyote*. The ancient names for *origin* were names of all the gods and all the animals—as in Egypt, for instance, where the idea of the origin or god was presented under the forms of things born or produced—cows, hawks, wolves, dogs. Huon, one of the earliest names for god, was also the term for *dog* in almost all old languages. The traditions of the Diggers give no logical countenance to the "development" theory. They merely play on their old words, like all the other old races of mankind. A chapter on mining work gives a *resumé* of the subject, and the results of that splendid industry. "The quantity of gold obtained each year from the surface digging of California is about $2,000,000; from 'cement,' or deep-lying places, $14,000,000; from quartz mines, $9,000,000; total, $25,000,000." The Pacific Railway and the silver mines are next considered, after which the reader is enabled to make a refreshing excursion among the stage-robbers and highwaymen before he sits down to dinner with the Chinese, and discusses their character and condition in the State. Mr. BRACE has a good opinion of the Celestials, and very frankly rebukes the brutality of those Californians who insult and wrong them because they are unpopular, and who, at the same time, forget that much of the wealth and prosperity of the State is due to the patient industry of these foreigners. After some chapters on farming, bears, country houses and geysers, we come to those on grape culture and wine manufacture. On this subject our author says:

"It is well known that Californian wines have lost all reputation in New-York, and that they are seldom seen now on gentlemen's tables. In California itself, it is very uncommon to see them on the table, or to find them in hotels. And yet there is no one branch of agriculture which can become so profitable for this State, none which can produce so much in small bulk to the acre at so little expense, and of a nature to be in such general demand, or to which the climate and soil are so wonderfully adapted. In the natural course of things, wines, next to wheat, ought to be the great export of California. There is no limit to the demand, and hardly to her capacities of production. She could yield 300,000,000 as easily as 3,000,000 of gallons. I believe, also, among our whisky and brandy drinking population, the introduction of cheap light Californian wines would be a public benefit. What is, then, the cause of the apparent failure of this most important industrial branch in California?"

In reply to this question, Mr. BRACE says that the cause is "want of honesty and thoroughness," a haste and carelessness natural to the place and people; and he adds: "The whole science of grape-growing has been necessarily an experiment on this coast. The rules which applied to Europe did not at all hold here. It was soon discovered that a slight change in soil and climate made an entire change in the wine produced." He offers other explanations, and concludes: "But with all these obstacles, and with the dishonesty of agents and dealers, I am convinced that California has produced, and will hereafter produce, such native wines as have never yet reached our market, and which will in time engage in successful competition with European wines." These anticipations are founded on important facts: "In this wonderful climate the grape thrives to perfection. The total rain-fall in California is only 22 inches, while on the Rhine it is 36.17 inches; at Bordeaux, 34; in Madeira, 30.87, and even in Malaga, 23.3 inches. It is rare to find in Germany or France a year in which damp or frosts do not injure the grapes. Here they are never injured. Rot is unknown, and disease scarcely ever attacks the vines." Wine-making can, in fact, be brought to perfection, like every other human art; and we have an idea that the Chian, the Falernian and other drinks so talked of by the ancient poets, were not much better stuff than our own Californian, in its present stage of progress. Even a Harvard Professor of Classic Literature would make wry faces over some of them, with an allusion to the celebrated "tar-water," of Bishop BERKELEY'S manufacture.

When we come to "Bees," we learn that "before 1853 not a honey-bee had ever crossed the Sierras or Salt Basin to the Pacific slope. A Mr. SHELTON in that year introduced the first hive. Even in 1857 a hive would often sell for $100 or $200. Now, all the woods and hills of the State are full of wild bees, and the Mexicans and hunters get their wax and honey for nothing." It seems rather extraordinary that the clever Catholic missionaries should not have thought of bees—those immemorial furnishers of meat and drink to the articulate-speaking sons of men. The "silk-growing" business of California is full of encouragement; and M. PREVOST, a Frenchman residing at San José, is the man who has done most to develop it, and give our Dictionary of Commerce its comfortable new word, "Cocoonery." He has found that California is a far better dry-nurse of the silk-worm than any country in Europe, and his millions of eggs, produced every season, at the rate of 40,000 to an ounce weight, ($5 worth,) are highly prized by all foreign silk-fabricators. He gives away his eggs and cocoons largely in the State, in order to encourage the household business of cocooneries; and over a thousand individuals are engaged in this new branch of industry. Nowhere do the mulberry trees grow so quickly and vigorously as in California, "the variety preferred being the *morus Moretti*, which originated in Pavia; and the silk produced from its leaves has a superior gloss and finer quality than common silk. Some four million trees are said to have been planted already in the State." Mr. BRACE adds:

"A silk factory is already being erected at San José, with the machinery for reeling, cleaning, drilling, and twisting, and with thirty-five hand-looms for weaving broad silks, which are fitted with double sets of harness; the company design especially to manufacture a rich black taffetas or armazine, of a quality that cannot be imported, and, when ordered, to make the same in colors. It is expected that the Californian ladies will be able shortly to sport such silks as are known now only by tradition, and whose only defect will be that they never wear out; most foreign silks, as is well known, being so adulterated in dyeing, or made so light, or mingled so with cotton, as to be little serviceable. To those who smile at such promises as only California boastings, the people may well appeal to what they have done in woolens; for, certainly, no imported nor native blanket can approach in quality, in fineness, and softness, and thickness, the 'mission blanket' of San Francisco."

On the subject of climate, Mr. BRACE remarks the wonderful equability of the coast region and San Francisco. The Winter's range of coast temperature during four years of observation was only 4°. The range in San Francisco, between January and July, was only 8° 3'; while in Washington, for the same period, it was five times as great. San Francisco only changes 2° 4' from March to April, while the range in New-York and Boston is five times as much; and from April to May ten times as much as on the Western coast. The Autumn changes here differ from those of the Californian sea board in a similar proportion. But curiously enough, if the climate is equable at San Francisco and the coast, it changes remarkably within a breadth of 150 miles inland. "Thus one may be enjoying a cool, pleasant June, say with a mean of 57° in Monterey; he may travel east 150 miles and pass through five successive belts of climate, representing, in turns, the Summers of Ireland, France, Northern Italy, Spain and Algeria, until at Fort Miller he finds a mean temperature of 108°, or the heats of interior Africa. Again, he has but the journey of a few miles to the snows and frosts of the Sierras." San Francisco has the yearly temperature of Bordeaux and Constantinople, with far more equability of climate.

On the question of labor, our author says "the labor most in demand in California is female labor," which is nearly three times as well paid as in these Eastern States. Skilled workmen are next in demand in the towns, and farmers and vine-growers, with a little capital, in the country; farm laborers being also sure of employment. With respect to the fittest places of settlement, he says:

"But both in farming and vine-culture, the stranger must bear in mind that he has everything to learn. There is no climate in Europe or the Eastern States, and few soils, that resemble those of California. The conditions are essentially different, and what would suit our circumstances might be entirely unadapted to these. No one must enter on any branch of agriculture or gardening here and fancy he knows it beforehand, however experienced he may be at home. He must be willing to wait and learn; and, indeed, the wisest way would be for every farmer or vine-grower to spend a year in some person's employ before he started for himself. He would really save money and time in this way. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been wasted in California by inexperienced persons experimenting in these branches.

A stranger, desiring to settle in this State, should avoid the river bottoms, such as the lower plains of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, as those are the only parts of the country subject to the fever and ague; though the land is comparatively cheap, and if a system of irrigation be ever introduced, will become valuable wheat land. If he fear great heat, he must avoid the Foot Hills and the valleys of the Sierras, though it is on these hills that the best vine-lands are found, and here the greatest profit in wine-making will be made. Good vine-land can be bought in such places for a mere trifle. But for many years it will be very difficult to build up pleasant homes in these localities. The climate is very hot in Summer; the roads are deep with dust or heavy with mud. There are few good schools or churches. Society is very limited, and the aspect of the landscape to a Northerner is very bare and arid."

This little book, like everything from Mr. BRACE'S pen, is carefully and conscientiously written, in a spirit of wholesome criticism which will be found very serviceable—and to those most on whom it bears hardest. It contains a great amount of statistical information and profitable suggestion in a little space, and will be a very convenient manual for those who wish to refresh their ideas on the subject of California—its resources, opportunities, tendencies, and all things else that help to make it what it is, or will be, the mistress and metropolis of the Eastern Pacific. We have merely touched and indicated a number of things, well worth a more extended commentary than we have space to give, and finally lump the matter by recommending it as the most readable and comprehensive work published on the general theme of California. We need not speak of PUTNAM'S style of bringing out a good book.

OLDTOWN FOLKS. By HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. Boston: FIELD & OSGOOD.

Oldtown Folks, the latest production of Mrs. STOWE'S pen, will prove, we think, more popular than any other of her works since *Uncle Tom's Cabin* took the country by storm. The criticism which was passed upon *The Minister's Wooing*, namely, that its title was a misnomer, will not be applied to the present book; for the reader will find that its story is entirely subordinate in interest to the characters which figure in it. The Oldtown folks give the novel its great charm. The pictures of primitive New-England life, the sharp preraphaelite sketches of primitive New-England character, are what one remembers and thinks about when the book is finished and laid aside. Indeed, the story can hardly be said to begin until the twenty-second chapter is reached, all that goes before being devoted to a description of the surroundings of the early life of Horace Holyoke, who tells the story of *Oldtown Folks* as Arthur Pendennis told that of *The Newcombes*. These twenty-one chapters will be, we think, the best in the book; many of them contain the very flower and essence of those qualities of authorship—fine descriptive powers, keen Yankee wit, genial humor, with now and then a touch of the pathos, which were first exhibited with such wonderful prodigality in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

The book begins with a description of Oldtown, which is probably the Natick of to-day, and the places mentioned as Needmore and North Parish are the villages of Needham and North Purchase. Hopkinton, Shelburne and Wrentham are also frequently mentioned by their proper names. The first character described is, of course, the minister—a fine type of the third generation of the Massachusetts clergy, an Arminian as distinguished from a Calvinist, "one of those cold, clear-cut, polished crystals that are formed in the cooling-down of society, after it has been melted and purified by a great enthusiasm." His wife is next described as the widow of a rich Tory merchant, a thorough Englishwoman, a worshiper of aristocracy and the owner of a pew in King's Chapel in Boston. She smiled upon the suit of a poor and obscure country Congregational clergyman, because there were no noblemen to be had in America, and in those days marrying a minister was the next best thing to it. Horace Holyoke was the son of a poor schoolmaster who dies of consumption in the second chapter, leaving his widow with her two children to return to her father—Deacon Badger—and it is in his great kitchen, and before the great fireplace which swept quite across one side of it, that much that is best and most entertaining in the story transpires. The Deacon was a well-to-do farmer, quiet and unobtrusive, but with the faculty of having his own way about things without any fuss, which such men very commonly possess. His wife, on the other hand, was wide-awake, earnest, and positive, one of that "tribe of strong-backed, energetic, martial mothers in Israel, who brought to our life in America the vigorous bone and muscle and hearty blood of the yeomanry of Old England. She was a valiant old soul, who fearlessly took any bull in life by the horns, and was ready to shake him into decorum." Of this household the only other notable member was Aunt Lois, a sharp, hard-working old maid, full of the self-sacrifice that such women glory in, with no particular object in life beyond her kitchen duties than to get her younger brother through college. Among other characters early introduced, is Eliakim Sheril, Deacon Badger's brother-in-law, whom the author describes as follows:

"He was a nervious, wiry, thin, dry little old man, every part of whose body appeared to be hung together by springs that were in constant vibration. He had small, keen black eyes, a thin, sharp, hooked nose, which he was constantly buffeting, and blowing, and otherwise maltreating, in the fussy uneasiness which was the habit of the man. Uncle 'Liakim was a man known as Uncle to all the village—the kindest-souled, most untiringly-benevolent, single-hearted old body that could be imagined; but his nervous activity was such as to have procured among the boys a slight change in the rendering of his name, which was always popularly given as Uncle Fliakim, and, still more abbreviated, Uncle Fly.

'Can you tell me where Mr. Sheril is?' says an inquirer at the door of my grandfather's mill.

'If you want to find 'Liakim,' says my grandfather, with his usual smile, 'never go after him—you'll never catch him; but stand long enough on any one spot on earth, and he's sure to go by.'"

There is also the village do-nothing—Sam Lawson, the most thoroughly enjoyable character in the book, and one as necessary to every New-England town as the school-house, the meeting-house or the minister himself. He supplies a large part of the humor and pleasantry that render the book so exhilarating, and in some of his exquisite monologues—expressed in the Yankee dialect, the wealth and capacities of which no New-Englander, with the single exception of Professor JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, understands so well as MRS. STOWE—the reader will find veritable mines of those expressions and illustrations, shrewd, humorous, apt and wise, with which our ancestors, although they themselves may never have possessed either of the above qualifications, were wont to garnish their conversation. Sam Lawson is as idle, and nearly as much of a vagrant, as was Rip Van Winkle himself, and his wife Hepsey had quite as much to try her patience as had Gretchen. He had no regular occupation, although he would, in his own words, "hev' consid'able spells o' black-smithin';" but much of his time was spent in lounging about the village, or tramping about the country, "Injuning," he expressively called it, mending the boys' jack-knives, baiting their fish-hooks, or doing odd jobs for the farmers' wives. The following scene occurred in Deacon Badger's kitchen, where Sam was leisurely fixing the old clock, strewing the pieces all about the floor, and greatly exciting the wrath and dismay of Aunt Lois:

"Why, ye see, Miss Lois," he would say, "clocks can't be druv; that's jest what they can't. Some things can be druv, and then agin some things can't, and clocks is that kind. They's jest got to be humored. Now this 'ere's a 'mazin good clock; give me my time on it, and I'll have it so 't will keep straight on to the millennium."

"Millennium!" says Aunt Lois, with a snort of infinite contempt.

"Yes, the millennium," says Sam, letting fall his work in a contemplative manner. "That 'ere 's an interestin' topic now. Parson Lothrop, he don't think the millennium will last a thousand years. What's your 'pinion on that pint, Miss Lois?"

"My opinion is," said Aunt Lois, in her most nipping tones, "that if folks don't mind their own business, and do with their might what their hands find to do, the millennium won't come at all."

"Wal, you see, Miss Lois, it's just here—one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day."

"I should think you thought a day was a thousand years, the way you work," said Aunt Lois.

"Wal," says Sam, sitting down with his back to his desperate litter of wheels, weights and pendulums, and meditatively caressing his knee as he watched the sailing clouds in abstract meditation, "ye see, ef a thing's ordained, why it's got to be, ef you dont lift a finger. That 'ere's so now, ain't it?"

"Sam Lawson, you are about the most aggravating creature I ever had to do with. Here you've got our clock all to pieces, and have been keeping up a perfect hurrah's nest in our kitchen for three days, and there you sit maundering and talking with your back to your work, fussin' about the millennium, which is none of your business, or mine, as I know of! Do either put that clock together or let it alone!"

"Don't you be a grain uneasy, Miss Lois. Why, I'll have your clock all right in the end, but I can't be druv. Wal, I guess I'll take another spell on't to-morrow or Friday."

Poor aunt Lois, horror-stricken, but seeing herself actually in the hands of the imperturbable enemy, now essayed the tack of conciliation. "Now, do, Lawson, just finish up this job, and I'll pay you down, right on the spot; and you need the money."

"I'd like to 'blige ye, Miss Lois; but ye see money ain't everything in this world. Ef I work tew long on one thing, my mind kind o' gives out, ye see; and besides, I've got some 'sponsibilities to 'tend to. There's Mrs. Captain Brown, she made me promise to come to-day and look at the nose o' that 'ere silver teapot o' hern; it's kind o' sprung a leak. And then I 'greed to split a little oven-wood for the widdah Pedee, that lives up on the Shelburn road. Must visit the widdahs in their affliction, Scriptur' says. And then there's Hepsy; she's allers a castin' it up at me that I don't do nothing for her and the chil'en; but, then, Lordy massy, Hepsy hain't no sort o' patience. Why, jest this mornin' I was a a tellin' her to count up her marcies, and I 'clare for't if I didn't think she'd a throwed the tongs at me. That 'ere woman's temper railly makes me consarned. Wal, good day, Miss Lois. I'll be along again to-morrow or Friday, or the first o' next week."

After these characters have been described the scene is changed to the village of Needmore, and the reader is introduced to the heroine and the hero, (if there is one,) of the novel. They are brother and sister, Harry and Eglentine or Tina, Percival, the children of an English officer who has deserted them and returned to England. Their mother dies at the house of a miserly farmer, Old Crab Smith, and the Selectmen of Needmore "put out" the children to be "raised" to Old Crab and his sister Asphyxia. These worthies abuse their charges so shamefully that they contrive to run away, and losing the road to Oldtown they find the deserted Dench House, where they lodge until found by a party from Deacon Badgers'. This Dench House, which plays quite an important part in the story, is the Frankland Mansion in Hopkinton mentioned in Prof. HOLMES' ballad of "Agnes and the Knight:"

"Yet, known to all the country round,
Their home is standing still,
Between Wachusett's lonely mound
And Shawmut's threefold hill."

Harry is adopted by Deacon Badger, and Miss Mehitable Rossiter, a maiden lady, a member of one of the oldest and best families in the State, but withal in somewhat straitened circumstances, takes charge of the other little waif. Then follows a charming description of the life of these children at Oldtown and at Cloudland, where they attend an academy kept by Miss Rossiter's brother; and then some new characters, "grand folks," from Boston, come upon the scene. It is, of course, perfectly natural that Horace Holyoke should fall in love with Tina, and quite as natural that that young lady should regard him as a brother only, and fall in love with Colonel Ellery Davenport, who is a reproduction of the Aaron Burr in *The Minister's Wooing*—handsome, fascinating, talented, a member of the diplomatic corps at London, and, in short, possessed of all those qualities which render him irresistible to women. Tina is a very charming girl—a sort of Topsy, Caucasianized and refined, who wins everybody, the reader not excepted, by her beauty, her witcheries, her affectionate ways and her constant flow of animal spirits. She marries Colonel Davenport, and on the evening of their wedding-day, on reaching their home at the Dench House, she is met by a woman—a sister of her benefactress, Miss Rossiter—who proves that she was seduced by Colonel Davenport, with whom she lived in France for a number of years, and by whom she had a child. It is with something like a shock that one reads that Tina, after learning all this, still avows her love for her husband, and, after adopting the child of his mistress, goes with him to England. The story is not, however, allowed to end so miserably, for in the last chapter Colonel Davenport is killed in a duel, and two years afterward Horace Holyoke marries the woman he has loved all his lifetime.

The author's attempt to show the effect of New-England life and religion, as they were at the beginning of the present century, on the sensitive natures which they bred and fostered, is perhaps as successful as could be expected. The question is too profound and intricate to be treated in this form of literature, for if presented and illustrated with the thoroughness and minuteness which is required, it would spoil any novel, except, perhaps, for the "German mind." But Mrs. STOWE has not allowed her theology to interfere with her story.

UNWILLING TO BE PAID.—One of the witnesses in the Cornelius Nye case, named FRANKLIN, was called into the United States Marshal's office after the case was decided to-day, to receive his mileage and the money allowed him as a United States witness. He said he has been detained four months, a large part of the time in jail, but refused to receive a cent. He said he had told the truth and did not wish pay for it. All the arguments of the officers were of no avail, and the man became more and more determined as they endeavored to turn him from his purpose.—*San Francisco Bulletin, May 12.*

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Irish Question in English Politics—The Church and the Land Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 17, 1869.

SIR: Allow me a word upon your article of to-day upon the British Government and the Irish Land question, not intended, I am sure, (judging by the tone of your usual references to English affairs) to misrepresent.

You say that "Mr. GLADSTONE must come to the land. He cannot evade the responsibility nor shift it on to the shoulders of his political adversaries." You thus take for granted a desire on Mr. GLADSTONE'S part to shirk this great question. I think—indeed I am sure—you are wrong. Let me recall to your memory that his present Secretary for Ireland brought forward a bill on this question in 1866—the best bill, in the opinion of the Liberal Party, which has ever yet been moved for this purpose. But it fell with the Administration of 1866.

In 1868 the Disraeli Administration, by its course on Irish questions, forced the Church question into the foreground, unintentionally but irrevocably; and the alternative became thus presented to the Liberal leader and his party either to declare themselves on that question, or ignore the known convictions of the most earnest men of their side. Mr. GLADSTONE, too, was known by others besides Sir ROUNDELL PALMER, to have made up his mind on the injustice and impossibility of maintaining the Irish Church establishment, but he was not known to have made up his mind as to the method of its disestablishment. The hour having come he declared himself, and with the result, as you know, of an enthusiastic response from the country. As a part of this response, it was declared clearly that the nation felt the Irish Church to be "the head and front of its offending" against the Irish people, and that as this grievance touched the conscience of the people and dishonored the national religion by perpetrating injustice on its name, it must be the first to be remedied. The Cabinet had no choice, and it addressed itself at once and earnestly and with rare enlightenment to its duty. It knew, however, as most Englishmen knew, that, notwithstanding its large majority, the duty would task its utmost resources of wisdom, and patience, and skill, and loud were the prophecies of its foes against the possibility of its success. Its decision, therefore, to make this the one Irish question of the session commended itself completely to the judgment of its supporters, both Irish and British, and, I venture to say, also, to the best patriotism of the whole nation.

The Tories alone did not like it. From the very outset they cried out for a policy as to the land. And why? I do not think I do injustice either to their wily leader or to the great bulk of his following, if I say, that it was solely for the hope of by this means staving off the success of the Church bill. They knew that there was at least some diversity of opinion between Mr. BRIGHT and some other members of the Government on the land question; and they well enough argued that if they could divide both the Liberal Party in the House and liberal, and especially Irish, opinion out of it, by setting forth the question concurrently with that of the Church, in the first place, they would at least delay the Church bill in the Commons, if even they could not hope to burke it there; and that, in any case, they would furnish the Lords with a pretext for evading a direct issue with the nation on the Church question, by claiming to treat both Church and land together as connected parts of a whole Irish policy. To me, Sir, (and to the whole Liberal Party, I think I may presume to add,) each renewed effort of the Tories to elicit, as they say, the views of the Government on the land question, is a fresh proof of the wisdom of the decision to settle one question first, and that the Church question. This once out of the way, if the Cabinet should shrink from grappling with the land question, it will be time enough to doubt its ability or its earnestness in the matter. I for one accept the assurances both of its declarations and of the past efforts of some of its leading members; and I believe, Sir, that you will on consideration admit the reasonableness of this confidence. I trust you will be able to share with me this further hope, that England will be proved to have at last a Government and a House of Commons bent upon the redress of all the real grievances of Ireland by a course of wise and just and prompt legislation; and that, though it may be long before the memory of past wrong has lost all its bitterness, she may yet succeed in rekindling the life and the affection of a noble and a generous people, whom her best sons mourn that she has so sadly stricken. I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,
AN ENGLISHMAN.

President Woolsey's Address.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In President WOOLSEY'S dispassionate and able address, which you published yesterday, he says:

"Mr. COLLIER, Jr., gave it as his opinion that the Collector of Customs for Liverpool should arrest the vessel, and if he failed, he would incur heavy penalties. Mr. ADAMS communicated this opinion of Mr. COLLIER to Lord RUSSELL. But now came a delay, which is explained by Lord RUSSELL as owing to the illness of Mr. HARDING, the counsel to whom the case was submitted. I confess that when reading the evidence I felt that I should like to shake Lord RUSSELL—*the illness of Harding was a mere excuse.*"

Without entering at all upon a discussion of this most unfortunate business, will you allow me to offer a few words in defence of Lord RUSSELL? The legal adviser of the Government upon questions of international law, is an officer styled "the Queen's Advocate," and Sir JOHN HARDING, a civilian of considerable repute, held the office at the time referred to. International law is a branch of legal science which is understood by very few persons in England *now*, and in 1861 it was understood by still fewer. Lord RUSSELL had therefore very few counselors upon whose advice he could rely; and, besides, by usage and etiquette—as strong almost in the legal as in the medical profession, where the patient may die rather than a breach of professional decorum be permitted—almost compelled the Foreign Secretary to seek advice from the Foreign Office official adviser. Sir JOHN HARDING, who is since dead, became about the time of the *Alabama* difficulty incapacitated by mental derangement from following his profession.

I remain, Sir, your very obedient servant,
AN ENGLISHMAN.

NEW-YORK, May 26, 1869.

Private Detectives—A Merchant's Opinion of Them.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with great interest the several articles and communications published in your valuable paper relating to the working of the so-called private detective agencies in this City. I will not deny that such establishments, if conducted with honesty and integrity, may do valuable services to the community; but, speaking from my own experience, I am inclined to believe that some of these agencies at least do more evil than good. It is common practice with these establishments, in order to get some custom, to send their men to the merchants of this City to solicit their patronage, promising to watch or "shadow," as it is called in the language of the detectives, their respective employes for a specified time—in most cases for one year—charging for the services tendered a sum varying from $25 to $100, as the case may be. This practice would not be objectionable as long as these solicitors employ legitimate means to procure subscriptions; but this is not the case. The solicitor receives a certain commission of all the subscriptions secured by him; his only object is to make as much money as he possibly can, and in order to get a customer he will make assertions which he cannot prove. To substantiate this I will state one instance where I was the party interested. I have a not very extensive wholesale business, and employ, all told, five men, all of whom are known to me for some years as gentlemen of good character and integrity. The extent of my business does not require me to give to any of my employes a position of trust; nevertheless, I was called upon by a man representing one of these agencies, who assured me that one of my employes is a gambler, who also spends a great deal of money with bad women, and whose expenses exceed the amount of his salary quite considerably. I was promised to receive full and satisfactory information in regard to this matter in case I should become a subscriber for an annual fee of $25. Confident that these assertions are nothing but barefaced lies, I expressed my willingness to become a subscriber and to pay the fee in advance under the condition that satisfactory proof be given to me that all and everything I was told in regard to the character of one of my employes be true. This offer was not accepted by the man representing the Detective Agency, giving as reason that it is contrary to the rules and business principles of the establishment he represents to accept such conditional subscriptions, and I leave it now to you and to your readers to draw inferences from such a proceeding.

EMPLOYER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 22, 1869.

The Imprisonment of Lafayette and Efforts Made for his Release—Mr. Burke's Remarkable Declaration.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this morning Mr. PERKINS has very clearly shown that General WASHINGTON used every effort to procure the release of LAFAYETTE.

His melancholy situation had long excited the commiseration of every friend of humanity and freedom; and as the English Government had promised protection to all persons who should throw off anarchy and declare for monarchy, perhaps your readers would like to know just what was done by the English Government toward effecting the release of LAFAYETTE. The subject was introduced to the notice of the House of Commons on the 17th of March, 1794, by General FITZPATRICK, who observed that humanity, justice and policy required an interference from the English Government in behalf of the unfortunate man. The General then entered into a very able review of the whole conduct of LAFAYETTE—his firm attachment to the Constitution of 1789, which had been approved by England—his loyalty, which was proved by the most signal services to the royal family—and his refusal to join the Republican Party, though allured by every honor which could flatter his ambition. On this party obtaining the ascendency what was his conduct? He resolved no longer to head the army; though he would not lead it against his country, he posted them so advantageously that General CLAIRFAIT was deterred from attacking them.

When Commissioners came to remove him from the command of the army, still faithful to the Constitution and monarchy he had sworn to defend, he consigned them to the civil power. He soon afterward passed the frontier with a determination not to join the enemies of his country, and this was the cause of his dungeon and his sufferings. On neutral ground (the bishopric of Liege) he was taken prisoner, and transferred to a fortress belonging to the King of Prussia, where he was offered liberty on condition of joining the army of the French Prince. He refused; and then the officers of the King of Prussia claimed him a prisoner of their master, not as a prisoner of war.

The General urged the obligation which England lay under to protect LAFAYETTE, according to the proclamation of October 29, which promised protection to all who should throw off anarchy and declare for monarchy.

He urged that the conduct of LAFAYETTE in America ought to be no bar to such an interposition, as England would have been happy to have saved, by such a step, the life of LOUIS XVI., whose conduct in the American war would never have been thought of as an obstacle.

The General mentioned the intention of the President of the United States to make such an application, and concluded by moving an address to the King, stating that the detention of LAFAYETTE and his three friends in prison, by an order of the King of Prussia, was injurious to his Majesty and the cause of his allies, and beseeching him to intercede for their deliverance.

This motion was seconded by Colonel TARLETON, who gallantly expatiated upon the merits of a General who had once been his adversary.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. PITT) opposed the motion.

Mr. CHARLES JAMES FOX thought it was difficult to say which was the more extraordinary, that England should hesitate to interfere, or that the Court of Berlin should exercise such abominable tyranny. He mentioned that LAFAYETTE was neither treated as a prisoner of war nor as a prisoner of State. The King of Prussia had repeatedly declared him and his friends prisoners to the allied Powers, and that he could not be released but by their consent; there was no way for those Powers to clear themselves from such an imputation but by declaring their disavowal of the whole proceeding. National honor and policy required this. LAFAYETTE, he contended, stood exactly in the same predicament with those to whom protection had been offered by the English Government.

Mr. BURKE strongly opposed the motion, on the ground that no precedent existed of such an interference, and that it was improper, and that he considered LAFAYETTE the author and origin of innumerable outrages in France. France, he continued, claimed LAFAYETTE as a traitor whom the rabble he had been instrumental in elevating to power, were desirous of sacrificing. He had volunteered for America and against England before any hostilities between England and France, and had rebelled against his own lawful sovereign. After citations of his alleged participation in some popular violences in his own country, BURKE concluded:

"I would not debauch my humanity by supporting an application like the present in behalf of such a horrid ruffian."

Mr. GREY strongly contended in favor of the motion, which was further supported by Mr. Thornton, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Martin, Mr. Courtney and Mr. Whitbread, Jr., and opposed by Mr. Ryder, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Collins, and Mr. Addington. On a division of the House the motion was lost, ayes 46, nays 153.

So much for "humanity, justice and policy" in England in 1794.

It will be remembered that LAFAYETTE was one of a board of general officers, held by order of General WASHINGTON, respecting Major JOHN ANDRE.

Mr. WINTHROP SARGENT, in his admirable life of ANDRE, speaking of LAFAYETTE, says:

"Our people rejoiced that a Frenchman and a foreigner, himself the subject of a despotism, should be so penetrated with their oppressions as to lead them to liberty in a civil war. He was liberal of his person and his purse in our cause, and his name was beloved by our nation, even when it was proscribed by his own. For, after active efforts, having succeeded in setting a constitutional reform in motion, the storm that rose in France bore down the best of those who had aided the movement. The National Assembly declared him a traitor to his country, and, flying from arrest to the enemy, he was closely immured in Olmütz. Efforts were made to procure the intercession of England in his behalf, but there was little reason to expect that England should espouse his cause. PITT set his face against it, and when a Lord bewailed his unhappy state to GEORGE III. in hope of exciting his royal sympathy, the King is said to have cut the speaker short with too pregnant words, "Remember ANDRE.""

Yours, very truly, F. S. H.
MONDAY, May 24, 1869.

Waves as a Motive Power.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper, under dates 14th and 21st of this month, you have been so good as to notice an invention of mine, known by the name of "*Kimasthene*," its object being to use the sea waves as a mechanical power; and knowing your impartiality, your respect for truth, and your desire of favoring useful works, be they ever so humble and small, I doubt not you will be so kind as to publish the following explanation on the subject:

In the first place I beg to mention that I am a Spanish engineer, having come to this country to obtain a patent on my invention, which was granted me on the 30th of March ultimo.

I must, in the second place, rectify your assertion that my invention consists in making use of the tide-power, and that therefore it is not new. Many years ago, not only here but in Europe, tide-water has been known and applied as a mechanical force; but my invention is a quite different thing—its object being to make use of the force of the sea waves. If my mode of applying it is ingenious, as you have been kind enough to state, it is not my province to decide or judge, but I have an unquestionable right of maintaining its originality and newness, it having been so acknowledged by the Commissioners of the Patent Office, and I challenge anybody to name an invention in any way similar to mine of an earlier date. Far from having anything in common with the tide-power mills, its application is most convenient on those coasts where the tides are insignificant or null, and in a certain way it may be applied to supply them.

Thirdly, I should much like, and you will doubtless understand how justly, to oppose the idea that my invention is very costly. Having already constructed one of my "Kimasthenes," I possess all necessary data to be able to affirm that on the coasts of the United States where Portland cement may be had cheap, its cost would not be great, and where the seaside is rocky its construction would be exceedingly lower in price.

Yours, respectfully, J. RUIZ.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 22, 1869.

The Approaching Total Eclipse of the Sun.

LITCHFIELD OBSERVATORY OF HAMILTON COLLEGE,
CLINTON, N. Y., Monday, May 10, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A total eclipse of the sun, as that of the 7th of August next, being an event not to be witnessed again in the United States during the present century, and photography now having become an important means of recording also phenomena of this kind, the following remarks of Mr. CROOKES, the distinguished editor of the *Chemical News* and co-editor of the *Quarterly Science Review*, perhaps you will find deserving some wider circulation, such as your valuable paper would afford:

"The writer, who has already had some experience in photographing the phenomena of eclipses, the moon and sun, would venture to make three suggestions in this respect. Firstly, that attention should not exclusively be confined to the wet collodion process, but that the daguerreotype and dry albumen process should also be used. Pictures by these processes possess more sharpness, and are capable of giving more microscopic detail, than ordinary wet collodion; moreover, the plates may be prepared the night before, and developed after the eclipse is over, thus leaving the operator's whole attention free to devote to the exposure of as many plates as possible.

Secondly, some telescopes should have a system of lenses beyond the principal focus of the object-glass, so as to project a magnified image of the phenomena on the sensitive plate. The necessary amplification to four or five inches will be far more accurately done when effected in this manner at one operation than when the small negatives are copied afterward in the enlarging camera, which will magnify all the defects as well as that which is wished to be recorded.

Thirdly, the most experienced photographer who can be obtained should have charge of the photographic operations. It is a mistake to suppose that astronomers, physicists and photographers can be manufactured for the occasion. To look at the records of the English expeditions, (to the East Indies, for the total eclipse of Aug. 18, 1868,) it would appear as if the highest talent possessed by the country were an exclusive attribute of our army and navy. Amongst so many captains and lieutenants it is a relief to find a plain Mr. The French and German expeditions were managed differently, and contrast their results with ours!"

Mr. Greeley on Amnesty for Rebels.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer.

Shortly before the last session of the Fortieth Congress, it will be remembered, the *Tribune* came out in advocacy of an Amendment proposing Mr. GREELEY'S plan of "Universal Suffrage and Universal Amnesty." Being sincerely desirous of seeing Congress propose an amendment enfranchising the blacks, and believing if the measure also included the rebels it would not pass Congress, or if it did would fail of ratification, we wrote a private note to Mr. GREELEY simply for his information, stating that an amendment enfranchising the negroes only would doubtless be ratified by our Legislature, while if it also enfranchised the rebels, it would be sure of rejection. He replied as follows:

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: I have yours of the 16th. Its leading positions have long been understood and appreciated in this quarter. Now hear *me*.

Every year one thousand of your rebels die, and one thousand (or more) of their sons become of age. You can't disfranchise THEM. You have now five thousand majority. Six years at farthest will convert this into a rebel majority of one thousand. Then the rebels will be enfranchised in spite of you, and the blacks will be left under foot—and you under-estimate these at two thousand.

Go your own way, and see if the rebels don't have you under foot in less than six years.

I speak from a wide experience when I tell you that your house is built on the sand. It cannot stand. Every year will see the passions of the war cool, and the demand for amnesty strengthened. Now you can amnesty the rebels. Soon the question will be, shall they amnesty you? Look at Kentucky and Maryland and read your certain fate in theirs.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

Intellectual Ability of the Chinese.

In a recent public meeting at Boston, Dr. HEDGE quoted a remark of Sir FREDERICK BRUCE to Senator SUMNER, to the effect that the Emperor's Ministers at Pekin, when he was English Ambassador there, were the superiors in ability of any European Cabinet. "What," said Mr. SUMNER, "do you mean to say that Lord PALMERSTON, Lord DERBY and Mr. GLADSTONE have their superiors in the Chinese Cabinet?" "It is not for me to make such a personal comparison," said Sir FREDERICK, "but I repeat what I said, that I have not met European statesmen who were the equals of the Chinese Ministers." Dr. MARTIN, Professor in the College at Pekin, and translator of WHEATON'S work on international law into Chinese corroborated this anecdote by saying that Sir FREDERICK told him, in regard to the Emperor's Prime Minister, that he had never met a man that was fairly his superior in intellectual ability. As to the ease with which the Chinese acquire other languages than their own, it was creditable but by no means remarkable. They could learn to pronounce English and other European languages correctly, though they generally did not. Dr. PROUDFIT said he had known a Chinese girl of 16 who spoke English with precision and elegance. She was the daughter of a Chinaman who had put out her eyes in childhood, so that he might make use of her as a beggar; but being brought to New-York and educated carefully in a Christian family, she had learned music and the use of English with great perfection. Prof. WHITNEY said that it was no more difficult for a Chinese child to learn foreign languages than for any child; but after the vocal organs lost their flexibility and became accustomed to the limited range of vowel sounds in the Chinese tongue, it was not easy for a Chinaman to acquire the pronunciation of English.

Jacob Thompson's Letter to the President.

OXFORD, Miss., May 10, 1869.

To His Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States.

SIR: On my return to Oxford a few days since I was for the first time informed that, among the papers and letters seized and taken possession of at my house when your army reached this place, was a letter written to me by Mr. J. C. G. KENNEDY, of Washington, then at the head of the Census Bureau, one of the offices under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. This letter was dated some time in April, 1861, and because of the fact that this letter contained a statement of certain rumors then prevailing in Washington, as well known to me here as they were to Mr. KENNEDY at the capital, a hue and cry has been raised against him for an effort to communicate to me, "a leading rebel," important information. This is to me so grossly unjust that I feel constrained, even at this late day, to set him right, if possible, in your estimation.

Mr. KENNEDY was an able and trusted officer of the Interior Department. He had my entire confidence and personal esteem. His being a warm, decisive Union man was well known to me long before I ceased to be the head of the Department. When it was known I was about to leave office he came several times to me and pressed, I may say begged, me not to do so. I told him I should complain of no man for the side he took. Every man must decide for himself. I should certainly follow my conscientious convictions of duty. He spoke of civil war, estrangement of feeling, and enmities of the people, North and South. I replied, possibly communities might wage war and enmities might graft themselves deep in the public mind, but this feeling should never reach me as an individual; my personal friends should be my friends still, and no part they should act should estrange me. Hence, after I left Washington, I continued my correspondence with many friends North. They gave me freely their views of the feelings and movements North, as I frankly gave the feelings and movements South. My anxiety was to know whether we were possibly to have war. I am sure, as I was then a private citizen, neither side ever dreamed we were conveying illicit information. After the bombardment of Fort Sumter the mails were stopped and correspondence ceased. The great burden of my correspondence was: are we to have war? Every movement North was flashed by telegraph all over the South. Letters were of no use to convey information of facts. To pursue Mr. KENNEDY for his letter to me, or to suspect him of unfaithfulness to the cause of the Union on that account, is simply absurd and unworthy an honest man.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
J. THOMPSON.

STRANGE CAUSE OF DEATH.—EVA AVERILL, a promising child 4 years of age, died in Freeport on Tuesday last, under painful circumstances. A few weeks ago she was playing with a needle, and dropping it on the carpet, stooped to pick it up, when the point entered just below the knee cap, and broke off. All efforts to extract it proved unsuccessful, and the painful suffering caused therefrom terminated with her death as above stated. The *Independent* says an examination by the physicians succeeded in discovering the needle point, which had been the cause of the sad misfortune, but the examiners gave it as their opinion that it never could have been withdrawn while the child was alive.—*Galena (Ill.) Gazette, May 22.*

TELEGRAMS.

Comments of the London Journals upon the Lairds' Defence.

Interview between Minister Washburne and Napoleon.

Gains of the Opposition in the Corps Legislatif.

Dangerous Illness of Captain-General Dulce, of Cuba.

Important Movement in the Nova Scotia Legislature.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Journals of Yesterday on the Alabama Claims—Card from the Messrs. Laird and Newspaper Comments Thereon.

LONDON, Thursday, May 27.

The *Alabama* claims still form the great theme of conversation and newspaper comment. The *Times* to-day has an article on the communications of Sir FRANCIS HEAD, which have recently been published here, respecting the case of the ship *Caroline*, and the course of the United States toward Canada during the patriot war. The *Times* says that Senator SUMNER's assertions of England's hostility to America is met by the testimony of American officials. Abuses much more flagrant have occurred within the frontier of the United States, for the popular feeling of the State of New-York was admitted to have more than countenanced the Fenian expeditions to Canada. The American press expose Mr. SUMNER's inconsistency by historical tests, and point out his perversion of facts.

The Messrs. LAIRD, of Birkenhead, who built the *Alabama*, have recently published a letter, giving legal opinions and extracts from documents and speeches to prove that the building of the *Alabama* was not illegal. This letter has been extensively copied, and is thus commented on by the papers to-day:

The *Star* (Radical organ) says the Messrs. LAIRD may be guiltless, but that England cannot escape the penalty is the verdict of the best authorities, and is a foregone conclusion.

The *Post* (Conservative) says the vindication of the Messrs. LAIRD is complete. The law was inadequate to prevent the transaction. The remedy lay with the Legislature, and not with the Executive.

The *Standard* (Conservative) says that Messrs. LAIRD's vindication condemns the Government. The inadequacy of the law is an insufficient excuse for a breach of international obligations. England's obligations were broken for the North as well as the South. The Americans were equally guilty of a breach of international obligations in the case of the *Caroline*, and in the case of the Fenian drillings and organization. The final reckoning will give a heavy balance to the debit of the United States.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. OTWAY, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, stated that the papers in the case of the *Alabama* would shortly be laid upon the table.

Return of George Peabody.

LONDON, Thursday, May 27.

GEORGE PEABODY sails for New-York on Saturday next.

FRANCE.

Interview Between Minister Washburne and the Emperor—The Elections—Gains of the Opposition.

PARIS, Thursday, May 27—Evening.

Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, United States Minister, was received by the Emperor to-day, and made a brief address, in which he assured the Emperor of the friendship entertained by the people and Government of the United States toward himself and the French nation. NAPOLEON, in his reply, expressed the utmost satisfaction at Mr. WASHBURNE's cordial assurances, and hoped that the present friendly relations between the two countries would long be maintained. Mr. WASHBURNE called on Prince NAPOLEON to-day and met with a hearty welcome.

The returns thus far show that twenty-eight opposition candidates have been elected to the new Corps Legislatif. Election disturbances are reported at Amiens, Lille and Toulouse, but they were of a trivial nature and easily suppressed.

The weekly statement of the financial condition of the Bank of France shows an increase in the specie reserve of 700,000 francs.

ITALY.

Further Changes in the Cabinet.

FLORENCE, Thursday, May 27.

Further changes have been made in the Cabinet. FILIPO has resigned the position of Minister of Justice, and has been succeeded by PIRONTI.

CUBA.

Dangerous Illness of Dulce—His Death Hourly Expected—Riot at Fort Cabanas.

HAVANA, Tuesday, May 25,
VIA KEY WEST, Thursday, May 27.

Captain-General DULCE is dangerously ill of a cancer, and is hourly expected to die.

A riot occurred at Fort Cabanas on Saturday night, on the occasion of the departure of the prisoners captured on the *Galvanic*, for Spain. The volunteers tried to stop their embarkation, and in the *melée* which followed, cried "Death to Dulce." Further outrages were prevented by the supplications of the Governor of the Fortress, and the prisoners were allowed to proceed.

A Spanish steamer in the Bay of Nipe fired by mistake into some Spanish troops on the shore. It is reported that forty men were killed.

The Spaniards are greatly excited by the frequent reports of the landing of fillibustering expeditions.

Arrival of a Spanish Iron-clad—Volunteers from Spain Expected.

HAVANA, Thursday, May 27.

The Spanish iron-clad *Victoria* arrived here to-day.

A detachment of volunteers, for service in the Island of Cuba, is expected here by the 4th of June.

Intelligence has been received here from St. Thomas to the effect that both of the Peruvian monitors had left that port for Martinique.

The United States gunboat *Narragansett* has returned to this port from Nuevitas.

The Schoeppe Murder Trial at Carlisle—Testimony for the Prosecution.

CARLISLE, Penn., Thursday, May 27.

The prosecution have already occupied three days and a half in the Schoeppe murder trial, and have but one more witness to examine. The direct testimony of persons who were present during the illness of Miss STENNECKE goes to show that she died from no natural cause, but must have died from some violent dose either taken by herself or administered to her by the prisoner. Dr. CONRAD, of the Baltimore Infirmary, testified that he made a *post-mortem* examination, and that the healthy condition of her organs proved that she died from a violent cause. Professor AIKEN, of the Maryland University, testified that he analyzed the stomach and intestines of the deceased twelve or thirteen days after death, and found faint but unequivocal traces of prussic acid. Dr. HERMAN, of this place, who attended the deceased during her illness, testified that in his opinion her condition indicated that she died from compound prussic acid and morphine. Dr. KIEFFER and others testified, in answer to a hypothetical case presented to them, that she died from no natural cause. Opportunity and motive are clearly proven, and the question rests upon the sufficiency of medical testimony on this subject. The counsel for the defence feel very hopeful. One of the strongest grounds in proving the motive, was the production of a will dated and executed a very short time previously to her death, which bequeaths her entire estate to the prisoner. He and his father were the only subscribing witnesses to the will.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Acquisition of the Hudson Bay Territory—Resolutions in the Dominion Parliament—Annexation Movement in Halifax—An Important Document in the House of Assembly.

OTTAWA, Canada, Thursday, May 27.

Copies of the resolution respecting the acquisition of the Hudson Bay Territory, &c., to be proposed on Friday, were distributed last evening. They recite the negotiations, as already published, and conclude by declaring

"That it is expedient to address Her Majesty to the effect that she will be graciously pleased by and with the advice of her most Honorable Privy Council to unite Prince Rupert Land on the terms and conditions expressed in the foregoing resolutions, and also to unite the Northwestern Territory with the Dominions of Canada, as prayed for by and on the terms and conditions contained in the joint address of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, adopted during the first session of the first Parliament of Canada; that upon the transferance of the territories in question to the Canadian Government, it will be the duty of the Government to make adequate provisions for the protection of the Indian tribes whose interests and well-being are involved in the transfer; that the Government in Council be authorized and empowered to arrange any details that may be necessary to carry out the terms and conditions of the above agreement."

The Canadian Government has informed Her Majesty's Government that it will propose to the English Parliament that the Imperial guarantee be given for the necessary loan of the purchase money.

HALIFAX, N. S., Thursday, May 27.

In the House of Assembly, yesterday, Mr. MURRAY, of Pictou, moved the following:

Whereas, This Colony, two years ago, possessed representative institutions, granted by the Sovereign, and under these institutions enjoyed the same right as the people of the British Islands; and while they admit the right of the Imperial Government to withdraw their protection, they most firmly deny their right to force a free people into any connections without their consent; and,

Whereas, The Constitution of these local Provinces has been forcibly changed without the consent of the people, and in opposition to their wishes; and,

Whereas, Petitions of the people have been treated with contempt by the Government and Legislature of Great Britain; and,

Whereas, Inquiry even into our grievances has been refused, and we now occupy the position of a degraded people; and,

Whereas, In addition to the deprivation of our inherent rights as freemen, the union imposed on us has resulted in a financial disaster and oppressive taxation; and,

Whereas, Our principal commercial trade has been, and from our geographical position always will be, naturally with the United States of America; and,

Whereas, We, believing that the Imperial Parliament have been deceived and imposed upon by false representations, and still having confidence that the free people of the British Isles will not, when acquainted with our real condition and views, persist in the great injustice of keeping this heretofore loyal colony in a hated Union; therefore,

Resolved, That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty asking once more that our beloved institution be restored to us, or that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to absolve us from our allegiance to the British throne, and enable us, as a free and independent people, to adopt political institutions which we in our judgment may deem most conducive to our happiness and prosperity.

Hon. Mr. VAIL said he considered it an annexation resolution. Mr. MURRAY denied that it was such. Hon. Mr. WATKINS said he agreed with the preamble, but could not support the resolution, as he thought an appeal to England at present useless. Mr. KIDSTON, of Victoria, seconded the resolution, and Tuesday next was appointed for its consideration.

THE BOSTON ANNIVERSARIES.

Meeting of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society—Resolutions by Mr. Wendell Phillips Expressing Satisfaction with the Nation's Progress.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 27.

The New-England Anti-Slavery Society met to-day in Horticultural Hall, the President, JOHN T. SARGENT, presiding. WENDELL PHILLIPS read a series of resolutions expressing satisfaction with the progress of the nation toward justice and impartial liberty; regarding the Fifteenth Amendment as the cap-stone to the negro's political emancipation; urging Christian men to earnest efforts to secure to him (the negro) equal privileges in churches, hotels and places of amusement; recommending martial law and military occupation in Southern sections where civil law fails to protect Union men from assassination, and urging it as the first duty of the Government to secure peace and safety of life and property at the South in order that schools, capital and men may be attracted there to complete the reconstruction of those States. Mr. PHILLIPS proceeded to enunciate his views at length on the political situation, and insisted that the emergency yet required the active and watchful efforts of the Abolitionists. Several speakers followed Mr. PHILLIPS, all of whom with their sentiments are familiar to the public. The attendance was small.

Close of the Anniversary of the American Tract Society—The Control Gained by the Congregationalists.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 27.

The anniversary meeting of the American Tract Society of Boston closed to-day after an animated session, the principal discussion being a question of a change in its management. Heretofore the Executive Committee has been composed of Congregationalists, Baptists and Episcopalians. The Congregationalists, it was stated, have given twelve-thirteenths of the money contributed to support the Society; the Baptists one-fifty-sixth part, and the Episcopalians one-fiftieth part. Two tickets were put in nomination for executive officers, and the election resulted in placing the Society under Congregational control. The Society adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to see that but one salary be paid for Treasurer's services, and that such salary secure the whole time and services of such Treasurer for the uses of the Society, and that the Committee shall use all proper efforts to keep down the expenses of the Society.

The Treasurer's report gives the total expenses of last year at $136,401 66. Received from the sales of books and tracts, $57,498 75; periodicals, $34,142 53; total receipts, $131,947 68. The financial condition of the Society gives a balance of $160,936 85 in its favor.

An Indictment Against a Georgia Editor—His Crime "High Misdemeanor."

ATLANTA, Ga., Thursday, May 27.

The Grand Jury of the Bibb County Superior Court, have found a true bill against J. CLARK SWAYZE, editor of a newspaper at Macon, Ga., for high misdemeanor. The bill is predicated upon an incendiary article appearing in his paper some weeks ago, and is based upon that section of the code that forbids any person to circulate any writing that inculcates resistance to the lawful authority, insurrection or conspiracy against the citizens. After the death of Dr. AYRES by a negro near Savannah, SWAYZE published an inflammatory article, calling on all Union men to organize for self-protection. The penalty is imprisonment in the Penitentiary from five to twenty years.

The Episcopal Convention in Baltimore—Proceedings of the Second Day.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 27.

In the Episcopal Convention to-day, the forenoon session was occupied in the discussion of the special order of the day, which was a motion of Bishop WHITTINGHAM to amend the Constitution by having a Standing Committee, to be composed of eight members from the clergy and four from the laity, to be selected by joint ballot of the clergy and laity.

In the afternoon session it was finally resolved that the Standing Committee consist of five clergymen and three laymen. A resolution was adopted appropriating $500 to secure the services of a reverend brother to assist the Bishop. Notice was given that at the next Convention an Assistant Bishop will be elected.

Registration in Pennsylvania—Opinion by Judge Allesion.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 27.

In the Court of Common Pleas to-day Judge PIERCE read an opinion by Judge ALLESION sustaining the twenty-seventh section of the new registry law, which applies to hotels, taverns and sailor-boarding houses. The result is that there can be no more colonizing in Philadelphia, as the assessors are prohibited from registering any of the inmates of these establishments. If they are citizens and qualified voters, they must come before the Board of Canvassers and establish their rights.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Japanese in San Francisco—Affairs in Arizona—Iron-clads to be Prepared for Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, May 27.

The French gunboat *Samoethe Piquet* arrived here last night from Panama.

Three Japanese families have arrived here under the auspices of a Prussian, SCHNELL, an old resident of Japan, who were driven from there in consequence of the defeat of the Northern Princes. Thirty-seven more families are also on their way, and eighty additional families intend coming, making a total of 120 families who propose settling permanently in the State to cultivate tea, &c. They will bring many mulberry trees, tea and bamboo plants, and intend purchasing Government land for immediate cultivation. It is not improbable that several of the Northern Princes will also come, and bring many more industrious families.

Arizona advices state that grasshoppers are making their appearance in great numbers near Hardysville. Colonel PRICE had organized a strong expedition against the savages. Many of the recent depredations had been traced to so-called friendly Indians on Government reservations. Means had been adopted to secure and punish the depredators.

Alaska intelligence represent the Indians to be quiet. Heavy and almost interminable rainstorms prevailed.

Orders have been received at the Mare Island Navy-yard to put the iron-clads *Monadnock* and *Comanche* in readiness for immediate service. The *Mohongo* has been put out of commission and her officers ordered East.

NEW-ORLEANS.

The Public Health—Ten Days Quarantine Proclaimed Against Vessels from Certain Ports—The Extension of the Opelousas Railroad.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 27.

Governor WARMOTH proclaims a quarantine of not less than ten days against vessels arriving from the following ports:

Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Santiago de Cuba, Cuba; Port Royal and Montegoe Bay, Jamaica; Jacmel and Port-au-Prince, Hayti; the islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe, Campeachy, Yucatan; Belize, Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoras and Tuspan, Mexico; San Juan, Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall; Porto Bello, Central America; Maracaibo, Venezuela; Laguayra, Island of Trinidad; Rio Janeiro, Para and Cayenne, South America, and Nassau, New-Providence.

CHARLES MORGAN, the purchaser of the Opelousas Railroad, in a long public communication, announces his readiness to coöperate with the business men of Texas, Louisiana, New-Orleans or any other section of the country interested in extending the Opelousas Railroad to Texas by the most eligible route, and proposes that a new corporation be formed to obtain the remaining franchises of the New-Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, with a cash capital of $4,000,000, of which he will himself take and pay cash for two millions of the stock, provided the same amount be raised by the other parties interested. He further announces his intention to put the road already completed in perfect repair, if necessary making a double track.

The delegation from the State of Alabama, in the Commercial Convention, has adopted a series of resolutions expressing a high appreciation of the admirable qualities of the late Colonel WOODRUFF, President of the Mobile Board of Trade, who was killed at the recent fire, and their regret at his untimely demise.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CONVENTION.

Action on the Mississippi Railroad and Pacific Railroad Questions.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 27.

The Commercial Convention upon assembling this morning, took up the report of the Committee on the removal of obstructions from the mouth of the Mississippi. The report, without recommending any particular plan of operation, commends to the attention of the General Government the suggestions of the New-Orleans Chamber of Commerce upon the subject; that while acknowledging the liberal appropriations for the removal of obstructions, would, in view of the large accumulation of deposit within the past few years, earnestly urge the necessity of a still further appropriation for continuing the work; and also recommends that the control of the undertaking be confided entirely to the United States Engineer Bureau, in which they express entire confidence. The report was adopted.

The following, which was embodied in both the majority and minority reports of the Pacific Railroad Committee, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Main Trunk Railroad line from San Diego, California, should be built to the junction of the rivers of Colorado and Gila, along the Valley of the Gila south of the same to El Paso, on the Rio Grande, thence to a convenient point near the thirty-second parallel west of the Brazos at or near the river in the State of Texas, to which main trunk feeding roads may be built from Cairo, Memphis, St. Louis, Vicksburg, New-Orleans and Galveston on the east, and Guaymas, Mazatlan and San Francisco on the west, with equal rights of connection for all, which shall be known and designated as the Southern Pacific Railroad.

The discussion on the Pacific Railroad was long and exciting, and a longitudinal route from Cairo to Mazatlan was strongly advocated by the Texans and Illinoisians. The Convention remained in session until 3 P. M., when it adjourned till to-morrow. A number of new delegates arrived yesterday and to-day. A few departed this evening.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

End of the Boston Convention—Movement for a National Association—Mrs. Julia Ward Howe on "Woman in the Social and Political World."

BOSTON, Thursday, May 27.

At the session of the New-England Woman's Suffrage Convention in this city last evening, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the New-England Woman's Suffrage Association be authorized to correspond with the friends of the cause throughout the country, and to take such steps as they may deem best for the organization of a National Woman's Suffrage Association during the coming year, in which all parts of the country shall be fully and fairly represented.

Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE read an elaborate essay upon the question of woman's position in the social and political world. After some remarks of a general character she referred to the fact that in England the admission of woman to suffrage seemed open to less objection than here, on the part of the powers that be, since the vote there was conditioned upon the possession of a certain amount of property, and the possession of property by the woman seemed to make legitimate her claim to vote. Here, however, the claim was based upon the fact of womanhood simply, and therefore involved considerations of a broader character and would meet with greater opposition. She alluded to the condition of those ladies who had no husbands or prospect of them, as seeming to live upon sufferance, and their lives generally are considered to go to the side rather of loss than of profit. From this point she branched off to the topic of the expensiveness of woman on account of the prevailing fashions and social usages. This condition of things made many women to be merely sources of expense, consuming much and producing nothing. She did not, therefore, immediately urge upon women to be belles no more, but would rather rest upon men the responsibility of this condition of things. The dependent condition of women, and the lack of any other sphere of action and ambition other than that of the ball-room and the parlor, were her excuse.

Brief addresses followed by WM. LLOYD GARRISON, LUCY STONE, Mrs. LIVERMORE and WHITING GRISWOLD, the Chairman of the Legislative Committee who reported in favor of female suffrage. The Convention then adjourned.

Railway Enterprise—Large Meeting in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Thursday, May 27.

At a meeting to-day of citizens and members of the Buffalo Board of Trade, resolutions were adopted favoring the construction of a direct line of railway between Portland and Buffalo, as a part of the trans-continental railway from San Francisco to Halifax and New-Foundland. The distance from Buffalo to Portland is 480 miles. Charters have been granted by the States of Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont, and a portion of the line is already in progress. JOHN WILKINSON, Esq., Hon. JAS. O. PUTNAM and Hon. A. P. NICHOLS were appointed a Coöperative Committee. Speeches were made by General JOHN A. POOR, of Portland, Me., and others.

The Presbyterian General Assembly at Mobile—Last Day.

MOBILE, Thursday, May 27.

The General Assembly adopted a paper urging the Presbytery of Florida to lay before the Central Presbytery of Philadelphia a statement of facts connected with the seizure of the Jacksonville Church by Northern ministers, and ask for redress. The plan for the relief of the families of deceased clergymen was referred to the Committee of Sustentation to report at the next Assembly. The subject of the overture on Church music was indefinitely postponed. The revised book of Church order was sent down to the Presbyters for criticism; the revision to be completed at the next Assembly.

The Assembly dissolved at 1 o'clock.

Fire in the Rochester Jail-Yard.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Thursday, May 27.

About 7:30 o'clock this evening a barn and shed in the County Jail-yard were destroyed by fire. The roof and interior of the jail were considerably damaged. Quite a quantity of lumber in the lumber-yard of OTIS & CHASE, adjoining, was burned. MESSNER, under sentence of death, and three other prisoners confined on the charge of murder, were removed by the Police to places of safety. The total loss will amount to $2,000, which is partly covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The Franchise Law—Decision in the Supreme Court of Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, May 27.

The Supreme Court at Brownsville to-day decided an important case having bearing on the Franchise law. The Circuit Court of Weakly decided that neither the Legislature nor the Governor had power to set aside the registrations made under the Franchise laws of 1866; that all holding certificates under them are entitled to vote. The Commissioner of Registration appealed, and the Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court. This will largely increase the number of voters.

Passage of the Fifteenth Amendment by the Senate of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, May 27.

The Rhode Island Senate to-night adopted the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution by a vote of 22 to 11.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

HUDSON, N. Y., May 27.—Yesterday morning an unknown man was found dead near the railroad crossing of the Albany and Boston Railroad, in Canaan. There were no marks of violence on his person. From the papers found in his possession, it appears his name is CHARLES STOCHE, and that he had formerly worked at Glendale, Mass. He was about 45 years of age.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 27.—GEORGE CROWLEY was sentenced in this city to-day to five years in State Prison for committing a rape on Mrs. HONORA TOORNEY, of West Springfield. He is 16 years old and she 60.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 27.—At 6 o'clock to-night the Coroner's jury, in the case of the man McLEAN, whose body was found in the woods, near Peekskill, on Sunday, with a bullet-hole in the forehead, rendered a verdict of death by suicide. The body had lain in the woods three days. The deceased was a constant reader of flash novels, and for a week previous to his death showed signs of mental derangement.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 27.—A prize-fight between A. HICKEN, of Philadelphia, and WILLIAM CARROLL, of Baltimore, took place this morning in Pennsylvania, near the Maryland line, on the Northern Central Railroad. Four rounds were fought favorable to CARROLL, when a crowd of Philadelphians, friends of HICKEN, rushed in the ring and broke up the fight.

BOSTON, May 27.—The Universalists held their annual social reunion this afternoon in Faneuil Hall, Hon. ISRAEL WASHBURNE, Jr., presiding. The Unitarians held their annual festival in Music Hall to-day. GEORGE H. CHOATE, of New-York, presided. It was largely attended.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., May 27.—At an early hour this morning the dwelling of Mr. BOEHM was destroyed by fire. Loss $3,000; insured for $1,500.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 27.—The drying-house attached to the bucket factory of JACOB TAMM & Co., was burned last night. The loss will amount to $10,000. No insurance.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., May 27.—The carriage and paint shop of DAVID MYERS & SON was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. The property was not insured.

THE TURF.

Epsom Races—Third Day.

LONDON, Thursday, May 27.

The principal races at Epsom to-day were that for Her Majesty's Plate and the two-year-old stakes. The first named race was a plate of 100 guineas for mares only; three years old, 107 pounds; four years old, 133 pounds; five years old, 141 pounds; six and aged, 143 pounds; two miles and a quarter.

Sir R. Graham's b. m. Romping Girl, by Wild Dayrell, out of Gay, 5 years	1
Mr. H. Wright's Expansion, 3 years	2
—— —— Bianca	3

No others ran.

The two-year-old stakes of 10 sovereigns each, with 100 added, colts 122 pounds, fillies 119 pounds, the owner of the second horse to receive 25 sovereigns out of the stake; any winner before starting to carry five pounds extra half a mile; forty-three subscribers.

Mr. S. W. Reeve's br. f. Pate, by Macaroni, out of Songster	1
Mr. Lyndon's ch. f., by Macaroni, out of Miss Agnes	2
Lord Westmoreland's b. c. Guy Dayrell, by Wild Dayrell, out of Reginella	3

The betting before the race was 10 to 1 against *Pate*, 4 to 1 against the *Miss Agnes* filly and 2 to 1 against *Guy Dayrell*. Nine started.

The Buckeye Races at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 27.

Two races were run to-day over the Buckeye Course. The track was very heavy on account of the rain, but the attendance was fair. The first race was for the Burnet House purse of $500, a dash of three miles, handicap, to carry 100 pounds, three pounds allowed mares and geldings. The following is a summary:

Bay horse King Tom, 5 years old, by Lexington, dam Tokay, by imp. Yorkshire	1
Chestnut mare Maggie Hunter, 5 years old, by imp. Australian, dam Heads I Say, by imp. Glencoe	2
Bay horse Counterproof, by Colossus, dam by imp. Hooten, 6 years old	3

Time—5:57½.

The second race was for a club purse of $300, mile heats, for all ages. The following is the result:

Chestnut filly Ontario by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Lady Lancaster, by imp. Monarch	1	1
Bay colt by imp. Fazzoletto, dam Mary Cass, (Betty Ward's dam,) by Whalebone	4	2
Maggie Bruce	3	3
Chestnut colt Little Mack by imp. Eclipse, dam by imp. Weatherbit	2	dist.

Time—1:56, 1:55½.

The favorites were *Ontario* and *Maggie Bruce*, the former selling in the last race for $250, and the latter in the first race for $150.

The Prospect Park Association Trotting Meeting—Second Day—Mercer Wins the Purse of $500, and Shepherd Knapp, Jr., the Purse of $3,000—Fine Attendance and Good Trotting.

Yesterday was the second day of the trotting meeting of the Prospect Park Fair Grounds Association, and although the gloomy sky and heavy clouds in the forenoon portended rain, it fortunately held off, and the attendance was good—making up in its selectness and respectability what it lacked in numbers. The Club-house balconies were, as on the opening day, occupied by a large assemblage of elegantly-dressed ladies, the wives and families of the members of the Association. There was a numerous attendance of the leading horsemen and patrons of the trotting turf, from all parts of the Northern States, present to view the inauguration of the magnificent trotting course, which is a standing memorial of the efforts of the gentlemen of Brooklyn to elevate and refine the trotting turf, and place it on a permanent and substantial basis. Whether the distance of the Prospect Park Course from New-York will have an unfavorable influence upon its popularity as a trotting track, remains to be seen; but with the driving population of the rapidly-increasing City of Brooklyn it will always be a favorite resort, on account of the beauty and loveliness of the route leading to it. Even if the present meeting should not prove so successful in a pecuniary point of view as its promoters had reason to anticipate, the Association have at least the consciousness of knowing that no efforts, exertion or liberality on their part have been wanting to secure its perfect success.

The first race was for a purse of $500, mile heats, in harness, for horses that had never beaten 2:37. Nine horses were entered, but four of them withdrawing left the contest to the following: J. HORNBECK's s. g. *Agilis*, D. MACE's b. m. *Lydia Thompson*, W. DALL's blk. s. *Mike Norton*, J. MURPHY's b. m. *Lady Franklin* and E. WARD's g. g. *Mercer*. *Mercer*, driven by PETER MANEE, was the favorite against the field. In the first heat *Mike Norton*, driven by M. RODEN, led some distance past the quarter-pole, with *Agilis* next and the favorite, who had got off last of all, third. From this point the race became centered in *Agilis* and *Mercer*, the latter just winning the heat by a neck in 2:33¾. *Mercer* won the second heat by a neck in 2:33¾ from *Agilis*, and the third and race by two lengths in 2:35; DAN MACE taking second money with *Lydia Thompson*, who beat *Agilis* by three lengths to the score.

The second race was for the purse of $3,000, mile heats, in harness, for all horses that had never beaten 2:29; the winner taking $2,000, the second $700 and the third $300. Eight horses entered, but *Wm. H. Taylor* and *Grand Duchess* being withdrawn, left the field to W. WOODRUFF's b. g. *Shepherd Knapp, Jr.*; JAMES MCKEE's g. g. *Surprise*; DAN MACES' b. g. *Commodore Nutt*; W. H. SAUNDERS' b. g. *Western New-York*; W. L. SIMMONS' br. g. *Old Put*, and E. L. MAYNARD's blk. s. *Darkness*. DAN MACE drove *Western New-York*, and BEN MACE handled the ribands over *Commodore Nutt*, Colonel DICKEY drove *Darkness*, and W. BORST *Old Put*. *Darkness*, one of the Boston team which won the purse for double teams on the opening day, and was reported to be able to trot in 2:30, was made the favorite, selling for $160; *Shepherd Knapp, Jr.*, for $65; *Commodore Nutt* $70, and the field $50. Just before the start the black stallion was backed at odds against the field. He, however, took no part in the race in the first two heats, being absolutely last, for his driver was more than fifty pounds overweight. In the third heat, BUDD DOBLE took the reins, and he managed to win the $300 for third horse. *Shepherd Knapp*, admirably driven by WILLIAM WOODRUFF, won the race in three straight heats with perfect ease, his horse never being really driven to the top of his speed. *Commodore Nutt* was second in the first heat, in which *Surprise* was distanced, and *Old Put* was second in the two following heats, thus winning the $700 for second horse.

Mr. BONNER's fine team of *Bruno* and *Lantern* excited great interest on the road. *Bruno* is in magnificent condition just now, and recently trotted a quarter mile in harness, driven by CARL BURR, who weighs over 200 pounds, and timed by two watches, in most surprising fast time—one watch making it 30 seconds and the other 30½ seconds. This is faster than any horse ever before trotted.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK COURSE, LONG ISLAND, May 27.—Purse $500, mile heats, in harness, for 2:37 horses; $350 to the first, $100 to the second and $50 to the third.

E. Ward's g. g. Mercer	1	1	1
D. Mace's b. m. Lydia Thompson	4	4	2
J. J. Hornbeck's s. g. Agilis	2	2	3
W. Dall's b. m. Mike Norton	3	3	4
J. Murphy's b. m. Lady Franklin	5	5	5

Time—2:33¾, 2:33¾, 2:35.

SAME DAY.—Purse $3,000, mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness, for all horses that never beat 2:29; $2,000 to the first, $700 to the second, and $300 to the third horse.

W. Woodruff's b. g. Shepherd Knapp, Jr.	1	1	1
W. L. Simmons' br. g. Old Put	5	2	2
E. L. Maynard's blk. s. Darkness	5	5	3
D. Mace's b. g. Commodore Nutt	2	4	4
W. H. Saunders' b. g. Western New-York	3	3	5
J. McKee's g. g. Surprise	dis.		

Time—2:30, 2:30½, 2:34.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Report of the Government Commissioners—Preference Expressed for the Union Road by the Majority—Dissenting Report.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 27, 1869.

The following is the report of the Special Commission on the Pacific Railroad, the official promulgation of which is delayed, awaiting the statement of General G. M. DODGE, Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, showing the work done and the amount of money expended since the Commission made their examination, in supplying the reported deficiencies, which it is understood will be in equal proportion, compared with the length of road, to the amount expended by the Central Pacific Railroad.

Hon. J. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1869.

SIR: The commission to examine the Pacific Railroad, appointed by the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior, dated Jan. 14, 1869, to which commission another member was added by instructions, dated Feb. 15, 1869, submit the following report:

After making a thorough personal examination of the lines of the two companies between the ends of the tracks, our instructions require us to report "specifically as well the facts elicited by such examinations as the reasons which may govern our conclusions" in expressing a preference for either of the existing lines, or for an entirely new one differing from that adopted by either company.

The end of the Central Pacific Company's track, as before stated, was found about 551 miles from Sacramento, and that of the Union Pacific Company about two miles west of Ogden. Neither of these points is common to the lines of both companies, the end of the Central Pacific track on the line of that company being about one and a half miles distant from the nearest point of the line of the Union Pacific Company, and the end of the Union Pacific track, about one-fourth of a mile from the nearest point of the line of the Central Pacific Company. Practically, the two lines may be considered common at Ogden, a few miles east of the point at which we found the end of the Union Pacific track.

[The Commissioners discuss at length the considerations which induce them to report that the line of the Union Pacific Company is preferable—the distance by this route being somewhat shorter, the grades easier and the alignment better. They are also of the opinion that there is no independent line differing from both of these which can be either in whole or in part substituted for that of the Union Pacific.]

It remains to inquire whether the line of the Union Pacific Company itself is susceptible of any improvement which would make it preferable to what it is at present. It will be seen, on examination, that west of Promontory Mountain the ruling grade on this line going west is 64 94-109 feet per mile on four degree curves; and going east, 60 72-100 feet per mile on similar curves. It does not fully appear to us why the same ruling grade was not secured for the westward-bound traffic as for the eastward-bound, as this seems to us entirely practicable, without entailing either an unwarrantable outlay or causing an undue elongation of the line.

But to determine this question fully would have required on our part surveys of so extended a character that considering the season of the year in which they would have to be made, it was not deemed advisable to have them undertaken.

G. K. WARREN, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.,
R. S. WILLIAMSON, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Major of Engineers,
J. BLICKENSDERFER, JR., Civil Engineer,
S. M. CLEMENT, Civil Engineer,
Special Commissioners Pacific Railroad.

Description of the line of the Central Pacific Railroad of California and of its construction, and an estimate of the amount required to make it a fully completed first-class railroad.

LOCATION.

The general route of the Central Pacific Railway from the point where we found the end of the track to Humboldt Wells, and thence by the valleys of the Humboldt and Truckee Rivers to the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada, is, undoubtedly, the correct one. It is "direct, central and practicable," affording unsurpassed facilities for good alignment, easy grades, and cheap construction. No other route to be compared with it exists in this region, and a better is seldom found anywhere. Whether, in passing from the valley of the Truckee over the Sierra Nevada to the waters of the Sacramento the route taken is equally correct, is not so easily decided. The adopted line, in passing these mountains, attains an elevation at the summit of 7,043 feet above tide, an altitude which necessitates, for a distance of from forty to fifty miles, the location of the line in a region where the annual snowfall is very great. It is said that there is another route by which a line can be obtained over this range of the Sacramento River, having an extreme elevation at the summit of 4,682 feet, the ascent of which on either slope, it is claimed, can be more easily made, and on which the annual snow-fall is much less. The distance by this line would doubtless be greater than by the line adopted, but how much is undetermined. To what extent these statements may be correct we had no means of determining satisfactorily; but that there is a pass in the Sierra Nevada, the summit of which can certainly not much exceed the elevation above stated, is known, and the principal questions in reference to the line indicated seem to be touching the feasibility of proper curves and gradients at reasonable cost, and whether the increased distance would more than counterbalance the diminished ascents and descents with whatever other advantages this line may possess. The presumption is that the best route has been taken, but with the information in our possession we cannot decide.

Whatever may be said in reference to the general route of the Central Pacific Road, (and there is no doubt that it is admirable, with, possibly, the single exception of the part across the Sierra Nevada,) it is not fortunate in the details of its location, and the advantages afforded by the route have not always been realized. The curvature is excessive and needlessly sharp, and throughout a large portion the ascents and descents are multiplied over and over without necessity. The tangents are not directed toward the controlling points of the valleys, thus involving a loss of distance, an increase of curvature, and of probable ascents and descents. A proper effort has not been made to secure low ruling grades, and thereby at once diminish the demand for motive power and cheapen the cost of operating the road. Grades of 70 to 80 feet per mile are often introduced, where one of 53 feet per mile would have been ample, and grades of 53 feet per mile where not more than half that rate of ascent was required. The most striking instance is in the Humboldt Valley, between Humboldt Lake and Humboldt Wells, the difference of elevation of which is 1,111 feet; but in overcoming this the ascents and descents amount to 6,232 feet, involving, in a distance of 290 miles of road, in this most practicable valley, a loss of elevations greater than that of the summit of the Allegheny Mountains above the Atlantic seaboard, and requiring trains to be hauled up an aggregate of ascents more than equal to that on the principal lines between the eastern coast of the Ohio River valley. In the Sierra Nevada, likewise, the alignment is more serpentine, the curves are more numerous, and of shorter radii than the nature of the country requires, although there is here no loss of elevation, and the gradients could probably not be materially reduced. Between Humboldt Wells and the end of the track, a better location could also have been secured, reducing both the grades and curvature very materially. This is known from an examination of the surveys of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which extended westward as far as Humboldt Wells. There is no doubt that a careful and judicious location of the line would reduce the length from ten to twenty miles, diminish the sum of its deflections by a very large amount, very much improve the character of the curves, avoid several thousand feet of ascents and descents, and furnish a road which could be operated at a greatly-diminished cost. It would materially reduce the time within which trains could pass over the road with safety, permit an increase of from thirty to fifty per cent. in the loads which engines could haul over the greater part of the distance, and in every way enhance the commercial value of the road. It may be supposed such a location would involve heavy work and excessive cost. But this is not the case; for an examination of the official profiles will show that in the Humboldt Valley, where the greatest changes would occur, the work is exceedingly light. For many miles the average height of embankment does not much exceed twelve inches; the grading of an entirely new line, properly located, without reference to the present, would cost only a very moderate sum, and the total abandonment of the present line wherever necessary, would not occasion a serious loss. Under no circumstances could the work between the east end of the track and Truckee Station, comprising four-fifths of the entire line to Sacramento, be considered expensive; certainly not, in comparison with that on Eastern roads, where much heavier work is performed to secure smaller advantages. Even in the Sierra Nevada, where the work is expensive, many ameliorations can be secured with comparatively small outlays.

To correct this defective location two methods may be pursued. The curves on the present line, and the grades as far as practicable, may be reduced by slight changes where the most objectionable curves occur sufficient to avoid them or to increase their radii, and at other points the heights of the embankments may be increased, or the cuts reduced to diminish the grades. Occasionally sharp bends may be avoided by changes in the location which will wholly or partially dispense with them, or by completely remodeling the alignment in the vicinity.

In this way a judicious expenditure would do much to divest the line of many of its objectionable features, but could not reach nor correct the most radical defects of the present line. These can only be thoroughly cured by a more decisive course, which would require in many cases the virtual abandonment of the present line. In the valley of the Humboldt this would be especially necessary, and could be done at the least expense. Cases exist on this part of the road where for many miles the line should occupy entirely different ground, running almost direct between controlling points, diminishing the curvature, reducing the grades, avoiding loss of elevation, and cutting miles of distance without causing heavy cuts, and probably without requiring any embankments exceeding five feet in height, instead of winding, as at present, along the foot-hills of the valley, curving right and left, undulating with the surface, using grades of fifty-three feet per mile, ascending down the valley, and elongating the line, with no attempt at utilizing the great and peculiar advantages of the route. Such cases occur at Reno, Argenti and Tulasco.

An estimate is submitted of the amount required to correct defects in location, which, if expended with care and judgment, it is believed will produce much improvement in the line, but we can scarcely doubt that a larger expenditure for this purpose would be advantageously invested for the Company, and yet fall below the actual requirement indicated in our instructions. Surveys alone can fully decide to what extent the capabilities of the country have not been realized, and how much could be beneficially expended to secure them.

TUNNELS.

The tunnels on the road are fifteen in number, of which ten are excavated in solid rock and require no arching. The remaining five are partially or altogether excavated in conglomerate and soft granite, liable to disintegration from exposure to the atmosphere, and will require artificial support to sustain the roof and sides. They are in all cases excavated for single track only, but those requiring artificial support, at present lined with timber are of sufficient height and width to receive masonry inside the present woodwork, and yet retain proper dimensions for single track. This masonry should be supplied, and its cost is included in our estimate.

TRACK LAYING.

The track laying has generally been done in a careful and workmanlike manner, but, owing to the rapidity with which the road has been constructed, the track when first laid is not so firm and permanent as it would otherwise be, and the surfacing requires more attention.

BALLAST.

Without exception the track has been laid on the bare roading, the latter having in no case been previously prepared by a covering of ballast, and the original surfacing has nearly all been done with materials thrown up from the sides of the embankments or obtained from the sides of the excavation themselves. There has been but a moderate amount of ballast distributed by trains, and that is confined almost exclusively to the line west of Truckee. East of Truckee Station, and especially in Humboldt Valley, the road for almost its entire length is wholly without ballast.

RAILS.

The rails are apparently of good quality, generally twenty-eight feet long, and of American manufacture. There are several patterns, all of which are good, varying in weight from about fifty-six to sixty-six pounds per lineal yard, the heaviest being used on the mountain division of the road. They appear to wear well, unless an exception exists in the case of that portion of about sixteen miles laid between Rose Creek and Tule, which gives indications of being of inferior quality. Of these rails, we understand about 1,400 tons were formerly laid on the Western Pacific Railroad, from which they were afterward removed.

SNOW SHEDS, &C.

The deep snows of the higher portions of the Sierra Nevada, varying from ten to forty feet, exposed the track to such serious obstructions that it became necessary to provide a protection against them. Accordingly, extensive structures for this purpose have been erected, entirely covering the track through a great portion of the heavy snow belt, embracing a distance of between forty and fifty miles. These structures consist of galleries and snow sheds. The former are sloped coverings, extending over the road to the mountain side above, of sufficient strength and so constructed as to carry snow slides over the railway, which, otherwise falling upon the road-bed, would effectually obstruct the passage of trains.

Great strength and much care in construction were required to enable these galleries to resist the sudden concussions to which they are liable.

The snow sheds are built over such portions of the road as are not liable to slow slides. They are required to sustain no more than the weight of the snow which may from time to time accumulate upon them, and do not require that strength or care in their construction demanded by the others. Walls are also built in some cases as a defence against snow. The aggregate length of track covered or housed in is about thirty miles, embracing all the through and side-hill cuts and many embankments within the upper portion of the snow belt.

Whether additional outlay will be required to protect the track against accumulations of snow, it is difficult, without further experience, to decide. Up to the time we examined the road, in the latter part of February, the Company was continually increasing these structures, and it is probable the ultimate limit of the requirement of them in the Sierra Nevada has nearly been reached.

These protections against the snow, though made of wood, are of as permanent a character as the case justifies, considering what future experience may suggest as the best material and design. They at present answer their purpose well, and render communications almost certain where, without them, the road could not be worked during the Winter season.

The engineers deserve commendation for the manner in which they have grappled and overcome the difficulty.

Estimate for supplying deficiencies on the Central Pacific Railroad between Sacramento and the 551st mile.

Correcting errors of location, reducing curvature, lengthening radii of curves, reducing grades and obviating loss of elevations	$1,600,000
Completing excavations and embankments to full width and increasing height of embankments	152,000
Completing the grading of side tracks	14,000
17,500 additional ties for sidings, including spikes and laying, at $1	17,500
5,255 yards bridge masonry, including preparation of foundations and materials therefor, at $16	84,080
1,200 lineal feet Howe truss, Sac. and B. C., at $35	42,000
Supplying 192 short openings of trestle work in Humboldt Valley with permanent works of masonry and girders, including pavement, $400	76,800
Supplying 56 larger openings of trestle work in Humboldt Valley, with permanent works of masonry and girders, $800	44,800
Probable expenditure for additional water-ways at points not provided for, and renewing badly-built culverts	30,000
504,000 yards embankments, filling trestle works and approaches to bridges, at 40 cents	201,600
Arching 1,705 lineal feet tunnels, at $100	175,000
Ballasting, including transportation, lifting track, placing material, surfacing and readjusting track, and curving rails, where necessary, 551 miles	626,800
Thorough repairs of parts of locomotives used in construction on hand when road is opened for through business, say 20, at $3,000	60,000
48 new passenger cars for through trade, at $6,000	288,000
20 baggage, mail and express cars, at $3,800	76,000
300 box cars, at $900	270,000
Transforming 800 platform cars, part of stock on hand, into box cars, at $150	120,000
Engine-houses or locomotive stalls, shops and tools, with turn-tables at Colfax Summit, Truckee, Wadsworth, Argenti, Humboldt Wells, with smaller immediate engine-houses and turn-tables	400,000
Additional water stations and wood and coal houses, and enlarging water tanks	82,600
Additional station buildings, section houses, and other accommodations for employes	137,500
Total	$4,493,380

The foregoing estimate is confined to the 551 miles of road from Sacramento to the end of the track, and is a statement of the expenditure deemed necessary to complete the construction and equipment of that part of the road ready for the traffic when the line is opened through to connect with the Union Pacific Railroad. It is based on the road and equipments as we found them, and no allowance is made for works in progress or for materials and equipments ordered or reported *in transitu* for delivery, or already delivered, except so far as already placed in position on the structures themselves. It is believed by us that some of the deficiencies are being supplied by the Company as rapidly as practicable.

The estimate being made with reference to the 551 miles only, it does not afford a criterion of what may be required on that part of the line extending beyond the end of the track as we found it. The portion of the line between the two ends of the track (then about 193 miles) we could only report fully upon after another examination.

Description of the line of the Union Pacific Railroad and of its construction, and an estimate of the amount required to make it a fully completed first-class Railroad.

The remarks contained in the report of the Special Commissioners made to the Secretary of the Interior, dated November 23, 1868, in regard to the details of construction, present a sufficiently clear view of the road at that date, so far as then built, viz.: to a point 890 miles from Omaha; and we shall confine our present remarks to the line between the 890th mile and Ogden, except so far as may be necessary to note changes or improvements on the line previously described, which will be specially referred to.

TRACK-LAYING.

The track-laying seems to have been properly done, but owing to its having been mostly laid during the Winter on frozen ground and on a new and sometimes imperfectly completed road-bed, the track, when we examined it, was very much out of surface and in bad condition.

BALLAST.

On this part of the road as well as elsewhere the track has, in all cases, been laid on the bare roadway without previous preparation by covering it with ballast, and the surfacing, with slight exceptions, has been done with material taken from the sides of the embankments and cuts. Good material for ballast is, however, abundant, and can be obtained for all parts of the road without incurring the expense of long hauls. It was observed at various places on the line east of the 890th mile that considerable ballast had been distributed along the line and placed under the track since November last, but by far the largest part of the ballasting on the entire road yet remains to be done.

RAILS.

The rails are of good quality, twenty-eight feet long, and of American manufacture. The pattern, though not of the heaviest, is considered sufficiently so. They appear to wear well, showing no defects of consequence.

SNOW PROTECTIONS.

Snow fences were extensively used on the Black Hills and other places during the past Winter, but did not accomplish all that was desirable. They will have to be of a more effective character, or sheds will have to be built instead of them. The places where travel was most interrupted, between Laramie River and the Rattlesnake Hills, were at first without snow fences, as snow drifts had not been apprehended there. It is believed that fences and occasional sheds will prevent these interruptions from recurring. Snow protections will have to be employed where the road crosses the rim of the Great Salt Lake basin and at the head of Echo Cañon.

It is believed that with the employment of proper means the working of the road can be maintained from serious interruptions from snow.

Estimate for supplying deficiencies on the Union Pacific Railroad between Omaha and the 1,035th mile near Ogden:

Restoring line to original location at Evanston, Weber Narrows, Round Valley, Peterson's Point, Devil's Gate and Clay Bluffs	$78,000
Changing location to improve line and diminish curvature at Black's Fork, Red Desert, Rawlin's, Rock Creek, Red Buttes, Dale Creek, Granite Cañon and Hazard, not including cutting off large bends on Rock Creek	200,000
Completing embankments to full width, filling trestle-works and riprapping	224,000
Completing cuts to grade on Black's Fork, Bitter Creek, rim of basin, &c	24,000
Reducing grades between Omaha and Elkhorn to conform with condition on which change of line was approved	245,000
Four hundred and fifty-thousand cross-ties to replace cotton-wood ties, including transportation, removal of old ties, and placing new in track, at $1	450,000
Ballasting, including transportation, lifting track, placing material surfacing, and readjusting track and curving rails, 1,035 miles	979,000
Abutment and pier foundations, including excavations, piles, grillage, and securing with rip-rap	72,000
Bridge masonry	280,800
Bridge superstructure	286,710
Supplying 121 openings of tresste-work of 50 feet length and under, between Omaha and North Platte, with permanent works of masonry and girders, at $400	48,400
Supplying 254 openings of trestle-work of 50 feet length and under, between North Platte and mouth of Muddy, with permanent works of masonry and girders, at $800	203,200
Supplying 90 openings of trestle work, between mouth of Muddy and end of track, with permanent works of masonry and girders	31,050
Supplying 184 openings of trestle-work, averaging 103 feet each, with permanent structures of masonry, and girders on short trusses, including foundations between Omaha and mouth of Muddy, at $1,500	276,000
Renewing Dale Creek Bridge, or replacing same by embankment and arched waterway	100,000
Probable expenditure for additional waterways in Mary's Creek, Bitter Creek, and other points not provided for, and renewing and enlarging stone culverts	100,000
Sixty-eight new passenger locomotives for through trade, at $14,000	952,000
Thorough repair of part of locomotives used in construction and on hand on opening of road, say 69 engines at $3,000	207,000
Sixty-eight new passenger cars for through travel, at $6,000	408,000
Thirty-three baggage, express and mail cars, at $3,800	125,000
Four hundred and eighty box freight cars, at $900	432,000
Seventy additional locomotive stalls, at $4,000	280,000
Completing shops at Cheyenne, additional shops at Bryan and West End Road, enlarging shops at Omaha, with additional tools	433,000
Additional water stations, and probable additional expenditures to secure full supply of water	40,000
Additional station buildings	40,000
Additional expenditure for snow protection	100,000
Completing excavations and embankments on main line, head of Echo Cañon, including the filling of trestle-works	76,750
Arching tunnel, head of Echo Cañon	73,000
Completing excavation of Tunnel No. 3, Weber Narrows	10,000
Total	$6,771,710

The foregoing estimate is confined to the 1,035 miles of road from Omaha to the end of the track, and is a statement of the expenditure deemed necessary to complete the construction and equipment of that part of the road ready for the traffic when the line is opened through to connect with the Central Pacific Railroad of California. It is based on the road and equipments as we found them, and no allowance is made for works in progress or for materials and equipments ordered or reported *in transitu* for delivery, or already delivered, except so far as already placed in position on the structure themselves. It is believed by us that some of the deficiencies are being supplied by the Company as rapidly as practicable.

The estimate being made with reference to the 1,030 miles only, it does not afford a criterion of what may be required on that part of the line extending beyond the end of the track as we found it. The portion of the line between the two ends of the track (then about 193 miles) we could only report fully upon after another examination.

C. K. WARREN,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A., Maj. of Eng.,
J. BLICKENSDERFER, Jr., Civil Engineer,
Members of Special Pacific R. R. Commission.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1869.

The other two Commissioners present a dissenting report:

There is no doubt that by an increased expenditure of money a better road could have been built, in some cases on a somewhat different location; but our opinion is that the road, as built on the present one, after being completed according to the standard prescribed by law, so that the "road-bed, cross-ties, track laying, ballasting, rolling stock, repair shops, station buildings, culverts, bridges, turnouts," &c., shall have been brought up to the standard prescribed by law, (for all other defects in which generous estimates have been made in the body of our report, to which we agree,) the road will be one in all respects such as the Government should accept as a first-class railroad, within the meaning of the law, as we understand it.

In consequence of the haste in which it has been built, the reason for which is generally known, there are minor defects, such as a deficient height of embankment or depth of excavation at certain points, that the companies should hasten to remedy, so as to reduce the grades; but as the present grades and curves are all below the prescribed standard, we do not consider it our duty to do more than report upon them.

With these remarks, we conclude by saying that we dissent from the views expressed by the other two Commissioners with regard to a suggested change in the location of the road, nor do we agree with the remarks that have been made by them concerning the present location. With regard to the other portions of the report, we assent to them.

R. S. WILLIAMSON,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A.,
S. M. CLEMENT,
Civil Engineer, Members of Special Commission Pacific Railroad.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1869.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIANS.

Both Assemblies Adopt the Report of the Committee on Reunion.

The Two Branches to Meet in Joint Assembly Next Year.

Report of the Interesting Proceedings---The Documents in Full.

The Old School—Seventh Day.

Yesterday's session was almost entirely devoted to the consideration of the report of the Committee of Conference on the subject of reunion.

Immediately after reassembling in the morning, and subsequent to the customary devotional exercises and a short prayer by Dr. BEATTIE, a discussion was commenced upon the action of the church at Greenville, Ill., in electing its elders for only three years, and the interference of the Presbytery with the church, resulting in a nearly unanimous expression of approval in favor of the latter body.

The Conference report was read by Mr. HENRY DAY, Secretary of the Committee, and was accepted. It was introduced by

Dr. MUSGRAVE, who said that the conclusion arrived at by the Committee had been unanimous. He regarded it as an excellent basis of reunion, and expressed a hope that it would be adopted. He denied that the Old School would not tolerate any difference of opinion; there must be differences, and all reasonable ones will be allowed, so long as they don't subvert the system of doctrine. He explained that the basis was submitted to the Presbyteries because the Committee believed that it would be expedient to consummate the union at once, as the assemblies had a perfect right to do. He remarked that the concurrent declarations were not necessary in order to assimilate the two Assemblies, but said that he should defend it unless some good and cogent reason was found against it.

Dr. GARDINER spoke against postponing the question of reunion for the action of the Presbyteries, and urged its immediate consideration.

Dr. SKINNER next made an address, which he continued upon to the time of recess. At the afternoon session Mr. HENRY DAY, of this City, gave an explanation of the law points of the question, which, he said, had been submitted to some of the ablest members of the bar. Chancellor GREER, of New-Jersey, a cautious counselor, had pronounced it to be perfectly safe, and had showed that the Church would not lose a dollar. He also said that if we lost all our property our reunion ought to be consummated. The two Assemblies may unite, and the law gives them the same rights they had before. Mr. DAY said that the union would be but a matrimonial contract, in which neither party loses his or her individuality and rights. He concluded by saying that union was necessary even if the property had to be sunk in the sea. Rev. ROBERT BEERS announced that a simple alteration of the declaration would apparently secure all the property. Rev. WILLIAM LAURIE, of Trenton, N. J., took earnest ground against the reunion on the point of orthodoxy, claiming that the New School was not orthodox, and that it was not sincere in yielding the point. The report finally came to a vote, and was adopted by a majority of 259 against 8, the following representatives being in the minority: J. G. D. CAMPBELL, STEPHEN YERKES, MILLER, LAURIE, BELKNAP, BRICE, BLACKFORD and CONVERSE. Dr. SPRING qualified his vote by mentioning that he favored union, but was opposed to any postponement of the settlement. He was allowed to cast his vote, with the privilege of entering his exception. After singing the doxology and listening to prayer by Dr. HALL, of Rochester, the assembly adjourned.

The New School—Seventh Day.

The Assembly was opened with prayer by the Moderator, at 9:30 A. M., yesterday.

Rev. Dr. BOOTH, of New-York, from the Special Committee appointed to consider the suggestions embodied in the report of Rev. Dr. FOWLER, representative, last year, from this body to the Assemblies in Ireland and Scotland, made an elaborate report, closing with a resolution to the effect that it is desirable to continue correspondence with the Established Kirk in Scotland and with the Presbyterian Church in England. The Committee on Church Polity is also instructed to consider the question: "Ought the Church property to be controlled by the Church itself, or shall the present trustee system be continued in force?" The presbyteries are to be overtured in relation to these inquiries, and to send their responses to the next convocation of the Assembly.

Judge ALLISON, of Philadelphia, from the same Committee, made a supplementary report approving the suggestion as to Church temporalities. Trustees, he said, were an innovation in the Presbyterian form of government, grown up in consequence of the peculiar circumstances surrounding the Church in this country.

The reports were accepted, and docketed for further consideration.

The Mileage Committee recommended, as the indications are that a sufficiency of money will be raised for the purpose, that the Commissioners entitled to mileage be paid in full. The report was adopted. [This secures the pay of the California delegates, which some days ago created quite a discussion, reported in the TIMES of Saturday last.]

REUNION.

The hour of 10:30 having arrived, at which time the report of the Special Joint Committee on Reunion was, by the vote of yesterday, to be made the special order, the Moderator announced that that Committee was ready to report. The Church was now filled. All the spare seats down stairs, as well as the galleries, had occupants of both sexes awaiting with anxious interest the reading of the report. Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS, of this City, Chairman of the Committee, came forward, amid profound silence, and said that he took pleasure in informing the Assembly that the report of the Joint Committe, composed of ten delegates from each body, was a unanimous one; that although the different interests of both branches of the Church were earnestly and prayerfully discussed, they all were found, at last, converging in one result. He then proceeded to read, in a clear and distinct voice, three papers, being the conjoint results at which the Committee had arrived. The utmost quiet was observed while the papers were being read, as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

The Committee of Conference appointed by the two General Assemblies have attended to the duty assigned to them; and after a very free interchange of views, with prayer to Almighty God for his guidance, are unanimous in recommending to the Assemblies for their consideration and, if they see fit, their adoption, the accompanying three papers, to wit:

1. Plan of Reunion of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America;
2. Concurrent Declarations of the General Assemblies of 1869; and
3. Recommendation of a Day of Prayer.

WILLIAM ADAMS, Chairman.

G. W. Musgrave, A. G. Hall, Lyman H. Atwater, Willis Lord, H. R. Wilson, Robert Carter, C. D. Drake, William M. Francis, John C. Grier, J. F. Stearns, R. W. Patterson, S. W. Fisher, James B. Shaw, W. Strong, Daniel Heines, William E. Dodge, J. S. Farrand, John L. Knight.

HENRY DAY, Secretary.

PLAN OF REUNION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Believing that the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom would be promoted by the healing of our divisions, and that the two bodies bearing the same name, having the same Constitution, and each recognizing the other as a sound and orthodox body according to the principles of the confession common to both, cannot be justified by any but the most imperative reasons in maintaining separate and, in some respects, rival organizations; we are now clearly of the opinion that the reunion of those bodies ought, as soon as the necessary steps can be taken, to be accomplished, upon the basis hereinafter set forth:

1. The Presbyterian Churches in the United States of America, namely, that whose General Assembly convened in the Brick Church in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of May, 1869, and that whose General Assembly met in the Church of the Covenant in the said City, on the same day, shall be reunited as one Church, under the name and style of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, possessing all the legal and corporate rights and powers pertaining to the Church previous to the division in 1838, and all the legal and corporate rights and powers which the separate Churches now possess.

2. The reunion shall be effected on the doctrinal and ecclesiastical basis of our common standards; the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments shall be acknowledged to be the inspired word of God, and the only infallible rule of faith and practice; the Confession of Faith shall continue to be sincerely received and adopted as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures; and the government and discipline of the Presbyterian Church in the United States shall be approved as containing the principles and rules of our polity.

3. Each of the said Assemblies shall submit the foregoing basis to its Presbyteries, which shall be required to meet on or before the 15th day of October, 1869, to express their approval or disapproval of the same, by a categorical answer to the following question:

Do you approve of the reunion of the two bodies now claiming the name and rights of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, on the following basis, namely: "The reunion shall be effected on the doctrinal and ecclesiastical basis of our common standards; the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments shall be acknowledged to be the inspired word of God, and the only infallible rule of faith and practice; the Confession of Faith shall continue to be sincerely received and adopted as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures; and the government and discipline of the Presbyterian Church in the United States shall be approved as containing the principles and rules of our polity?"

Each Presbytery shall, before the 1st day of November, 1869, forward to the stated clerk of the General Assembly with which it is connected, a statement of its vote on the said basis of reunion.

4. The said General Assemblies now sitting shall, after finishing their business, adjourn to meet in the City of Pittsburg, Penn., on the second Wednesday of November, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.

If the two General Assemblies shall then find and declare that the above-named basis of reunion has been approved by two-thirds of the Presbyteries connected with each branch of the Church, then the same shall be of binding force, and the two Assemblies shall take action accordingly.

5. The said General Assemblies shall then and there make provision for the meeting of the General Assembly of the united Church on the third Thursday of May, 1870. The Moderators of the two present Assemblies shall jointly preside at the said Assembly of 1870 until another Moderator is chosen. The Moderator of the Assembly now sitting at the Brick Church aforesaid, shall, if present, put all votes, and decide questions of order; and the Moderator of the other Assembly shall, if present, preach the opening sermon; and the stated clerks of the present Assemblies shall act as stated clerks of the Assembly of the united Church until a stated clerk or clerks shall have been chosen thereby; and no Commissioner shall have a right to vote or deliberate in said Assembly until his name shall have been enrolled by the said clerks, and his commission examined and filed among the papers of the Assembly.

6. Each Presbytery of the separate Churches shall be entitled to the same representation in the Assembly of the united Church in 1870 as it is entitled to in the Assembly with which it is now connected.

CONCURRENT DECLARATIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLIES OF 1869.

As there are matters pertaining to the interests of the Church when it shall have become reunited, which will manifestly require adjustment on the coming together of two bodies which have so long acted separately, and concerning some of which matters it is highly desirable that there should be a previous good understanding, the two Assemblies agree to adopt the following declarations, not as articles of compact or covenant, but as in their judgment proper and equitable arrangements, to wit:

1. All the ministers and churches embraced in the two bodies should be admitted to the same standing in the united body which they may have held in their respective connections up to the consummation of the union.

2. Imperfectly organized churches are counselled and expected to become thoroughly Presbyterian as early within the period of five years as may be permitted by the highest interests to be consulted, and no other such churches shall be hereafter received.

3. The boundaries of the several Presbyteries and Synods should be adjusted by the General Assembly of the united Church.

4. The official records of the two branches of the Church for the period of separation should be preserved and held as making up the one history of the Church; and no rule or precedent which does not stand approved by both the bodies, should be of any authority until reëstablished in the united body, except in so far as such rule or precedent may effect the rights of property founded thereon.

5. The corporate rights now held by the two General Assemblies, and by their Boards and Committees, should, as far as practicable, be consolidated, and applied for their several objects as defined by law.

6. There should be one set of Committees or Boards for Home and Foreign Missions and the other religious enterprises of the Church; which the churches should be encouraged to sustain, though free to cast their contributions into other channels if they desire to do so.

7. As soon as practicable after the union shall have been effected, the General Assembly should reconstruct and consolidate the several Permanent Committees and Boards which now belong to the two Assemblies, so as to represent, as far as possible with impartiality, the views and wishes of the two bodies constituting the united Church.

8. The publications of the Board of Publication and of the Publication Committee should continue to be issued as at present, leaving it to the Board of Publication of the united Church to revise these issues and perfect a catalogue for the united Church so as to exclude invidious references to past controversies.

9. In order to a uniform system of ecclesiastical supervision, those theological seminaries that are now under Assembly control may, if their Boards of Direction so elect, be transferred to the watch and care of one or more of the adjacent Synods; and the other seminaries are advised to introduce, as far as may be, into their constitutions, the principle of Synodical or Assembly supervision; in which case they shall be entitled to an official recognition and approbation on the part of the General Assembly.

10. It should be regarded as the duty of all our judicatories, ministers and people in the united Church, to study the things which make for peace, and to guard against all needless and offensive references to the causes that have divided us; and in order to avoid the revival of past issues by the continuance of any usage in either branch of the Church, that has grown out of former conflicts, it is earnestly recommended to the lower judicatories of the Church that they conform their practice in relation to all such usages, as far as is consistent with their convictions of duty, to the general custom of the Church prior to the controversies that resulted in the separation.

RECOMMENDATION OF A DAY OF PRAYER.

That the counsels of Infinite Wisdom may guide our decisions, and the blessing of the Great Head of the Church rest upon the result of our efforts for reunion, it is earnestly recommended to the churches throughout both branches of the Presbyterian Church, that they observe the second Sabbath in September, 1869, as a day of fervent and united prayer to Almighty God, that he would grant unto us all "the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge and of the fear of the Lord," and in the new relations now contemplated, enable us to "keep the unity of the Spirit in the bonds of peace."

The report having been read, the Assembly burst out in an unanimous round of applause. The Moderator then requested Rev. Dr. Z. M. HUMPHREY, of Philadelphia, to offer up a prayer of thanksgiving, which that gentleman proceeded to do.

Some debate then occurred as to whether the report should be adopted immediately, or made the special order for another session, Dr. CROSBY having moved that the consideration of the matter be postponed to 3 o'clock this afternoon. The motion to postpone was put and lost, and calls were then made for the members of the Committee, in response to which short addresses were delivered by Rev. Drs. ADAMS, FISHER and STEARNS, and Elders Hon. WM. STRONG and Hon. WM. E. DODGE. All the speakers avowed their adhesion to the plan of union, assured the Assembly that the Old School delegates had received them in a spirit of Christian liberality, and that the Committee's report was the result of a mutual desire on the part of the two sections of that body to compromise the immaterial questions (and there were none other) which kept the two Churches separated.

Dr. HOWARD CROSBY then made a short address in favor of adopting the report, (Rev. Dr. BOOTH having made a motion to that effect,) which he closed by saying that "when the conservators of orthodoxy and the conservators of liberty came together, they would have an orthodox liberty and a liberal orthodoxy such as the world had never before seen." After he had closed his remarks the morning session was adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Nearly all the afternoon session was spent by the delegates stating their reasons for approving the plan of reunion reported by the Committee. There was not on the part of any speaker a dissenting avowal. Rev. Dr. HEACOCK, of Buffalo, opened the proceedings. After indorsing the proposition for reunion, he reminded his hearers that unless the individual members of the Church walked humbly and carefully before God, the proposed union would not, of itself, stay the tide of rationalism and of ritualism that was sweeping over the country. Rev. Drs. Sunderland, Canfield, Pratt, Patterson, Howard, Huntington, Johnson and others followed. The only point on which, it was suggested, question might hereafter arise, was whether the "Concurrent Declarations" sufficiently protected the New School ministry in their interpretation of the Westminster Confession of Faith, all the speakers being agreed on the plan as reported by the Committee. The mooted point was settled to the satisfaction of the Assembly, however. At 5 o'clock, on motion of Hon. WM. E. DODGE, all further speeches were limited to five minutes' time, and it was decided to take a rising vote on the adoption of the report at 5:30. That hour having arrived, at the request of the Moderator, the Assembly spent a few moments in silent prayer, after which a rising vote was taken, and it was found that the Assembly had unanimously adopted the report. The Moderator then directed the Assembly to sing, in token of thanksgiving, the 1,175th hymn, beginning:

"Let Zion and her sons rejoice,
Behold the promised hour!"

Which was pealed forth by the members and spectators with evident unction.

By request, Rev. Dr. SKINNER, of the Union Theological Seminary, offered the closing prayer, and the Assembly adjourned till this morning at 9:45, the members congratulating each other most heartily on the result of the day's labors.

WELCOME VISITORS TO THE PRESIDENT.—The St. Albans *Messenger* says that, during a late visit to Washington, Secretary of State NICHOLLS, of Vermont, and a friend, made a call at the White House to see the President. They had to wait some minutes for admission, and, when ushered in, found the room so full of men waiting for an interview that the only evidence they for some time had of the presence of the "Great Captain" was an occasional puff of smoke that coiled above the heads of a thick knot of men at the further end of the room. Finally their turn came, and they were introduced. Seeing that the President assumed a position of waiting, they immediately assured him that the sole object of their visit was simply to pay their respects, for they "had no axes to grind—not even so much as a hatchet." "Well, then, gentlemen," said the President, "you are just the men I want to see. Make yourselves at home, stay as long as you please, and be sure to come again."

MEXICO.

An Anniversary Celebration—The Acapulco Pronunciamento—The United States Minister—The North German Charge d'Affaires—Discovery of Mines—Plot Against the Supreme Court.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Monday, May 10, 1869.

The 5th of May has been celebrated with unusual splendor, the firing of guns and the music of the bands having enlivened the day to such an extent as to assure the most incredulous that the Republic is on the high road to prosperity and progress. No other proofs are needed. What matter that in every State of the Mexican Union revolution against the central Government or attempts to that end are continually being made, for the sole purpose, in reality, of levying contributions on the working classes and robbing the merchants? Who would have believed himself in Mexico at all on the 5th of May? The procession was magnificent, over 3,000 troops, including the heads of the municipal, State and Central Governments, taking part in it. The ceremonies at the inauguration of the new market and at the theatre were very fine.

Of the leaders who aided in writing this glorious page of Mexican history, and whose valor and abnegation were on everybody's lips, the principal, NEGRETE, the defender of Fort Guadeloupe, is wandering a fugitive through the mountains, with a price set on his head by the same Government he defended; O'HORAN terminated his life on the scaffold, and GALLOSO is called and considered a traitor because of his political opinions. But if some members of the present Ministry are removed, and if the Government succeeds in electing its candidates, there are many probabilities that the opposition will not be strong enough to lift up its head and attack the Juarez Administration, which undoubtedly has many elements of strength and influence to resist the internal aggressions of discontented politicians.

THE ACAPULCO PRONUNCIAMIENTO.

The *pronunciamiento* of Acalpulco has failed, owing to the measures taken by General DIEGO ALVAREZ, who popular report had placed at the head of the movement, but who instead marched against the rebels. The movement took place at Acapulco on the 16th ult., and was supported by the Major in command of the place, his Adjutants, the Paymasters and divers other officers, seconded by about 600 troops. The object of this movement was to get possession of the funds of the Custom-house, which were deposited on board an American vessel for safekeeping. What is very remarkable is, that the call made by the Ayuntamiento of Acapulco, convening the people for the purpose of adopting measures to maintain order and protect commercial interests, was not responded to. The military commander of Acapulco withdrew into the fortress at the head of 200 men. The latest news from Acapulco is so confused that it is impossible to know if the insurrection is suppressed or not.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER.

The *Two Republics*, speaking of Mr. NELSON'S appointment as United States Minister to Mexico, says:

"Mr. NELSON having served in a diplomatic career among a Hispano-American people; being an astute politician and possessing a knowledge of the policy of the present Administration at Washington, much interest is felt among all classes in this Capital at his advent in the diplomatic circle of this Republic. The news of Mr. NELSON'S appointment being confirmed, there remains no longer any doubt; and General ROSECRANS' numerous friends can express more freely their appreciation of the Minister than they were disposed to do before they learned of the separation, that is soon to take place. During the short time he has been among us his excellent sense, practical judgment and fairness, won the esteem of all who knew him, without distinction of party or nationality. His chivalric bearing, courtesy and suavity rendered him a special favorite in society. We trust that Mr. NELSON will be equally worthy, useful and acceptable, and we have no reason to entertain any misgivings upon the subject."

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF NORTH GERMANY.

Hon. KURT VON SCHLOSSER, *Charge d'Affaires* and Consul-General of the Northern German Confederation, has arrived in this City. Mr. SCHLOSSER comes with a high diplomatic reputation, acquired by a long and honorable political career in other countries. He comes, also, in the fullest confidence of the Government which he represents. Mr. SCHLOSSER has been officially received by the President, and the negotiations have already begun for a commercial treaty between the North-German Confederacy and Mexico.

THE EXPORT OF SPECIE.

Many Mexican journals complain continually about the exports of specie and minerals which are now going on to the ports of the Pacific, and are trying to influence the Government and Congress to issue a prohibitory order, without taking into account the fact that the exportation of specie would at once destroy commerce and make the existence of Custom-houses unnecessary, as without imports there would be no duties, and, furthermore, the export itself pays export duty.

Should, therefore, such a law be enforced, it would be necessary to tax the people, said tax falling on the poorer classes, who are unable to pay it. The decree of Congress which declares the exportation of ores free of duties, is beginning to have its desired effect on the Pacific coast. As soon as the decree reached Guaymas, a German bark left that port for Hamburg, taking 45,000 quintals of ore. Since that time, seven or eight vessels have loaded at Guaymas and Agiabampo with the same article, and other exportations are being prepared at Mazatlan.

"THE LAGUNA-SECA CONDUCTA."

A kind of an arrangement has at last been concluded between the Minister of Finance and Messrs. ESTREVAN, BENECKE & Co. and Mr. E. J. PERRY, representing the English and American owners of the money stolen by the Mexican Government. This arrangement, however, was not made until all those who considered themselves entitled to be *greased* had been attended to by the Commissioners. The Government promises to pay at the rate of $15,000 per month until the final extinction of the debt; the creditors are to renounce all claims to interest from the time of the robbery up to date. The Government will comply with the payment as long as it has money, and with the consent of Congress. If Congress should not authorize it, Congress will be requested to issue a law to that effect.

MINES DISCOVERED.

Several mines have been discovered in the vicinity of Coalcoman, State of Michoagan. *La Paz* (newspaper) says that companies have been formed to work these mines, and that Coalcoman presents an immense field to all who desire to get rich. Neither the nationality, party nor position of those deciding to work, will be any obstacle to their settlement.

PLOT AGAINST THE SUPREME COURT.

VICENTE RIVA PALLACIO and six other Judges of the Supreme Court have been accused by four members of Congress of having violated the laws and acted contrary to the Constitution. At first it was stated that these Judges had been accused of bribery and corruption, but the charges presented only show an attempt of the Ministery to make the Supreme Court act according to their wishes, and not according to existing laws.

PORTO CARRERO.

A State Temperance Convention is to be held in Milwaukee, Wis., on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 1 and 2. The call says:

"What is now needed is unity of action. The temperance element of the State is waiting to be consolidated into one grand army, for greater efficiency and success. Individuals, tried and true, or collected into associations, have done nobly. Now, the strength that union gives is needed to save the myriad victims from the dark sea of drunkenness, that surges so fearfully. The Press, the pulpit, the rostrum, and other available agencies, must be employed to arouse the public mind. There is abundance of moral power for the work, if properly directed. Cannot this best be done by a State Convention? Although it is desirable that delegates, as far as practicable, should be appointed, yet all friends of the temperance cause are cordially invited to attend. A full and free interchange of views is desired, that the best methods may be adopted to secure perfect concord of action to overcome the gigantic evils of intemperance."

The late constituents of Hon. J. M. ASHLEY are to give him a parting testimonial previous to his departure for Montana.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Part II.—Held by Peckham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
4930—Jaques vs. Thiers.	4382—Prime vs. Willis.
4651—The People ex rel. Fowler vs. Bull.	4338—Morton vs. Horne.
3584—Suffern vs. Adair.	4416—Miller vs. Hutchins.
4804—Murray vs. Lieghnstown.	4424—Siegle vs. Hodes.
4854—Vernon et al. vs. Shuttleworth.	4498—Styles vs. Robinson.
4872—Brigham vs. Leaycraft et al.	4624—Phillips vs. Suydam.
4874—Carpenter vs. Koblank.	4780—Barton vs. Crocker et al.
4892—Solomon et al. vs. Johnson.	4790—Graaff vs. Hallacher.
4995—National Bank of Port Jervis vs. Alger.	4802—Hobbs vs. Appel.
5065—Holyoke et al. vs. Wagner et al.	4812—Weiner vs. Shaffer & Budenburgh Steam Guage Manfg. Co.
2732—Court vs. Nichols et al.	4818—Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.
3018—Davis et al., Exr's, &c., vs. Moring.	4820—Same vs. Same.
3282—Wilson vs. Ackerman.	4830—Post et al. vs. Gilbert et al.
3412—Claflin et al. vs. Regensburgher.	4862—Fay vs. Burrill.
3550—Gove vs. Dusenbury.	4888—Bildersee et al. vs. Boxius.
3574—Pattison vs. Hurd.	4896—Compton vs. Stanznought.
3602—Frost vs. Pell.	4910—Marley vs. Pell.
3608—Eisner vs. Miller et al.	4918—Dillon vs. Frey.
3922—Whitney et al. vs. Hart.	4922—Baker et al. vs. Sloat.
4134—Reed vs. Roberts.	4978—Deutsch vs. Murray et al.
4142—Topping et al. vs. Solomon.	5010—Gordon vs. Sisson.
4236—Bass vs. Rathbun.	5016—Hoyt et al. vs. Josselyn.
4284—Maximilian vs. Schneider et al.	5026—Erell vs. Morrow.
4326—Burke vs. Saunders.	5032—First Natl. Bank of Mount Gilead, Ohio, vs. Christie et al.
4364—Levy et al. vs. Peck et al.	5054—Guckenheimer vs. Benniger et al.
	5078—Hopkins vs. Newman.
	5082½—Tremont National Bank of Boston vs. Hunter et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
375—Nicholas vs. Preston et al.	401—Sagomarsino vs. Sagomarsino.
389—Beamish, Rec'ver, &c., vs. Woodbridge.	403—Sherwood et al. vs. Harris, Trustee, et al.
390—Muller vs. Haller et al.	404—Powers et al. vs. Morse et al.
391—Lyon vs. Treadwell.	405—Oakley, Ex'r., &c., vs. Danforth et al.
393—Bouche vs. Flamant et al.	417—Elmore vs. E. N. Y. & Ja. Railroad Co.
394—De Nenge vs. Flamant et al.	337—Davison et al., Trust., &c., vs. Granniss et al.
396—Hackettstown Nat. Bank vs. Rea et al.	338—Same vs. Same.
398—Chase vs. Scarff.	150—Boullton vs. Doelger, impl'd.
400—Frith et al., Executors, vs. Campbell et al.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
78—Andrews vs. Glenville Woolen Co.	170—Bell vs. Bell.
152—Morgan vs. Skidmore.	174—Spring vs. Cross.
153—Maverick vs. Maverick.	175—Griffin vs. Hanson.
164—Moore vs. Cameron.	178—In re. Widening Sixth-avenue.
165—Gilmore vs. Gilmore.	179—Angell vs. Atlantic and Great Western Railway Co.
166—Carroll vs. Nolan.	182—Whitt vs. Seaver.
168—Wetmore vs. Candee.	
169—Bell vs. Bell.	

Call No. 183—Mangan vs. Rowe.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
1652—Carr vs. Lightstone.	1592—Copcutt vs. Straul et al., Executors.
1381—Woodward vs. Secor et al.	1396—Brown vs. Secor et al.
1503—Myers vs. Wheeler.	1817—Novelty Iron Works vs. N. Y. Laundry Manf'g Co.
1498—Popper vs. Peck et al.	1698—Hult vs. Dewitt et al.
1446—Rausch vs. Miller et al.	1826—Goodridge vs. Fagan.
1304—O'Hara vs. McKenzie.	1847—Dusenberry vs. Whitney.
1713—King, Trustee, &c., vs. Schenck.	1677—National Bank of Metropolis vs. Oakley.
1423—Mornson et al. vs. Morgan.	1307—White et al. vs. American Steel Tool Co.
1468—Weston vs. Morgan.	1707—Davison et al. vs. Benner.
— —Barr, Receiver, vs. Brown.	1320—Wood vs. Waydell.
1461—Sutherland vs. Secor.	1826—Goodridge vs. Fagan.
1495—Sutherland vs. Illosokay et al.	1534—Tallmadge et al. vs. Nevins et al.
1550—Dacorsi vs. Cafferata.	1648—Clark vs. Martin.
— —Mullins vs. Cooney.	1483—Walsh vs. Kerner.
1109—Smith vs. Harrington.	1849—Jones vs. Luke.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Equity Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
106—The Mayor, &c., vs. Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.	108—The Mayor, &c., vs. B'way and 7th-av. R. R. Co.
107—The Mayor, &c., vs. Dry Dock, E. B'way, & Bat. R. R. Co.	160—Menke vs. Kruse.

Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Equity Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
142—Herrick vs. Westcott.	147—Donnell et al. vs. Hermann et al.
113—Devlin vs. Pike.	160—Menke vs. Kruse.

MARINE COURT.

Held by Judges Alker, Gross and Curtis—Court opens at 10 A. M.

General Term Calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by G. S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

No Calendar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

SALVAGE—CORPORATION.

Thomas F. Marshall et al. vs. *The Ship Stratton Audley and Her Cargo.*—This was a libel by the masters of the steamships *Yankee* and *Rescue* and the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company, which owned both the tugs, to recover for services, in getting the ship *Stratton Audley* off the Romer Shoal on March 23, 1869. The libelants sued for themselves and the crews of the vessel, and claimed $25,000 as a salvage compensation. The facts of the case, as found by the Court, were, that the ship, which with her cargo was worth $250,000, was coming into New-York from Calcutta. About 11 o'clock on the night of the 22d she was running for the entrance into the harbor, when a snow squall coming on obscured the coast lights, and she was anchored, losing her port anchor and dragging with her starboard anchor some distance till she brought up in 27 feet of water. She drew 17¾ feet forward and 19¼ feet aft. The tide was very high, and when it fell there was but about 21 feet of water under her, and there being considerable sea on, she struck bottom occasionally and then thumped heavily. About 6 o'clock next morning the *Yankee* came within hail and was asked by the master of the ship what he would tow her off for. Marshall, the master of the *Yankee*, asked in reply how much water the ship drew, and was told about 20 feet. He was also told that there was 21 feet of water alongside, and that the ship struck once in a while. He then said he would tow the ship off for $1,000. The master of the ship said it was too much, and offered $500. The *Yankee* then drifted out of hailing distance, and when she came up again the master of the ship inquired: "How much did you say?" to which Marshall replied: "$2,000." The master said: "I understood you, dollars." Marshall answered that he said "pounds." The two masters then agreed that the *Yankee* should give her assistance, and that the amount of compensation should be left to arbitration. The *Yankee* then got a hawser to the ship about 6:30 A. M. The *Rescue* soon came up, and by the efforts of the two steamtugs, the ship was hauled off into deep water about noon. The hawsers parted several times during the service. The tide was low ebb about 10 A. M., and by that time the wind, which had been to the eastward, had come out light from the south and west, but the sea had not gone down. It appeared in the case that both the masters and the crews of the steamtugs were hired by the Corporation which owned the tugs, on monthly wages, and their compensation would not be in any way affected by the decree in this case, and they would have no share in any amount awarded by it. The value of the two steamers and the wrecking apparatus was about $135,000.

Held by the Court—That the masters and crews must be left wholly out of the case. That the Corporation could not claim as assignee in advance, of what might otherwise be the claims of its hired servants for salvage; and that as those servants had by their agreement with the Corporation cut themselves off from any claim for salvage in this case, such claim never had any existence so as to be capable of assignment after the fact. That the ship was undoubtedly in a condition to be the subject of a salvage service, but that the Corporation could not be a salvor; and as the masters and crews of the steamtugs must be left out of the case, no salvage compensation could be awarded. (The Morning Star, U. S. Circuit Ct.; The J. F. Farlan.) That the Company is entitled to a liberal, but at the same time a reasonable compensation for the services rendered—in which the hazard to the steamtugs and to the property on board of them is to be taken into view; but that the idea that a proportion of the cost of maintaining the steamtugs and property for occasional services, and of the current expenses of the corporation while the steamers were not employed in the service of this ship, are to be paid for by this ship, is inadmissible. That the evidence of the experts on both sides, as to the value of the services, is to be wholly rejected. That, on the whole evidence, $1,500 is ample compensation in this case, and inasmuch as the claimants before suit was brought offered to pay $2,000 by way of compromise, no costs are allowed.

For libelants, Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Parsons; for claimants, Mr. Benedict, Messrs. Scudder & Carter and Martin & Smith.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 27.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE OLYMPIC THEATRE CASE AGAIN.

Jesse N. Bolles, receiver, &c., vs. *John A. Duff et al.*—The following decision was rendered in this case to-day by Judge CARDOZO, who says: "Motions of this kind are sometimes made at Special Term and sometimes at General Term, and there may be some question of the propriety, even if lawful, of making it at the Special Term. Without deciding the motion at present, I shall allow, on the same papers, an order returnable at the next General Term, to show cause why the relief asked should not be granted, and staying proceedings in the interval, except to notice the appeal for argument for the next General Term.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 27.

Before Presiding Justice Clerke.

RAILWAY LITIGATION—THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN—MOTION TO CHANGE VENUE.

Angel vs. *The Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company et al.*—This action was brought by one of the bondholders of the Company above named, to foreclose a second mortgage for non-payment of interest. The case came up to-day on a motion made in behalf of Mr. Marsh, the trustee of the mortgage, who is one of the defendants, to have the action, which was commenced in this judicial district, removed to Chatauqua County for trial. It is alleged that the Counties of Chatauqua and Cattaraugus are those in which the mortgaged real estate is situated.

Mr. A. A. Redfield, on behalf of the plaintiff, made a counter motion, asking that the action be retained in this City for the convenience of witnesses. In answer to this Mr. Eaton, who appeared for Mr. Marsh, read an affidavit to the effect that the convenience of many witnesses required that the trial of the action be had in Chatauqua County, in this State.

Mr. Shearman, counsel for the defendants, the Erie Railway Company, insisted that the Code did not authorize the removal of an action on the application of one of several defendants, especially where that one defendant is merely a nominal party without personal interest, and the other defendants are opposed to a change of venue.

Mr. Eaton replied that a rule entirely opposite to this had been laid down in Mr. Shearman's own book, and with one exception that rule had been sustained by every case which had been reported on the subject.

Mr. Justice Clerke decided to receive the papers, and to render a decision at another time.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

MAY 27.

Before Judge Peckham and a Jury.

COPARTNERSHIP—WHEN MEMBERS ARE NOT LIABLE.

Jacob Stettheimer et al. vs. *Samuel Rothschilds et al.*—This action was brought by the plaintiffs to recover of one of the defendants, namely, of Leopold Rothschild, the sum of $3,133 33, for goods sold and delivered to the firm of L. Rothschild & Co., in August, 1866. This firm were supposed at the time to be doing business as merchants at Grand Rapids, Mich. The plaintiffs showed that the defendant, Leopold Rothschild, belonged to the firm of Rothschild & Co., and that prior to July 6, 1866, they had purchased of plaintiffs goods, all of which, it is said, had been paid for. Also, that at the date last mentioned, a dissolution of the copartnership of defendant's firm had taken place. L. Rothschild, it appears, had retired from business. Afterward the business was conducted by T. Rothschilds and Solomon Nalky, in the name of S. Rothschilds & Co.

The plaintiffs sought to hold the defendant, L. Rothschild, liable on the ground that the plaintiffs never had sufficient notice of the alleged dissolution. The evidence was to the effect that L. Rothschild was never a member of the firm of Rothschilds & Co., and the Court held that the plaintiffs had sufficient notice.

On motion of defendant's counsel a judgment of nonsuit was ordered, with costs, and an extra allowance of $150 to the defendant.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. Benedict and Burr; for defendant, Mr. W. L. Headley.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.

THE GILMAN ESTATE—IMPORTANT DECISION.

Joanna B. Gilman vs. *Edward McClellan and George F. Gilman, Executors of Nathaniel Gilman.*—This was an action to recover the amount of a mortgage of $7,202, which had been assigned to the plaintiff as widow of Nathaniel Gilman, deceased, as a portion of her share of her husband's estate. The defendants contested on the ground that the decree of the Court in Maine was void and inoperative. The plaintiff proved that these defendants had contested the decree in Maine before the Court of last resort, and they were bound by the decision; also, that they had a valid title to $75,000 of the assets of the estate, of which this mortgage was one item.

Judgment was rendered for the plaintiff with costs of suit. The defendants appealed to the General Term.

Mr. Charles E. Whitehead for the plaintiff; Mr. H. E. Knox for the defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—MAY 27.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

STEAMBOAT STOCK—FRAUDULENT REPRESENTATIONS.

Rush C. Hawkins vs. *Nathaniel B. Palmer.*—This was an action to recover $12,009 paid by plaintiff to defendant in January, 1866, for 100 shares of the stock of the "Neptune Steamship Company," the grounds of the recovery being that defendant made false representations as to the affairs of the Company, saying that it was in a good condition and was about to declare a dividend of 28 per cent., whereas it was insolvent at the time, and, soon after plaintiff's purchase, failed. After the failure defendant came to plaintiff and paid him $500, stating that as the Company had failed, other parties who had sold stock had made "concessions" to the purchasers, and he was willing to do the same. Plaintiff then made inquiries and ascertained that defendant was a director in the Company, having opportunities for a full knowledge of its affairs, and that the representations made by him with regard to its condition were false.

For the defence it was denied that any representations were made but what defendant believed at the time to be true; that the Treasurer of the Company made a mistake in his report to the Company, on which defendant's declaration to plaintiff that the Company were about to declare a dividend of 28 per cent. was based, but that defendant was entirely innocent in the matter. Defendant denied that plaintiff was induced to make the purchase by any representations made by him, and alleged that plaintiff was already an owner of stock in the Company when he made the purchase, and as such stockholder was presumed to have some knowledge of the condition of the Company.

Under the charge of the Court the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, and interest, (less the $500 returned by defendant,) amounting, altogether, to $14,183 33.

Mr. Barnett, F. N. Banks and plaintiff in person, attorneys for plaintiff; Edmonds & Fields, attorneys for defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 27.

By Judge McCunn.

Tinfant *vs.* Merrill; motion staying plaintiff's proceedings until the coming in of the report of the Referee granted.

West et al. *vs.* Hall et al.; judgment for the defendant on the demand with costs.

West et al. *vs.* Moore, impleaded; judgment for the defendant on the demurrer with costs.

Macauley *vs.* Greenfield; motion granted.

National Bank of the Commonwealth *vs.* Temple et al.; motion granted.

Beamish *vs.* Britton et al.; motion granted and cause referred.

Busick *vs.* Jolly; report of Referee confirmed with costs, and $10 costs of motion.

Morgan et al. *vs.* Mulligan et al.; motion granted and cause referred.

Knab *vs.* Ackerman; motion granted.

Colt *vs.* Sixth-avenue Railroad Company; motion granted.

Henry P. Elting *vs.* Jacob Elting; motion granted and injunction vacated.

Burnier *vs.* Griffith; motion granted without costs.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Dowling, Justice.

ROBBED BY A WOMAN.

Luciano Della Sala, residing at No. 172 Bleecker-street, was accosted in Baxter-street, near Grand-street, at an early hour yesterday morning, by Mary Joyce, aged 27, and residing at No. 16 Howard-street. The pair held brief converse together, and the woman leaned in an affectionate manner against her companion's breast. Soon after Sala left Mary he discovered that his silver watch, gold chain, locket and a diamond ring had been taken from his person, so Mary was taken into custody and subsequently arraigned before the Magistrate, who held her for trial.

A BOGUS CHECK OPERATOR.

Nicholas Doll, tailor, of No. 6 Beekman-street, caused the arrest of Edward P. Davis on a charge of swindling. It appears that Davis called at Doll's store on the 1st inst., and ordered a suit of clothes, for which he gave in payment when delivered at his office, No. 65 Liberty-st., a check on the National Bank of Elizabeth, N. J., for the sum of $68, signed in his own name. When the check was presented for payment it was refused by the teller, as no such account had been opened in the bank. Davis says he is a commission merchant, and resides in Harlem. He was committed for trial, and is understood to have been extensively engaged in these check operations.

Jefferson Market—Dodge, Justice.

AN INCIDENT OF THE GREAT FIRE.

While the great conflagration was raging at Bull's Ferry, Monday afternoon, one John Collins sought to extract a little personal profit out of the general ruin, and so seized upon a firkin containing paint valued at $35, which was upon the dock, and putting it into his boot paddled off to the New-York side. His speculation had, however, been witnessed and he soon found himself in the clutches of the law. When arraigned yesterday afternoon, he had nothing to say in reply to the charge of grand larceny made against him, and was committed in default of $1,500 bail for his appearance at the General Sessions.

ROBBERY EN ROUTE.

Martial Dardot and Pierre Prot were fellow-passengers on the steamer *Henry Chauncey*, on her last voyage, and Dardot was the possessor of a bar of gold worth $35 and gold coin to the amount of $40, which was stolen from him some time during the passage. Suspecting his fellow-passenger of the crime, he caused Prot to be arrested immediately on their arrival at this port. A portion of the stolen property was found in possession of the prisoner, and he was committed in default of $1,500 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

Essex Market—Shandley, Justice.

A BOY THIEF.

Constant Curz, a boy aged 8 years, was arraigned on a charge of stealing $100 from his mother. The boy freely admitted his guilt, and gave information of where he had hid $90 of the money. He was committed temporarily to afford his mother time to consider his case.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 27, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s. '81, R.	120⅛	1600	Hudson R.	158
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	121	25	do.	157
35,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	115⅝	200	do.	157⅞
8,000	do.	115¾	500	do.....b30	158
8,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	118⅜	200	Reading	98
36,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	118½	200	do.	97⅛
60,000	do.....b3	118⅜	3800	do.	97⅛
30,000	do.....s3	118⅜	200	Mich. Southern	108⅛
105,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	117½	800	do.	108
10,000	do.....b3	117⅛	500	do.	107⅞
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	108⅛	1700	do.	107⅞
5,000	do.....c	108⅜	1000	do.	107⅞
10,000	Tenn. S. 6s, x c.	67¾	100	do.....b30	108
10,000	do.....s60	67⅜	100	Clev. & Pitts.	97¼
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s. n.	65¼	100	do.	97
30,000	do.	65	800	do.	96¾
40,000	do.	65⅛	700	do.	96½
50,000	do.....b60	65⅛	200	Chic. & N. W.	90⅜
16,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	58	400	do.	90¼
10,000	do.	57¾	1500	do.	90
5,000	N. C. S. 6s.	58⅞	1200	do.	89¾
2,000	do.	58¾	400	do.....b3	90
10,000	N. C. S. 6s, new.	55	600	Lake Shore R.	107⅛
5,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is..bet.ca	92½	600	do.	107⅞
5,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	68½	1000	Chi. & R. I. R.	125⅛
5,000	N. Y. St. B. L., Reg.	110¾	400	do.	125¼
3,000	Jer. City W. L.	92	500	do.	125
1,000	Erie 4th M.	81	500	do.	125
1,000	H. R. 2d S. F. Bds	104	900	do.....s60	124
10,000	C. & N. W. Con. Con'ble Bds.	100	100	do.....s60	124¼
4,000	Del. L. & W. 1st	98	1200	do.	125⅛
4,000	Tol. & W. con. conv. bds.	84	100	Ill. Cen.	146¾
10,000	Clev. & Pitts. 4th M.	76	100	do.	146
3,000	do.	75¾	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	102⅞
2,000	M. & S. P. 7 3-10 Con.	93¾	100	do.	103
1,000	Clev. & Tol., S. F. Bds.	100½	200	C., C., Cin. & Ind.	74
5,000	Col., C. & I. C. 1st M.	85¼	350	Mil. & St. P.	76
35,000	do.	85⅜	400	do.	75¾
3,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st, East. Div.	86½	800	do.	75⅝
25	Bk. St. of N. Y.	111½	100	do.	75½
75	do.	112	1000	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	86
27	Amer. Ex. Bank.	115	500	do.....b60	87
30	Cent. Nat. Bank.	116	100	do.	86⅛
50	Bank. & Bro. Asso.	106¾	1000	do.	86½
			500	do.	86¾
			100	T., W. & W.	75⅞
			100	do.	76
			100	P., Ft. W. & C.	155¼
			300	do.	155
			100	do.	154⅛
			300	do.	153⅞
			500	do.	153⅝
			100	do.....b10	154
			100	do.....b3	154
300	Quick. Mining Co. bet. call	19¾	100	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	82¼
100	Cumberland Coal Pf....bet. call	30	300	Alt. & T. H.	38
100	Pacific Mail	80⅛	1500	Ohio & Miss.	34
100	Wilkes. Coal. Co. bet. call	35	1500	do.	33¾
31	West U. T.	43	1000	do.	33⅞
200	do...bet. call	43⅛	500	do.....b30	34
100	Marip. Pf..bet. ca	50⅛	500	do.....b3	34
300	Adams Express	60	50	New-Jersey Cen.	115
100	do.....s30	60	100	do.	114¾
100	do.....b30	60	13	do.	114
250	Wells-Fargo Ex.	32	60	Mor. & Es.	91
100	A. M. U. Ex.	39¾	200	Mar. & C. 2d Pf.	8½
200	U. S. Ex. bet. call	66½	100	Han. & St. Jo.	117
200	N. Y. Cen.	190⅝	400	H. & S. J. Pf.	116½
100	do.	190⅛	100	do.	116¼
300	do.	190⅜	300	C. C. & Ind. C.	43¾
25	do.	190	100	do.	43⅝
			45	N. Y. & N. H. Sc.	125
			12	Dub. & S. C., ex div.	111

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	65⅛	200	Hudson	158¼
2,000	do.	65¼	100	do.	158⅛
1,000	Mo. St. 6s.	89	300	do.	158
11,000	N. Car. St. 6s. new	55	300	Reading	98⅝
2,000	Ga. St. 6s.	82¼	700	do.	98⅜
10,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th.	75¾	500	do.....b30	98⅜
4,000	Mich. Cen. 8s, new Bds.	122	200	Mich. So. R.	108⅛
10,000	Mar. T. 10s, Ctfs	82	400	do.	108⅞
9,000	C. & A. Inc. Bds	94	400	Clev. & Pitts.	97⅛
400	Canton Co.	65	400	Chi. & N. W.	91⅛
500	West. U. T. bet. ca	43	30	do.	91¾
200	Mariposa Pref.	50⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	104
100	do.	50⅛	100	do.	103⅞
100	Pacific Mail	80⅞	200	Lake Shore...b. c.	108⅛
1000	do.	80⅛	100	Chi. & R. I.	125⅞
20	do.	81⅛	200	do.	126
25	U. S. Ex.	66	200	Mil. & St. P.	77⅛
100	do.	66⅛	300	do.	77
100	Adams Ex.	60	500	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	87⅛
200	do.	59⅛	100	do.	87⅛
200	do.	59⅛	100	Tol., W. & W.	76⅛
100	do.	59	21	N. J. Cen.	115
100	New-York Cen.	191⅜	200	do.	114⅛
100	do.	191⅛	800	P., Ft. W. & C.	158⅛
13	do.	190	1200	Ohio & Miss.	33⅞
100	Harlem	147⅛	100	do.....b30	34
200	do.	148	300	do.....b3	34
			100	H. & St. J.	117½
			200	H. & St. J. R. Pf.	117

SECOND BOARD—12 AND 2½ P. M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s., 81, R.	120⅛	$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	117⅝
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	120⅝	20,000	do.	118
6,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	121⅜	86,000	do.	118⅜
10,000	do.	121⅛	20,000	do.	118⅜
10,000	do.....b3	122¼	5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	118¾
102,000	do.	122	19,000	do.	119
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62	115⅞	10,000	do.	119⅛
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	119	8,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	118⅞
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	116	20,000	do.	119⅛
15,000	do.	116⅛	80,000	do.	119⅛
2,000	do.	116⅜	75,000	do.	119⅛
15,000	do.	116⅛	10,000	do.....b3	119⅛
10,000	do.....b3	116⅝	2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	109⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65.	115⅞			

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	32⅛	200	Pacific Mail	78⅞
100	do.	32⅛	200	do.	79
200	Amer. M. U. Ex.	39⅝	400	Reading.....b3	98⅛
100	do.....b3	39⅝	400	do.	98
100	West. U. T.	42⅜	100	Mich. So.	108⅝
200	do.....b3	43	100	do.....b3	108⅝
100	Chi. & N. W.	90⅞	200	Mil. & St. P.	76⅞
100	do.	91	100	do.....b3	76⅞
100	do.....b3	90⅛			

THURSDAY, May 27—P. M.

The Secretary of the Treasury sold $1,000,000 Gold at noon to-day through the Assistant Treasurer in New-York, at 138.76@139.13 ₽ cent. The principal awards were to Messrs. REID, LEO & Co., Messrs. HENRY CLEWS & Co., and Messrs. TREVOR & COLGATE. The gross amount bid for was $2,800,000. The average price realized was about equal to the range of sales in the Gold Room through the day, 139⅜@138⅞@139⅛@138⅞@139⅛ ₽ cent. The Foreign Exchanges are quite steady, and the lower figures for Gold induce some business on the part of the Import trade at 109@109⅛ for 60 days London, and 109¾@110 sight and short sight Bills.

Money was in fair request to-day at 7 ₽ cent. on call loan to the Brokers. The supply at Bank and from outside lenders is quite liberal at this rate, and the promise of the market for the next four or five months is of a reasonably good time for borrowers, and better rates for lenders than customary in the Summer months.

The Public Funds of the United States sympathized this morning with the depression in the Railway speculation and the lower points made in the Gold Room, but at the early Government Board there was no marked disposition to press sales at the decline in the bidding, and subsequently on the Street and at the later Boards the tendency was to improvement, and there was a rapid change in 5-20s of 1867 from 118⅝@⅞ to 119⅛@119¼ ₽ cent., and on other descriptions in proportion. At the 2:15 P. M. Government Board of the Stock Exchange, a large and free business was done, and at a later hour, while extreme rates were not in all instances maintained, the general temper of the market was one of renewed confidence. In the State Stocks the only incident was some disposition shown to press sales of new Tennessees, the customary doubts of the next half-yearly Interest (July 1) being indulged, though, as far as we are advised, without any good reason.

The *Bearish* movement against the Railway Market noticed yesterday afternoon, was continued this morning with very considerable effect for an hour or two, covering nearly the entire list of the New-York and Western Roads. It seemed successful, however, only so long as the party who inaugurated it were willing sellers at low figures, which was up to the close of the early Board. After this there was a sharp turn in the upward direction, to which the very magnitude of the morning transactions imparted an additional impetus, and the differences made were 2½ ₽ cent. on New-York Central and Hudson River, and from 1 to 2 ₽ cent. on the Western Roads, under a large demand from good buyers, who took the view of the market that the season is not far enough advanced for anything like a permanent reaction against prices, especially as to the established Dividend-paying Roads, (with prospective extra Dividends,) like New-York Central, Hudson River, Fort Wayne, Michigan Southern, Lake Shore, &c.

After the late Boards, the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night, after another day of repeated ups and downs in the Railway market and in one or two of the Miscellaneous Stocks like Pacific Mail. The Public Funds left off firm:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	109	109⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	121¼	122
United States 5-20s of 1867	118⅞	119¼
American Gold Coin	139⅜	139
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	65½	65⅛
Virginia Bonds, old	58¼	58¼
Missouri Bonds	89	89
North Carolina Bonds, new	55	55
New-York Central	191¾	192¾
Reading Railway	98½	99
Chicago and Rock Island	126	126¼
Northwest Common	91¾	91⅞
Northwest Preferred	103⅜	103⅝
Michigan Southern	108½	108¾
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	157	158¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	97⅞	97
Pacific Mail Company	80½	81⅜
St. Paul Preferred	86⅞	87½
St. Paul Common	77	77
Toledo and Wabash	77	76¾
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅛	33⅞
Mariposa Preferred	51	50¾
Lake Shore	108	108½
Hudson River	159	158
Louisiana Levee 6s	68½	68½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₽ cent. reg., 1881....120⅛	5-20 coup., n. is '65....119⅛
6 ₽ cent. coup., 1881..120⅝	5-20 coup., 1867....119⅛
5-20 reg., 1862....115⅛	5-20 coup., 1868....119
5-20 coup., 1862....122	10-40 reg....107⅛
5-20 reg., 1864....115⅞	10-40 coup....109⅛
5-20 coup., 1864....116⅝	6's Currency....106⅞
5-20 coup., 1865....118⅛	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Indiana 5 ₽ c.... 97	California 7s....132¼
Michigan 6 ₽ ct., '73..100	Connecticut 6s....101
Michigan 6 ₽ ct., '78.. 98	Rhode Island 6s....101
Tenn. 6s, ex cou.... 67¾	Alabama 8s.... 99½
Tenn. 6s, new bonds.. 65	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan.110⅛
Virginia 6s, ex cou.... 58	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan.110⅛
Georgia 6s.... 81⅛	N. Y. 6 ₽ c. Canal.'72...103
Georgia 7s, new bds.. 95	N. Y. 6 ₽ c. Canal,'73...103
North Car. 6s. n. bds.. 55	N. Y. 6 ₽ c. Canal, '74.103
Missouri 6s.... 88⅛	N. Y. 6 ₽ c. Canal, '75.103
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is... 92	N. Y. 6 ₽ c. Canal, '77.103
Louisiana 6s.... 72	N. Y. 6 ₽ c. Canal, '78.103
Louisiana 6s, levee bds 68	N. Y. 5 ₽ c. Canal, '76.. 97
Louisiana 8s, levee bds 87⅛	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York....130	Bank of the Republic.118
Manhattan....145	Hanover....114
Mechanics'....140	Metropolitan....142⅛
America....145	Nassau....104
Phenix....110	Continental....100⅛
North River....105	Commonwealth....116⅛
Mechanics & Traders'125	Imp. and Traders'....135
State of New-York...111⅛	Park....162
Commerce....127	Central National....115
Ocean....107	Fourth National....106¼
American Exchange.114	Ninth National....115
Chatham....155	Gold Exchange....140

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883.... 88	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M... 75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887.... 93	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.... 95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est'e. 85⅛	Chi. & R. I. 1st M....100
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n.. 85⅛	Chi. R. I. & P.... 98⅛
Erie 1st M., extended. 99	Morris & Essex 1st M. 96⅛
Erie 7's 2d ind., 1879.. 92	Morris & Essex 2d M. 94⅛
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883.. 88	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880.. 80	New-Jersey Cen. 2d M.100
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888.. 79	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M....97
B. N. Y. & E. 1st M, '77 90	Cleve. & P. 4th M.... 75⅛
H. R. 7s, 1st M..1869-70..101	Chi. & Alton S. F'd.... 97⅛
H. R. 7's 2d M., S. F. '85.103⅛	Chic. & Alton 1st M.... 103⅛
Harlem 1st M.... 99⅞	Chi. & Alton inc.... 92
Mich. C. 8 ₽ c., 1869-72.121	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.... 93
Mich. C. n, 1st M., 8's '82.121⅛	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M 93
Mich. S. 7 ₽ c. 2d M.... 93⅛	Peninsula R. R. bds.. 92⅛
Pac. R. 7's guar. by M. 92⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s. 104
Ill. Cen. 7 ₽ c., 1870....119⅞	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.. 93⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st M., 94	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 93
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf 83⅛	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d. 90⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d. M inc 76	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.... 87
Lack. & Western bds. 95	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.... 91
Del., L. & W. 1st M.. 98	N. Y. and N. Haven 6s 94⅛
Del., L. & W. 2d M.... 94	Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st M 85
Tol. & W. 1st. M. ext. 91⅛	Col.. Chi. & Ind. 2d M. 80⅛
Tol. & W. 2d M.... 83	Tol. Peoria & W., E. D. 86
Tol. & W. Equip. bds. 76	Mar. Trustee Cer.... 81
Tol., W. & W. c. c. S'k. F. 83⅛	Western Union bonds. 86
Gt. West'n 2d M., '93.. 79	Lake Shore Div. bds.. 90

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,723,217; total payments, $816,671; balance, $80,471,653. The receipts include, for Customs, $359,000; for Gold Notes, $702,000.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Northwest Company will take place at Chicago on Friday of next week, June 4, after which the transfer books, now closed for the election of Directors, will be reopened for a week, and closed again on June 12, for the half yearly Dividend of 5 ₽ cent. on both classes of the Stock, to be paid on June 30, and the transfers reopened on the following day. Of the Dividend on the Preference Stock, about $300,000 will go to holders in Havana, where about 60,000 shares are now registered. It is satisfactory to all parties in interest in this large and important property, to know that the ability of the Company to pay liberal Cash Dividends equally, on *both* classes of the Stock, has been fairly and successfully tested on the present half-yearly showing. They pay five ₽ cent. cash, for the six months, on the Common as well as the Preference Shares. There is practically therefore, no present distinction between them, beyond the fact that nearly one-half the latter have already been absorbed on the Continent of Europe, leaving only about 70,000 shares on this side, as against 150,000 shares Common Stock. The difference in price, however, will be narrowed down to 3@5 ₽ cent. if the Common should be introduced abroad, as the productive value of the property is made known through the Bureau of Registration (or Administration) for the Preferred Stock in Amsterdam.

There is more than an ordinary passing notice and compliment due to Dr. THOMAS C. DURANT on his retirement from the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Road, immediately after the successful completion of this great enterprise. We mean no slight to the remaining members of the Board when we give expression to the prevailing opinion of all parties acquainted with the origin and observant of the progress of this stupendous work, that to the indomitable will and untiring zeal and activity of Dr. DURANT, as well under all trials and discouragements at the outset, as when stimulated by rapid success after the first difficulties had been overcome, there is perhaps more due than to the services of any single man identified with the Road. And this, we know, is saying a great deal where so many other brave and enterprising spirits are identified with the completion of this most conspicuous monument of national progress.

The Opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, against the right of the National Banking Associations of New-York to change back to the State system, without first closing up all their relations to the General Government and securing the payment of all their obligations to the public, will speedily correct certain abuses which have grown out of several recent changes of this kind. While our National Banks are left free to close up and reorganize, without the privilege of circulation under the local system, they are *not* at liberty (and it would otherwise be a gross imposition upon the system which they are about to abandon) to claim the principle and profits of their National Circulation one day beyond the official notice of such change. We have no doubt that the Secretary of the Treasury will soon compel them to deposit in the Treasury the full amount of their Circulation in ready Money, after which they can withdraw their securities, leaving the United States Treasurer to pay their Notes as presented. In default of this arrangement, the Secretary will feel at liberty to sell at once a sufficient amount of these securities to redeem every dollar of Circulation.

The upward course of the Railway market for Fort Wayne Stock, since noon to-day, is construed as favorable to the successful negotiations now pending in Philadelphia with the Pennsylvania Railway Company for a perpetual lease.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, secured by 1,632,000 acres of choice lands and by the railroad, its rolling-stock and franchises, and yielding in currency nearly TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

We recommend these bonds as a desirable investment for persons collecting MAY COUPONS. Holders of 5-20 BONDS can exchange at a profit of nearly TWENTY PER CENT., besides receiving one per cent. in gold additional income.

A limited amount for sale, and full particulars furnished, by

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ SAFES TO LET BY THE NATIONAL PARK BANK IN THEIR BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF VAULT.

Parties who are occupying, or who may occupy, safes in the BURGLAR-PROOF vault of this Bank, are informed that two capacious safes, 6x8 feet, are set aside for the gratuitous storage of silver ware and other valuables while the owners are absent from the City.

To those desirous of obtaining the greatest security for their valuable papers, we would state that there are still a few safes to be rented in the safe deposit vault of this Bank.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD Bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad, of Missouri.

We are now closing out the balance of these desirable bonds at the very low price of 87½ and accrued interest, in currency. Total issue is limited to less than $14,000 per mile, and secured by mortgage on the whole road; equipments and entire property of the company valued at least at three times the amount of the bonds, thus making the security first class in every respect, and one of the most profitable for investment now in the market. The price of these bonds is about 33 per cent. less than United States five-twenties, and pay the same interest, while the security is equally good. The reason that we can recommend this bond so highly is:

First—The amount of bonds per mile is only about one-half that on most of the roads in the country.

Second—The stock subscription furnishes nearly all the means to build the road.

Third—These bonds are secured by a mortgage on the whole road, roadway, rolling stock, depots, machine shops, warehouses, lands, &c., and all the property of the Company.

Fourth—For the satisfaction and security of the bondholders, the mortgage is made to the "Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (of New-York, who are the Trustees,") where the principal and interest is payable.

Fifth—The bond money is drawn by the Railroad Company from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company at the rate of about $10,000 per mile only as the road is actually completed.

Sixth—This road completes the last link of the only direct route from St. Louis to Omaha, also connecting with several of the principal lines from the East, thus forming a direct through line from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Seventh—The country through which this road runs is the most populous as well as the richest agricultural district in the State of Missouri, which will furnish local business enough to make it self-sustaining; while the through business which must necessarily be very large, will make it one of the best paying roads in the country.

Eighth—The general principle on which these bonds are issued is such that we can recommend the same to our friends and the public as a security, which is all that could be desired as to safety and profit to investors.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, New-York.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 36 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

The Fruit-Growers' Club.

Yesterday Dr. R. T. HALLOCK occupied the chair, and called the meeting to order, whereupon a letter was read by A. S. FULLER, which introduced a brief discussion relative to the new strawberry, now called the "Mexican Ever-bearing." This berry has been described several times as the old "Red Monthly Alpine," and parties at the West, as the papers show, are now advertising it extensively. Mr. FULLER denounced this variety as a swindle—an old berry sold under a new name.

C. W. IDELL spread the table with numerous

plates of strawberries, which were brought from Norfolk, Va., by Mr. JOHNSON, who, it was stated, is now picking 200 crates per day, from forty acres of vines. It was stated that the dealers are receiving much better berries than heretofore, because some Northern men have gone down South and are showing the tillers of the soil how to do it. The Chairman further stated a much better quality of pears was received from the South than heretofore. He thought there was a demand for an improved sweet corn. Most of the corn now sold in market is scarcely fit for fattening swine.

Mr. B. WOOD, of Long Island, discoursed for a few minutes on the lands of North Carolina, describing that locality as an excellent place for emigrants.

Professor BRUEN advocated the North as the best locality. He had seen land in North Carolina which was so poor, if the timber were cut off, that a black-snake could not get a living on an area of 100 acres. He then read a statistical paper to show that the products of the North far exceeded the productive industry of the South. He thought that there are quite as inviting avenues now open at the North as in any other region, if people will only go to work.

Mr. TABB, of Virginia, recommended his State as an excellent part of the country to make a home in.

L. L. WHITLOCK then spoke of the strawberry exhibition, which it is proposed to hold in a week or two, or as soon as the fruit is fit to be plucked. The 10th of June was named as the appropriate time for the berry producers in South Jersey to show their fruit, at Horticultural Hall, No. 37 Park-place.

It was then voted to appropriate every Thursday in June as a day of exhibition of strawberries, and the producers of the "Mexican Ever-bearing" were invited to show their fruit.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 27, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	42	Grease, pkgs	43
Cotton, bales	377	Lard, pkgs	100
Eggs, bbls	1,759	Butter, pkgs	2,060
Flour, bbls	15,224	Cheese, pkgs	1,597
Cornmeal, bbls	1,300	Tallow, pkgs	94
Wheat, bushels	63,674	Stearine, pkgs	10
Corn, bushels	37,147	Lard Oil, pkgs	50
Oats, bushels	30,100	Starch, pkgs	1,600
Beans, bushels	393	Tobacco, hhds	706
Hops, bales	127	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	235
Hides, No.	1,114	Whisky, bbls	1,179
Hides, bundles	4	Wool, bales	107
Leather, sides	5,578	Oil Cake, pkgs	300
Sp'ts Turp'tine, bbls	833	Beeswax, pkgs	4
Tar, bbls	500	Peanuts, bags	34
Resin, bbls	1,292	Dried Fruit, pkgs	8
Petroleum, ref., bbls	1,476	Copper, bbls	149
Pork, bbls	133	Sugar, bbls	150
Beef, pkgs	31	Pecans, bbls	50
Cut Meats, pkgs	204	Skins, bales	247

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Laurel*, for London—990,994 lbs. Oil Cake, 7,230 bushels Wheat, 8,346 lbs. Spermaceti.

By the steamer *Samaria*, for Liverpool—350 bales Cotton, 70 cases Machinery, 37 bales Furs, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 lbs. Tallow, 69,000 lbs. Bacon, 100 bales Hops.

By the steamer *Fulton*, for Copenhagen—6 cases Sarsaparilla; and for Bremen—262 cases Tobacco, 13 boxes Clocks, 18 hhds. Tobacco, 482 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 49,950 lbs. Bacon, 4 cases Machinery, 265 bbls. Resin, 1,806 gallons Sperm Oil.

By the bark *Mozart*, for Alicante—767 hhds. Tobacco, 6,000 Staves, 9 boxes Sample Tobacco.

By the steamer *America*, for Yokohama—2 Iron Shafts, 1 Pony Carriage.

ASHES—Have been quiet to-day, including Pots at $7 75@$8, and Pearls at from $9 25@10, ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been inactive at 46c.@48c. for Yellow, ℘ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade has been on a comparatively satisfactory scale; and, with very moderate offerings, prices have been quite firm for all seasonable work, including Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 38@$2 50; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C, $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 85c.@1 48; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed and Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ℘ pair.

BRICKS—Have been moderately inqired for, including Common Hard at $7@$12; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $43@$48 ℘ thousand.

CANDLES—Continue inactive and nominal, including Adamantine at 20c.@23c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 46c.@48c., and Patent Sperm at 56c.@58c. ℘ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in moderate demand, including Rosendale at $2 ℘ bbl.

COAL—Has been less sought after at about previous prices. Anthracite, from yard, has been quoted at from $6 50@$8 ℘ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in some request, but at low prices. A sale of 1,044 bags, ex *Wayfarer*, was made, in bond, on private terms. The stock of Rio in first hands to-day was estimated at 110,182 bags. Other kinds have been quiet and nominal. Stock in first hands of other than Rio 36,124 bags and 41,878 mats, including of Java 2,235 bags, 41,878 mats; Ceylon, 1,500 bags; Maracaibo, 10,115 bags; Laguayra, 11,258 bags; Jamaica, 127 bags; Costa Rica, 1,657 bags; Manila, 6,769 bags; Mexican, 286 bags; African, 100 bags; Savanilla, 780 bags, and Bombay, 1,297 bags. The week's business in other than Rio Messrs. AMANN & CO. sum up thus: 4,083 mats Java, sold in lots by a jobbing house; 100 bags Java, 500 bags Ceylon, 301 bags Costa Rica, 214 bags Savanilla, sold to the trade within our range. We quote: Java at 23c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 16¼c.@18½c.; Rio, 8¾c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14¼c.@16c.; St. Domingo, 15¼c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Mocha, (in bales,) 26c.@28c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@19c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18½c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—The main call has been for the better grades, which have been sought after by spinners, and which have been quoted a shade firmer. There has been very little inquiry for shipping lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,966 bales, including 1,349 bales to spinners, 189 bales to shippers and 428 bales to speculators. Also, 150 bales Middling, for November and December delivery, on private terms. The receipts have been 377 bales; exports, 350 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ℘ lb.	25	25¼	25½	25¾
Good Ordinary	26	26¾	26½	26¾
Low Middling	27¾	28	28	28¼
Middling	28¾	29	29	29½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,972
Receipts last week	5,654
Receipts preceding week	7,153
Receipts since Jan. 1	288,978
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	614,112
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,632
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,310
Export clearances since our last	350
Exports since Jan. 1	157,140
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	341,881
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,559
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,852
Estimated stock on hand here	72,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	2,195,500
Receipts same time in 1867	2,223,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,319,000
Exports same time last year	1,607,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	217,500
Estimated stock same time last year	158,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

EGGS—The receipts have fallen off, as anticipated, being only 8,848 packages for the week, against 15,778 last week. This decrease in the supply, together with a continued speculative demand, has caused a firmer feeling, and better prices are obtained, although the advance was not as rapid or great as was expected, dealers knowing that the stock held on speculation must soon be brought forward. We quote: Jersey, Extra brands, 21c.; State and Pennsylvania, 20c.@21c.; Ordinary Western, 18c.@19c.; Western, by Express, 19c.@20c.; Canada, 19c.@20c., ℘ dozen.

FRUIT—Strawberries are more plenty and lower. The prices of Berries and Fruit this season vary so from day to day, according to the receipts, that it is difficult to give correct quotations. We quote: Cherries. Red, 18c.@20c. ℘ lb.; Strawberries, Wilson, 20c.@30c. ℘ quart; Strawberries, Common, 18c.@20c. ℘ quart. The market for Dried Fruits without movement. We quote: Apples, State, fine, 15c.@15¼c.; Apples, State, good, 13½c.@14½c.; Apples, Western, 14¼c.@15c.; Apples, Southern, fine, 12½c.@13½c.; Apples, Southern, good, 11½c.@12½c.; New Peaches, prime, 26c.@27c.; Peaches, good, 18c.@22c.; Peaches, common, 10c.@18½c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 15c.@16c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 12c.@12½c.; Blackberries, 26c.@27c.; Raspberries, 46c.@48c.; Cherries, pitted, 42c.@44c.; Plums, 27c.@28c. ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a pretty fair business transacted in State and Western Flour, partly for export, but at a shade lower prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,900 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 15@$5 55; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 85@$6 25; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 25@$6 65, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 @$6 45. Included in the sales have been 3,500 bbls., chiefly Extra State, for export, at $6@$6 25, chiefly at $6, and partly to arrive, ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 15@$5 55
Extra State	5 85@ 6 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 65@ 9 40
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 00@ 6 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 50@ 9 50
Extra Genesee	6 80@ 9 50
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	6 90@12 50

Southern Flour continues in limited demand and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 325 bbls., at $6 40@$7 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 05@$13 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour is dull and heavy at $6 25@$9 50 for Extras, ℘ 196 lbs.; sales, 300 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is in moderate request, at $4 60@$6 75 for very inferior to very choice, ℘ bbl.; sales, 280 bbls. Cornmeal is inactive at $4 25@$4 65 for Western, $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 60@$4 65 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales, 170 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in more liberal supply, and quoted off again 1c.@2c. ℘ bushel, leading to an active export business, chiefly in No. 2, in part for forward delivery. Winter Wheat has been in rather more request at about steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 136,500 bushels, including Amber Canada, in bond, at $1 57; Amber Michigan at $1 60; Red Western, poor to good, at $1 40@$1 50; No. 1 Spring at $1 44@$1 44½, and small lots at $1 46½@$1 47, delivered; No. 2 Spring at $1 40@$1 41½, chiefly at $1 40¼@$1 40¾, delivered; No. 2 Spring to arrive, on private terms; and White California at $1 65@$1 70 ℘ bushel. Corn has been actively dealt in, but at lower prices. The purchases have been almost exclusively for the home trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels at 75c.@88c. for damp to very dry new Mixed Western; 59c.@75c. for unsound Mixed Western; 95c. for old Mixed Western, in store; 96c.@97c. for old Mixed Western, delivered; 88c.@90c. for Yellow Western; 82c.@84c. for kiln-dried new Mixed Western, ℘ bushel. Rye, Barley, and Malt continue dull at about former rates. Oats have been quoted firmer on a more active trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 62,500 bushels Western at 74c.@76c., from depot and delivered, chiefly at 75c., delivered; and State at 74c.@76c., ℘ bushel. The export clearances to-day were 43,230 bushels Wheat. The Albany *Argus* says: "The boats which passed Fultonville between noon on Monday and noon on Wednesday—forty-eight hours—covered 41 cargoes of Lumber, 18 of Wheat, 10 of Corn, 8 of Coal, 5 of Oats, 3 of Rye, 2 each of Flour and Staves, and 1 each of Stone, Malt and Salt. List of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 P. M., May 25, 1869:

Wheat—Keokuk, Buffalo; D. P. Garrison, Buffalo; Theodore Vosburgh, Buffalo; Phil. Rider, Buffalo; Mary Jane, Buffalo; John T. Spaulding, Buffalo; Lizzie, Rome; Chas. Smith, Rome; Wm. Baker, Oswego; Wm. McCarthy, Buffalo; T. A. Bulkley, Buffalo; H. H. Goff, Buffalo; A. A. Busgalor, Oswego; L. B. Arnold, Oswego; T. J. Harwick, Oswego; J. W. Tucker, Oswego; John Disney, Buffalo; P. J. Gibbs, Buffalo; R. C. Walrath, Buffalo; Nellie B. Card, Buffalo; H. Shattuck, Buffalo.

Corn—Montana, Oswego; Durango, Buffalo; Delos De Wolf, Rome; Frank and Chet, Buffalo; Wm. B. Shaw, Oswego; Lizzie, Rome; Cash Winters, Buffalo; St. James, Buffalo; Billy Clark, Rome; John B. Edwards, Rome; Mattie Collins, Buffalo; G. A. Bennett, Oswego.

Rye, &c.—Union, Oswego; Delos De Wolf, Rome; Antietam, Oswego.

Flour—Lizzie, Rome; Billy Clark, Rome.

Oats—H. Niles, Buffalo; Geo. H. Preston, Buffalo; James McGuan, Buffalo; Conway, Clyde; Tim Dority, Buffalo; A. A. S. Carpenter, Buffalo.

Lumber and Shingles—R. Diefendorf, Oswego; —, Utica; Frank Hawson, Brewerton; J. E. Harrison, Oswego; Cono, Oswego; Governor Seymour, Oswego; Southron, Rome; E. P. Selmser, Buffalo; E. F. Armstrong, Buffalo; James McGuan, Buffalo; J. G. Merriman, Oswego; Wyandott, Oswego; Alex. Hailing, Buffalo; General Wadsworth, Buffalo; Colonel Ellsworth, Buffalo; Ira, Buffalo; L. B. Arnold, Oswego; T. J. Harwick, Oswego; William L. Preston, Buffalo; W. H. Spencer, Dansville; Asa Covell, Buffalo; W. O. R. Sprague, Oswego; Sam Scott, Oswego; D. T. Martin, Oswego; Delle Mary, Oswego; Zenas Willis, Buffalo; A. J. Bowley, Three River Point; J. Williams, Jr., Captain Hart, Oswego; W. H. Buck, Oswego; Thomas Bailey, Oswego; H. Williamson, Buffalo; S. E. Johnson, Oswego; John A. Pool, Oswego; M. J. Tremain, Rome; Thomas Foster, Buffalo; Washington, Buffalo; W. D. Hoff, Buffalo; Margaret Gerwig, Buffalo; Zenas Willis, Buffalo.

Mixed—N. Althouse, Buffalo; David Cohon, Brewerton; Detroit, Ithaca; Constitution, Little Falls.

Stone and Hoops—Willie E. Roberts, Buffalo.

Staves—D. More, Jr., Buffalo; M. W. Evans, Buffalo.

Malt—Conway, Clyde.

Salt—Alida Conrad, Syracuse.

Coal—A. S. Morgan, Buffalo; Geo. B. McClellan, Buffalo; Richard Thompson, Geneva; Ettie Sutton, Geneva; May H. A. Barnum, Geneva; Levi Snell, Geneva; W. F. Deans, Buffalo; F. B. No. 8, Buffalo.

Castings, &c.—St. James, Buffalo.

Stone—Zenas Willis, Buffalo.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in fair request at from 50c.@60c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 25 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw is salable and steady at 70c.@$1 10 for Long and Short, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand at previous prices, including American at 5c.@10c. for New, and 2c.@5c. for Old, ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@10c.; Eastern, 5c.@8c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@8c.; Michigan, 5c.@8c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@5c., ℘ lb. The receipts were 127 bales; export clearances, 100 bales.

LATHS—Eastern have been slow of sale at $2 50 ℘ 1,000.

LIME—Rockland has been in moderate demand at $1 25 for Common, and $1 50 for Lump, ℘ bbl.

LUMBER—There has been a moderate call noted for Eastern Spruce, which has been quoted up to $22 50@$25 ℘ 1,000 feet. The Albany *Argus* says: "The market, with fair receipts by canal, opens good, with a prospect for a healthy trade. A good many buyers were in the district to-day, but the stock is not, as yet, fully assorted, and as a consequence, the trade is somewhat restricted. The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain canals from the opening of navigation to May 23, were:

	Boards and Scantling.	Shingles, M.	Timber, cubic ft.	Staves.
1869	14,751,300	790	....	....
1868	30,662,800	4,348	24,319	2,164,300

Of the receipts of 1868, about 11,000,000 feet of Boards and Scantling, 1,800 M Shingles and the Timber was detained on the canals, by ice, during the Winter of 1867-68.

We quote Freights as follows:

To New York, per M	$1 50
To Bridgeport and New-Haven	2 25
To Norwich and Middletown	3 00@3 50

The current quotations at the yards, show a material advance in some kinds of Lumber.

METALS—There has been but little movement in this line since our last, and the changes in prices have been comparatively unimportant, buyers having had any existing advantage. We quote Ingot Copper at 23½c.@24½c., ℘ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $39 50@$40; No. 2 do., $37 50@$38; American Forge, $36@$37; Scotch Pig, $40@$45; English and American Bar Iron, Refined, $82 50@$90, ℘ ton; Pig Lead, $6 25@$6 87½, in gold, ℘ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 37½, in gold, ℘ 100 lbs.; Domestic do., $11@$12 50 ℘ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, 31¾c.@32c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Banca Tin, 34¼c.@34½c., in gold, ℘ lb.; English, 30c., gold, ℘ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $6 50@$7 50; I. C. Charcoal do., $8 37½@$8 75; Terne do., $6@$8, gold, ℘ box; Zinc, 12¼c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—The market has been quiet, but firm, to-day. The stock in first hands includes 7,006 hhds. Cuba, 3,052 hhds. English Islands, 189 hhds. Porto Rico, and 500 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Old and New Porto Rico at 40c.@82½c.; Cuba at 35c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@85c., ℘ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ℘ gallon	35c.@38c.	—@—
Cuba Clayed, ℘ gallon	37c.@42c.	49c.@52c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ℘ gallon	40c.@42c.	51c.@54c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ℘ gallon	—@—	55c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ℘ gallon	40c.@55c.	50c.@82½c.
English Islands, ℘ gallon	45c.@55c.	50c.@70c.
New-Orleans, ℘ gallon	—@—	70c.@85c.

NAVAL STORES—There has been rather more animation reported in Spirits Turpentine, but at a shade easier prices, and chiefly for forward delivery. We heard of sales of 367 bbls. here at 46c.@47c., chiefly at 46½c.@47c. for merchantable lots, though the prevailing quotations at the close were 46c.@46½c.; also 500 bbls., for June delivery, at 47c. ℘ gallon, the market closing in favor of purchasers. The receipts reached 833 bbls. There were no export clearances. In Crude Turpentine no transactions were noted, and the price was altogether nominal. Tar was dull and heavy, with receipts of 500 bbls., and no important sales. Resin attracted very little attention, though obtainable on terms rather more favorable to buyers. For Common Strained, the current quotations were $2 42½@$2 45, with Good Strained quoted as high as $2 50 ℘ 280 lbs., but the dealings were quite limited. In the finer grades of Resin, a light business was also noted, including 275 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $5 25@$6 25, and 315 bbls. No. 2 at $2 85@$3 ℘ 280 lbs. The receipts of Resin were 1,292 bbls. The export clearances were confined to 265 bbls. by the steamer *Fulton*, for Bremen. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 46c.@48c., chiefly at 46½c.@47c. for merchantable, ℘ gallon; Crude at $4; Resin at $2 42½@$11 50 ℘ 280 lbs., the latter rate for choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 40; Pitch at $3 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate request at previous figures. We quote: Crude Whale $1 02@$1 05; Bleached Whale at $1 15@$1 17½; Crude Sperm at $1 98@$2; Unbleached Sperm at $2@$2 05; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 47½; Red Oil at 90c.@95c.; Linseed Oil chiefly at $1 07@$1 10, in casks and barrels; Olive at $1 45@$1 50 ℘ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been in limited demand and quoted at from $50 50@$55 50 ℘ ton.

PETROLEUM—A further depression of values, both in this and the Philadelphia markets, has been noted to-day. Business has been on a comparatively moderate scale here, though the offerings have been free at easier rates for buyers. For Crude in bulk there has been some inquiry at 14½c.@14¾c. ℘ gallon, chiefly for refining purposes, and sales of about 2,800 bbls., all told, have been reported at these figures, part for June delivery. In barreled Crude, the transactions were light, checked by the low range of the bids, which were generally on the basis of 19c., while holders were asking as much as 20c. ℘ gallon. A jobbing trade was reported at 19½c. ℘ gallon, at which it was said no lines could have been placed. There were no receipts of Crude acknowledged here; at Philadelphia, the arrivals were 460 bbls. Refined was quiet in this market. For Standard White, immediate deliveries, the bids were mostly 30c., while the principal holders were asking 30½c. ℘ gallon. For June delivery there was a fair inquiry, and 6,500 bbls. Standard White were reported sold at 30½c. ℘ gallon. There was decidedly more activity in the Philadelphia market, where the reported sales of Refined amounted to 31,500 bbls., including 3,500 bbls. Standard White, for May delivery, nearly all at 30c.; 10,500 bbls. do., June delivery, at 30c.@30¾c., chiefly at 30½c.; 2,000 bbls. do., July delivery, at 30¾c.@31c.; 2,000 bbls. do., August and September delivery, (1,000 bbls. each month,) at 31¼c.; 3,000 bbls. do., October, November and December delivery, (1,000 bbls. each month,) at 32½c.; 10,500 bbls. do., deliverable from June to December, inclusive, (1,500 bbls. each month,) chiefly at 32c. ℘ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 1,476 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 2,550 bbls. There were no export clearances reported. Naphtha was in some request at 9c., but was not available at less than 9½c.@10c. ℘ gallon. Residuum was dull and heavy, the nominal quotations having been $6@$6 25 ℘ bbl.

PEAS AND BEANS—Of Canada Peas, sales were reported of 7,500 bushels at $1 20, in bond, ℘ bushel. Beans are quiet without change. We quote: Beans, Pea, prime, $2 75@$2 90; Beans, Marrows, prime, $2 30@$2 40; Beans, Mediums, prime, $2 15@2 25 ℘ bushel. Peas, Southern Black Eye, ℘ bag, $3 35@$3 40.

POTATOES, &c.—Old Potatoes are almost a drug on the market, and still they come. Prices are very low, stock offering in bulk at 50c. to $1 25 ℘ bbl., with scarcely a buyer. New Vegetables are coming forward freely, and the market is now kept well supplied. We quote: Monitor Potatoes, 75c.@$1; Buckeye, 75c.@$1; Peach Blows, $1 50@$1 75; Prince Alberts, $1 25@$1 50; Mercers, $1 25@$1 50; Jackson Whites, $1@$1 25; Bermudas, New, $9@$10; Charleston, New, $4@$5; Onions, Bermuda, $5@$6; Charleston Squash, $2; Russia Turnips, 75c.@$1; Turnips, New White, $4; Green Peas, $3 ℘ bbl. Tomatoes, Bermuda, crate, $1@$1 50; Rhubarb, 100 bunches, $2@$4.

POULTRY AND GAME—The demand for Poultry is very light and prices easier. Spring chickens are quite plenty but many are too young; such sell very low or not at all. We quote: *Live Poultry*—Fowls, ℘ lb., 17c.@18c.; Turkeys, ℘ lb., 18c.; Ducks, ℘ pair, $1@$1 37; Geese, ℘ pair, $1 50@$1 75; Spring Chickens, ℘ pair, 40c.@$1; Wild Pigeons, ℘ dozen, 75c.@$1 25.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very limited request at lower prices, closing heavily. Sales have been reported of 650 bbls., in lots, at $31@$31 15, closing with $31 for New Mess, $31 for Old Mess, $28 25@$28 37½ for Prime Mess, and $24 50@$26 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited request at declining rates. Sales have been reported of 225 packages at 12½c.@13c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 15c.@15¼c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, ℘ lb. Bacon has been in more demand but irregular in price. Sales 500 boxes ice-cured at 16c. ℘ lb. Lard has been quiet, but quoted steadier; sales have been reported since our last of 500 tierces and barrels at 17c.@19c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle rendered, chiefly at 17¾c.@18c. for City, and 18¾c. for prime Steam, ℘ lb. Sales were also made of 250 tierces prime Steam, seller July, at 18¾c. ℘ lb. Beef is in demand from $11@$16 for Plain Mess; $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $8@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 250 bbls. Tierce Beef is inactive, including New Prime Mess at $20@$26; Indian Mess at $26@$32 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams are in moderate demand at $25@$32 ℘ bbl.; sales 180 bbls. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 17,201 packages. The enormous increase in receipts at this point since the advent of the new crop, has caused doubts as to the correctness of the daily reports, but a close investigation has been made, and the receipts, as reported, are found strictly correct. The great volume of stock that is poured on the market in daily increasing quantities, has forced prices again to recede, and we note a round decline in all grades. The demand, however, continues fairly active, and no accumulations of stock are made, receivers realizing the necessity of a prompt clearance of their goods in the face of what is now conceded to be the largest promise of a crop that the country has yet produced, the only safety or profit in handling, which for either the trade or producer, lies in a continuation of free sales, moderate prices and full consumption. Yellow grass Firkins of both Western and State are now coming forward and will soon be in full supply, but prices are yet beyond the views of shippers, who will not transact to any extent until lower rates are reached. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ℘ lb.	40c.@42c.
State firkins, Light Colored, ℘ lb.	35c.@37c.
Western Reserve Firkins, Full Yellow, ℘ lb.	35c.@37c.
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ℘ lb.	37c.@38c.
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ℘ lb.	33c.@36c.
Orange and Sussex fresh pails, Good to Extra, ℘ lb.	37c.@40c.
Western, Fair to Good, ℘ lb.	32c.@35c.
State and Western, Common, ℘ lb.	25c.@30c.
Old Butter, Fair to Good, ℘ lb.	18c.@30c.

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 15,672 boxes. The demand has been active, and 22½c.@23c. have been freely paid for fine parcels. The extravagant and dangerous prices that are now current have been made and sustained principally by the unwise action of some exporters, who compete with each other for fine goods in the dairy districts, regardless of price, while the same parties depress this market in all possible ways. No interest is served by this process, and the eventual result is a muddle and a loss to all concerned in the business. The make and receipts of new Cheese so far are not full as anticipated, which has somewhat aided in causing the present market. But from this period full supplies will be received, as the crop will be increased in an equal ratio with Butter over that of last season. Old crop is out of market. We quote:

NEW CROP.

Factories, extra, ℘ lb.	22	@23
Factories, fair to good, ℘ lb.	19	@21
Factories, common, ℘ lb.	9	@15
Factories, skimmed, ℘ lb.	6	@12
Farm Dairies, extra, ℘ lb.	20	@21
Farm Dairies, fair to good	17	@19

SUGARS—Have been quiet and weak in price, though not quotably altered. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 630 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 11⅝c.@12¼c.; and 283 boxes Havana, at 11¾c. ℘ lb. Fair to good refining grades Cuba have been quoted at 11¾c.@12c.; fair to good grocery grades at from 12¼c.@12½c.; very good to prime do. at 12¾c.@13c. ℘ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12¼c.@14c. ℘ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12⅞c.@13c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been quiet and heavy, and quite slow of sale, at from 13¾c.@16¼c. ℘ lb., as extremes. The business in Raw Sugars, since the 1st inst., Messrs. AMANN & Co. sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado, Hhds.
Stock, May 1, 1869	62,870	101,606	66,167	590
Receipts, since 1st inst.	49,014	44,948	55,235	1,545
Total	111,884	146,554	121,402	2,135
Sales, since 1st inst	23,771	12,151	14,613	....
Stock this day, May 27, 1869	88,113	134,403	106,789	2,135
Stock, May 28, 1868	52,215	42,560	8,098	....
Stock, May 28, 1867	53,078	37,084	54,846	707
Stock, May 29, 1866	68,807	82,030	101,092	485
Stock, May 27, 1865	45,050	31,776	71,072	1,903

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 85,000 lbs. Tallow at 11⅝c.@11¾c.; also 51,000 lbs. Stearine at 16½c.@19c., and 43,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@14c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been inactive and heavy at from $1 08@$1 10 ℘ gallon. The receipts to-day, amounted to 1,179 bbls.

WOOL—There was a fair attendance at the fourth trade sale, to-day, of Messrs. WALTER BROWN & CO., at their salesroom, Park-place and Barclay-st. The bidding, however, was not spirited, and prices were not up to the expectations of sellers. The terms of the sale were the same as at the preceeding sales. Mr. JOHN H. DRAPER was the auctioneer. The lots sold included: 1 bale Black California Wool, 509 lbs., at 24c.; 10 bags scoured colored Wool, 1,238 lbs., at 49c.; 5 bags scoured Wool, 590 lbs., at 63c.; 5 bags scoured Wool, 595 lbs., at 63c.; 2 bales California Pulled, 899 lbs., at 32½c., 9 bales black Persian, 3,000 lbs., at 15c.; 11 bags Excelsior Co.'s Choice XX Scoured, 1,100 lbs., at 91c.; 7 bags Excelsior Co.'s B Scoured, 700 lbs., at 59c.; 18 bags Excelsior Co.'s X Scoured Fleece, 1,800 lbs., at 91c.; 18 bags Excelsior Co.'s X Scoured Fleece, 1,800 lbs., at 90c.; 20 bags Excelsior Co.'s X Scoured Sorts, 2,000 lbs., at 75c.; 7 bags Excelsior Co.'s No. 1 Scoured Fleece, 900 lbs., at 80c.; 6 bags Excelsior Co.'s X Scoured Fleece Sorts, 600 lbs., at 79c.; 20 bags Excelsior Co.'s X Scoured Sorts, 2,000 lbs., at 73c.; 12 bags Excelsior Company's X Scoured Sorts, 1,205 lbs., at 71c.; 12 bags Excelsior Company's X Scoured Sorts, 1,200 lbs., 70½c.; 20 bags Excelsior Company's X Scoured Sorts, 2,000 lbs., at 72¾c.; 8 bags Excelsior Company's No. 1 Scoured Sorts, 800 lbs., at 70c.; 12 bags Excelsior Company's No. 2 Scoured Sorts, 1,200 lbs., at 65c.; 12 bags Excelsior Company's No. 1 Scoured Sorts, 1,200 lbs., at 70c.; 12 bags Excelsior Company's No. 2 Scoured Sorts, 1,200 lbs., at 64c.; 12 bags Excelsior Company's No. 2 Scoured Sorts, 1,200 lbs., at 64c.; 25 bags No. 1 Scoured Wool, 2,400 lbs., at 71c.; 5 bales English Noils, 2,500 lbs., at 37c.; 5 bales Mexican Wool, 1,300 lbs., at 18c.; 15 bales Persian Wool, 6,000 lbs., at 16c.; 1 pile Burry Tub Wool, 3,900 lbs., at 30c.; 1 pile Burry Tub Wool, 1,200 lbs., at 28½c.; 1 pile heavy Fleece Wool, 1,700 lbs., at 30c.; 1 pile fine Texas Wool, 1,750 lbs., at 22c.; 1 pile New-York State Fleeces, 2,770 lbs., at 38c.; 1 pile Texas Wool, 3,180 lbs., at 18c.; 3 bags Damaged Wool, 600 lbs., at 12c.; 5 bags Scoured Wool, 600 lbs., at 41c.; 10 bales clean A1 Fall Cala, 5,400 lbs., at 24½c.; 9 bales clean A1 Fall Cala, 4,900 lbs., at 24½c.; 20 bags fine Scoured Wool, 1,670 lbs., at 64¾c.; 15 bags XXX Scoured Fleece, 1,400 lbs., at 95½c.; 25 bags X Scoured Wool, 2,500 lbs., at 78c.; 25 bags X Scoured Wool, 2,500 lbs., at 77½c.; 25 bags X Scoured Wool, 2,500 lbs., at 77c.; 25 bags X Scoured Wool, 2,500 lbs., at 77¼c.; 25 bags X Scoured Wool, 2,500 lbs., at 77½c.; 25 bags X Scoured Wool, 2,500 lbs., at 77¾c.; 25 bags Extra Pulled Wool, 5,730 lbs., at 41½c.; 10 bags Super Pulled Wool, 1,980 lbs., at 31c.; 8 bags Super Pulled Wool, 1,560 lbs., at 35½c.; 11 bags Low Super Wool, 2,280 lbs., at 30c.; 11 bags Low Super Wool, 2,280 lbs., at 30c.; 12 bags No. 1 Pulled Wool, 2,620 lbs., at 30½c.; 10 bags Extra Pulled Wool, 2,180 lbs., at 39c. 8 bags Super Pulled Wool, 1,670 lbs., at 44c.; 5 bales fine Cala Fall Wool, 3,175 lbs., at 25c.; 7 bags Country Extra Pulled, 1,260 lbs., at 42c.; 5 bags Philadelphia No. 1 Pulled, 1,070 lbs., at 32½c.; 12 bags Super Pulled, 2,180 lbs., at 34c.; 12 bags Super Pulled, 2,190 lbs., at 32½c.; 19 bags (Burry) Super Pulled, 3,520 lbs., at 27c.; 10 bags Choice Country Super, 1,750 lbs., at 44c.; 8 bags Choice Country Super, 1,400 lbs., at 44c.; 4 bags Super Pulled Wool, 860 lbs., at 42c.; 6 bags Extra Pulled Wool, 1,330 lbs., at 40c.; 17 bags Low Pulled, 3,940 lbs., at 12c.; 12 bags Super Pulled, 2,300 lbs., at 41c.; 10 bags Choice Country Pulled, 2,220 lbs., at 38½c.; 8 bags Choice Country Pulled, 1,770 lbs., at 38½c.; 4 bags No. 1 Pulled, 1,000 lbs., at 28c.; 3 bags No. 2 Pulled, 700 lbs., at 12c.; 3 bags Black Wool, 720 lbs., at 11½c.; 1 pile Choice Old X Mich. Fleeces, 10,000 lbs., at 44c.; 1 pile Choice Old X Mich. Fleeces, 10,000 lbs., at 44½c.; 1 pile Choice Old X Michigan Fleeces, 10,000 lbs., at 44½c.; 1 pile X Michigan Fleeces, 5,500 lbs., at 44½c.; 1 pile X Michigan Fleeces, 5,500 lbs., at 44c.; 1 pile Tub Wool Burry, 3,400 lbs., at 40c.; 1 pile Persian Wool, 6,000 lbs., at 15c.; 1 pile Persian Wool, 6,000 lbs., at 15¼c.; 1 pile Wool, (white and black,) 960 lbs., at 19c.; 1 pile Unwashed Fleeces, 3,500 lbs., at 26½c.; 1 pile X Pennsylvania Fleeces, 6,000 lbs., at 45½c.; 1 pile No. 1 Pennsylvania Fleeces, 4,000 lbs., at 45c.; 1 pile Unwashed Michigan Fleeces, 5,000 lbs., at 26½c.; 1 pile Unwashed Michigan Fleeces, 5,000 lbs., at 26½c.; 1 pile Unwashed Michigan Fleeces, 5,000 lbs., at 26½c.; 1 pile X Michigan Fleeces, 7,000 lbs., at 43c.; 1 pile X and No. 1 Michigan Fleeces, 5,000 lbs., at 39c.; 1 pile New-York State Fleeces, 2,860 lbs., at 36½c.; 1 pile Old X Ohio Fleeces, 7,000 lbs., at 45c.; 1 pile X Michigan Fleeces, 7,000 lbs., at 43c.; 1 pile XX Fleeces, 1,800 lbs., at 46½c.; 1 pile XX Fleeces, 1,000 lbs., at 46c.; 1 pile X Pennsylvania Fleeces, 5,000 lbs., at 45½c.; 1 pile Old No. 1 Ohio Fleeces, 4,000 lbs., at 45c.; 1 pile X Michigan Fleeces, 9,000 lbs., at 44c.; 1 pile Fine Mestiza Wool, 5,000 lbs., at 27½c.; 1 pile Unmerchantable State Fleeces, 5,200 lbs., at 28½c.; 1 pile Fine West Virginia Fleece Sorts, 1,700 lbs., at 44½c.; 1 pile XX Michigan Fleeces, 3,500 lbs., at 44c.; 1 pile XX Michigan Fleece, 3,500 lbs., at 44c.; 1 pile Canada Combing Fleece Skirted, 880 lbs., at 56c.; 1 pile Unmerchantable and Unwashed Fleece, 10,000 lbs., at 28c.; 1 pile Unmerchantable Fleece, 2,000 lbs., at 35c.; 1 pile Unwashed Fleece, 1,200 lbs., at 27¼c.; 1 pile Unwashed Fleece, 2,000 lbs., at 29½c.; 1 pile Selected Unwashed Combing, 300 lbs., at 43½c. ℘ lb.

FREIGHTS—Were fairly active to-day, and rather stronger. For Liverpool there were taken 800 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ¼d. ℘ lb.; 70,000 bushels Wheat, at 5¼d., by sail, and 7d. by steamer, ℘ bushel; 50 boxes Bacon and 50 hhds. Tallow, at 20s. ℘ ton. For London, 22,500 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 6c.@6½c. ℘ bushel. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark with 3,000 quarters Wheat, another with 2,800 quarters do.; an Italian bark with 3,000 quarters do., and an Italian brig with 2,000 quarters do., all at 5s. ℘ quarter. For a Continental port direct, a British ship, from Philadelphia, with 5,500 bbls. Refined Oil at 4s. 3d. ℘ bbl.

SUPREME COURT.—THE AMOSKEAG MANUFACTURING COMPANY against WILLIAM T. GARNER and SAMUEL W. JOHNSON.—At Chambers.—Evarts, Southmayd and Choate for plaintiffs; Luther R. Marsh, William K. Thorn and J. Langdon Ward for defendants.

BARNARD, G. G., J.—The plaintiffs are a corporation doing business in the State of New-Hampshire, and were created by an act of the Senate and House of Representatives of that State, approved July 1, 1831, and entitled "An act to establish a corporation by the name of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company," by which act they are empowered, among other things, to establish, manage and carry on the manufacture of cotton, wool, iron and other lawful manufactures, on and near the Amoskeag Falls, in the State of New-Hampshire, and also any and all such branches of manufacture and trade as are necessary to manage and carry on their business. It appears from the complaint that the plaintiffs, under the said act, have, for more than thirty-seven years last past, carried on the business of manufacturing and vending various kinds of cotton cloth of a superior quality and description; that they own and use, as a water-power, the waters of the Amoskeag Falls, which are falls in the Merrimac River; that their capital is three millions, and besides they have a surplus of two millions, which they use in their business; that they are large manufacturers of locomotives, steam fire engines and machinery, and mechanical implements of various kinds, such as lathes and tools, and implements for the manufacture of arms, guns, rifled muskets, carbines, planing machines, shaftings, water-wheels, and also all kinds of machinery employed in the manufacture of cotton and wool, including carding machines, spinning machines, looms, dressing frames and other things. They aver in their complaint that for many years past they have been the largest manufacturers of cotton cloths in the United States, and, as they believe, in the world; that their mills contain upward of one hundred thousand spindles, consuming about twenty-five thousand bales of raw cotton annually, and producing, during the same period, about thirty millions of yards of different kinds of cotton cloths, and that among the cotton cloths so manufactured by them for many years past, are heavy unbleached sheeting of various kinds and widths; fine shirting and fine sheeting, unbleached, of various widths; many varieties of bleached cotton, both heavy and fine; blue sheeting, bleached and unbleached drillings, fine jeans and heavy jeans, corset jeans, colored silesia, blue drillings, different kinds of cotton flannels, bleached, unbleached and colored; petershams, tickings, denims of various colors, twilled duck, army duck, cotton cassimeres, print cloths, striped shirtings, striped jeans, pantaloon drillings, Balmoral skirts and ginghams of various patterns and cambrics of different colors. They also state that, apart from their manufacture of locomotives and machinery, &c., their manufacture and sale of cotton cloths alone amounted in 1866 to $4,300,000; in 1867 to $4,000,000; in 1868 to $4,100,000, and that their present sales are of equal extent; that their operations are extensive; that they employ great care and skill in the manufacture of their goods; that the word "Amoskeag" is an Indian proper name, given to the falls before mentioned by the aborigines; that the plaintiffs have always been known by that name; that no other manufacturing establishment in the world is known by that name; that the word "Amoskeag" has not now, and never had, any general use or signification, except as applied to the falls and to the plaintiffs' business. They also allege that it has been their invariable custom to stamp or print their name upon goods of their manufacture sometimes in full, as "Amoskeag Manufacturing Company;" at others, "Amoskeag M. Co.," or "A. M. C.;" upon others "Amoskeag," followed by the name of the particular article intended to be designated, as "Amoskeag Cotton," or "Amoskeag Duck." They claim that the distinctive word of their name is the word "Amoskeag," and that it always appears in full, or that it is indicated by its initial letter; and they aver that this word in the trade is only associated with the plaintiffs, and is only, as it has been used by the defendants, regarded as their only designation, and that they therefore insist that the word is their property as their name and trade-mark to designate their goods.

The plaintiffs aver that the defendants Garner & Co., a firm established in and carrying on business in this City, after the adoption of this name by the plaintiffs, engaged in the manufacture and sale of a kind of cotton goods known in the trade as prints or calicoes, being, as the plaintiffs allege, cotton cloths with figures or devices printed upon them, the cloth of which is woven to a great extent at Cohoes Falls, near Albany in this State, and the printing of which is done at an establishment near Poughkeepsie in this State, and which are sold by the defendants at their place of business in New-York City. They also claim that the defendants, well knowing the premises, and intending to injure the plaintiffs, and to appropriate the benefits derivable from the said word and trade-mark, and intending to defraud and deceive the public, have been for some time past, and now are, guilty of the practice of placing conspicuously upon the outside of each piece of such prints or calicoes two ornamental labels, (which are usually put upon the manufacturers' productions, in order to indicate their origin,) in the centre of the larger one of which is a representation of an Indian woman sitting upon a rock, with an arrow in her hand and a quiver over her shoulder, and over such representation, in large, bold letters, are the words "Amoskeag Prints;" the other label contains in the centre an Indian chief in a recumbent attitude, and over that, in large letters, the word "Amoskeag," and under that, in smaller letters, the word "improved," and beneath the figure of the Indian chief the words, "These goods are extensively improved in cloths and styles, are printed on extra wide, fine and uniform cloths, and are warranted full madder colors."

The plaintiffs claim that large sales have been made by the defendants of prints and calicoes with these labels conspicuously displayed upon them; they also insist that by the first label the defendants intended to represent the prints and calicoes as of plaintiffs' manufacture, and by the second they intended to represent them as an improvement upon the plaintiffs' previous manufactured articles; that the representations are false to the knowledge of defendants, and that the defendants palm them off on the dealers and public as plaintiffs' goods; that they are of inferior quality, and great injury has been sustained by the plaintiffs; that the defendants have on hand a large quantity of prints and calicoes so labeled, which they intend to sell, and that they have sold prints and calicoes so labeled to an amount of at least $500,000; that plaintiffs have sustained damage to the amount of $50,000, which amount will be largely increased unless the defendants are restrained. The plaintiffs claim judgment that they have an absolute right and property in the word "Amoskeag" as their trade-mark; that the defendants be perpetually enjoined from using the word upon their labels, and that a temporary injunction issue in the meantime. The complaint is verified by the Treasurer of the plaintiffs in the usual form, and upon it, and upon the affidavit of Gardner Brewer, which affirms the truth of the allegations of the complaint, and upon the affidavit of Sterett, confirming the statements of the complaint as to the labels, Justice Cardozo, at Chambers, granted a temporary injunction restraining the defendants from using the labels described in the complaint, and from attaching the same to any prints or calicoes owned by them, and from using the word "Amoskeag" in any way upon any prints or calicoes. The security required was $1,000.

The defendants, on notice and affidavits, now move to vacate the injunction, or, that failing, that the security be increased.

The defendant Garner's affidavit shows that the firm of Garner & Co. is one of long standing in this City; that it was established by the father of William T. Garner, the leading member thereof, and his father's brother, in 1829 or in 1830; that it has remained the same, with slight changes in the name, the name Garner, however, always being the principal one; that the business of the firm has been the manufacture, in different parts of this and other States, of cotton cloths, and the sale thereof in the City of New-York; that for about twenty-five years last past the firm has added to its former business the business of printing cotton cloths for sale, and selling the same at this City, which cloths, when thus printed, are known in the markets of the United States as "prints" and "calicoes;" that the word "calico" means, and is, printed-cotton cloth, having different colors or figured patterns impressed upon it, and that that term is never applied in the United States to unprinted cloth, and that the two words "prints" and "calicoes" are synonymous.

That the processes of manufacturing cloth and printing cloth are not carried on at the same factory; that they cannot properly be carried on together—the former requiring the utmost cleanliness, the latter requiring the use of coloring matters and chemicals, and being necessarily the reverse of the former; that the business of manufacturing the cloths to be printed, and of printing them, are totally different, requiring the employment of different machinery, of a different class of workmen, different knowledge and experience; that the printer rarely manufactures all of his own print cloths, and the custom is for the printer to purchase in open market or otherwise print cloths, such as are desirable for the class of prints or calicoes which he desires to produce for sale; that the different grades are well known to the trade, and are designated by certain trade terms having reference to the number of threads in the warp and filling respectively to the inch and to the number of yards of cloth necessary to make a pound in weight. That in the trade by "Standard" goods is meant cloths having sixty-four threads in the warp, and sixty-four threads in the filling to the inch, and frequently called "sixty-four squares," weighing seven yards to the pound, and being twenty-eight inches in width. The defendants' papers show that Providence, R. I., is the great market in the United States for print cloths; that brokers there, through whom purchases are made, in telegraphing the market to their customers, speak of the goods mentioned as "sixty-four squares," as "standards," without any reference to the manufacturer or place of manufacture; and that such goods are uniformly quoted in the papers devoted to such subjects as "sixty-four squares," and extracts from the Providence *Journal*, which is the standard authority on that subject in this country, are submitted, sustaining this theory of defendants. The defendant's papers show clearly that "standard" goods is the test, and not the name of the manufacturer or the place of manufacture. They also show that the plaintiffs never manufactured "prints" or "calicoes," or, in other words, that they never were printers, not even printing their own cloths. The defendant, Garner, says that he never heard of the plaintiffs manufacturing print cloths even, and he is sustained in this view by Amasa Sprague, a member of the great manufacturing firm of A. & W. Sprague; Thomas J. Abbott, cloth broker for twenty-five years; George H. Hoppin, cloth broker for twenty years; L. M. Blodgett, cloth broker for seventeen years; N. G. Guild, the same for five years—all of Providence, R. I.; C. V. S. Remington, the same for six years, of Fall River, Mass. They all state the difference between "prints" and "calicoes" and "print cloth." They say that by "print cloth" is meant cloth before it is printed or stamped with the colors, and by "prints" are meant cloths after they are printed or stamped with the device or design in colors. They say they are acquainted with the various manufactures of print cloths in this country; that they never knew nor heard that the plaintiffs manufactured any print cloths even, and they never knew nor heard of "Amoskeag Print Cloths," nor of print cloths with the word "Amoskeag" affixed thereto.

Horace B. Claflin, of the firm of H. B. Claflin & Co., of New-York; George L. Dale, of the firm of S. B. Chittenden & Co., of this City; Thomas P. Eldridge, of the firm of Eldridge, Dunham & Co., New-York; Henry H. Stotesburg, of the firm of McLean & Stotesburg, of New-York; Samuel Hutchinson, of the firm of Hutchinson & Co., New-York; William C. Engle, of the firm of Halstead, Haines & Co., and twelve other firms in New-York, Cincinnati, Columbus, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Plainfield, N. J.—all engaged extensively in the business of buying and selling prints or calicoes, and who have been so engaged for from five to forty years, and the great majority of them from ten to twenty-five years. They say that they are well acquainted with the different styles of prints or calicoes manufactured by the various manufacturers of them in this country; that "prints" and "calicoes" are synonymous terms; that the processes of manufacturing cloths to be printed, and of printing cloths after they are so manufactured, are essentially different, as before stated; that they have known the "Amoskeag Prints" and "Amoskeag Improved" for many years—most of them state about ten years—and during that time have known them as being the prints or calicoes of Garner & Co.; that they never understood them to be the manufacture of the "Amoskeag Manufacturing Company;" they never knew nor heard that that Company manufactured prints or calicoes; that they always understood them to be the prints of the defendants, which, for a series of years, have been working their way in the market, until, by their own merit and the labor of the defendants in making them known, they have acquired a well-known and wide-spread reputation, and they rank among the best in the market. In purchasing prints of the kind of defendants, they say they rely either upon the printed mark for the assurance of the quality and character of the fabric upon which the prints are impressed, or, if they choose to examine the fabric for themselves, they do so by the aid of a "counting"-glass to determine the number of the threads, and by the aid of scales to determine the weight, and thus judge for themselves whether the fabric or cloth reaches the quality known as "standards," and this without regard or care as to who the manufacturer of the cloth or fabric was, or the place of its manufacture. They say whether the fabric comes up to the standard quality or not may thus be easily determined, and if it does, wherever it may have been manufactured, the material question is as to the durability of the color of the print; that is, whether the colors are what are known as fast colors, and upon this question they say they rely mainly upon the reputation of the printer. They all agree in saying that it would be no inducement to purchase prints, to be informed that the print had been stamped upon the cloth manufactured by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. They say such information "would be a circumstance of not the slightest consequence." Jefferson Borden, of the City of Fall River, and Treasurer and General Agent of the American Print Works, corroborates, in the main, the facts before stated, as contained in the defendants' papers upon the subject of print cloth, prints or calicoes, and I quote a sentence from his affidavit: "This business of manufacturing prints or calicoes, commonly called 'printing,' is an entirely distinct and separate, and an essentially different business from that of manufacturing cloth to be printed commonly called 'print cloth,' requiring the employment of different machinery, of a differently-educated class of workmen, and of an essentially different knowledge and experience. The manufacture of cloth to be printed or 'printed cloth,' and the printing of such cloth after it is so manufactured, is not carried on, so far as I know, am informed or believe, in the same factory; nor can the two processes be judiciously combined or carried on in the same factory—the process of manufacturing cotton cloth being a very clean one, and requiring the utmost cleanliness; and the process of printing cotton cloth, or manufacturing prints or calico, requiring the use of chemicals and coloring matter, being necessarily the reverse." It appears, too, from his affidavit, that by means of the "counting glass" and the scales, it is easy to determine the quality of the print cloth; that this is also determined by the feeling and appearance of the cloth. He says the difference in the grades is rather due to the relative newness of the machinery by which it is manufactured than to any especial expertness or experience of the manufacturer.

Thus it is usual for the productions of a newly-erected mill to rank among the higher grades of the same style or kind. The difference, he says, between the grades of the same style or kind of cloth is comparatively slight, and of no importance to any one but the printer, and of importance to him only in so far as it may render the process of printing attended with less difficulty. To the general public it is a matter of no importance, and impossible of detection after receiving the imprint of the device. He never heard of the plaintiff manufacturing print cloths, although a buyer at Providence, R. I., and elsewhere. He does not know of print cloths of the plaintiffs' having any reputation whatever in the market. He says the printers are in the habit of producing prints of different qualities to suit different customers, "and the reputation and character of the printer is the guarantee for the uniformity of the quality of these various styles produced by him, the name of the mill where, or the manufacturer by whom the print cloth was made, being an element never introduced into the calculation of the worth of the goods."

I have quoted largely from this affidavit, because Mr. William Boyd, Manager of the Richmond Manufacturing Company Print Works, of North Providence, R. I.; Mr. Amasa Sprague, Treasurer of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, a well-known establishment; Mr. Frank E. Richmond, of the same State, and a manufacturer of prints and calicoes, and Claudius B. Farnsworth, of Providence, R. I., and Treasurer of the Dunnell Manufacturing Company, fully agree with the statements of Mr. Borden.

Mr. William T. Garner, one of the defendants, says that in ordinary cloths designed to be printed by them and sold, and to be represented by the labels mentioned in the complaint, they give orders to brokers simply for "standard" cloth, and do not mention the name of any manufacturer or place of manufacture, or give any other designation than the word "standard;" and he makes the same statement upon the subject of "print cloths," and "prints" and "calicoes," as do Mr. Borden, Boyd, Sprague, Richmond and Farnsworth; that is, that the reputation and character of the printer, and not of the manufacturer of the cloth, is the question with the trade. He says "the cloth itself settles its own quality after proper inspection and weight."

The name "Amoskeag" had never been applied to prints or calicoes, or used to designate prints or calicoes till it was so applied and used by the defendants; and it is conceded that the plaintiffs never so applied it to prints or calicoes, for there is no pretence whatever in the papers before me that they ever were printers of cloths, and the weight of the evidence shows either that they never manufactured print cloths, or if they did, not until recently, and then that it was not known in the markets of the country. The defendants, as early as January, 1860, used the name of "Amoskeag Prints" as representing a certain style of calicoes produced by them, using print cloth of sixty threads by sixty-four to the inch; they used this for some time, and then perfected an improvement and used a higher grade of goods, to wit, the kind before mentioned as "standards," being sixty-four threads by sixty-four to the inch; they improved the colors of the print, and, when thus improved, they adopted the term "Amoskeag Improved," as representing an improvement upon the fabric of the "Amoskeag Prints," as well as an improvement in the colors; and the defendants insist that, in both respects, the last print or calico was an improvement upon the first, and there is nothing before me to show the contrary. The two phrases, "Amoskeag Prints," "Amoskeag Improved," are not pretended by the plaintiffs to be copies or imitations of any labels or phrases of theirs, except the word "Amoskeag," and there is no claim that the vignette, design or language of either label is a copy or imitation of the plaintiff, except the word "Amoskeag." The plaintiffs do not, upon this branch of the case, claim that any label, design or device of theirs has been in any way copied or imitated by the defendants, nor that the defendants have in any way imitated or copied any of their goods; they say simply that by placing the word "Amoskeag" upon the labels which are of original design, and by placing or posting this label upon goods exclusively printed by the defendants and not by the plaintiffs, they have invaded the plaintiffs' trade-mark; have applied the plaintiffs' name to defendants' goods.

The defendants insist that the terms employed by them denote the quality of the print, the fastness of the colors, and not the quality or durability of the fabric. They say that, as denoting the quality of the print and the fastness of the colors, they have become their trade-mark, and as such are of great value, because of their skill and of the time and money expended in introducing them to the markets of the country; that they are well known and uniformly understood in this community, and in other markets, to be the trade-mark of Garner & Co., and to represent the prints or colors produced by them, through their skill, and that the same have never been understood to be prints or calicoes made by the plaintiffs.

They say they have sold of these prints largely for the past nine years, here and elsewhere, and that the same must have been known to the plaintiffs; that they manufacture about one-half the print cloths which they require for printing; the balance they purchase in the markets of the country, without reference to the manufacturer, so that they come up to the standard adopted by them for their prints and calicoes of the class or grade of goods represented by the labels in question; that there are many large establishments manufacturing print cloths on a large scale in Lowell, Mass., Portsmouth, N. H., Providence, R. I., Fall River, Mass., North Adams, Mass., Pennsylvania, &c.; that all of them manufacture cloths of as good quality as any manufactured by the plaintiffs. The defendants insist that they are as well known in the community as manufacturers of goods as are the plaintiffs; that in the manufacture of cloths they use a much larger number of spindles than the number claimed by the plaintiffs. They claim that the injunction arrests their sales so as to damage them at least $3,000 per day. Mr. Garner gives the origin of the adoption of these labels and others, and shows by a long list of them submitted that they represent a certain class or grade of their prints or calicoes, of which they manufacture a great variety, requiring a classification, and calling for some means of identification, so that each particular style, quality and character of manufacture shall be known by its own peculiar name; that they have usually taken fancy names, such as would make an attractive label, often preferring those of Indian origin. The list of labels shows that they have selected for their different prints and calicoes the name of Charter Oak, Continental Prints, Pemberton Prints, Clinton Prints, American Furniture Prints, Empire State Print Works, Sheppard Plains, White Rock Prints, Grofton Madder Styles, Home Mills, Stark Prints, York State Prints, Rockland Print Works, and a great variety of others; each of the names being associated with an appropriate vignette or design. The schedule shows among ten Indian names, with appropriate designs, the following, to wit: "The Hiawatha Prints," "Mettiwan Prints," "Pawnee Prints," "Chicopee Prints," "Dacotah Prints," "Manhattan Print Works," "Cohoes Falls Prints," "Amoskeag Prints," "Amoskeag Improved;" they claim that these labels are known to the trade and to the country as their trade-marks, and as representing a certain style and quality of prints and calicoes; that they adopted the labels in controversy over nine years ago, not because it had been used by a manufacturing company, but because it had never been so used before by anybody; but it was adopted, like the term "Pawnee," "Hiawatha," "Dacotah," "Chicopee," "Cohoes," and other words, as a name associated with the history of the country, and because it was a fair sounding Indian name; the defendants insist that, although in the geography of the country it is applied to the falls in the Merrimac River, it, nevertheless, is not without significance; that the name is derived from "Amosk," signifying in the Merrimac dialect, "a bearer," and the terminal "eag" being an inflection in the Algonquin dialect generally, for the plural of animate nouns; the word, therefore, meaning beavers, and representing a compound idea, to wit, of industry by its original signification and manufacturing power as applied to the falls in the Merrimac; and therefore, the defendants say, independent of its attractive appearance and sound, being peculiarly applicable to any class of manufacturers.

The defendants further insist that the plaintiffs do not monopolize the waters of these falls, but that they are used by the Stark Mills, the Langdon Mills and the Manchester Print Works; that the plaintiffs have not in New-Hampshire the exclusive right to use the word "Amoskeag," as, in 1864, a bank was incorporated called the "Amoskeag Savings Bank," and that in 1854 a corporation known as the "Amoskeag Ax Company," for the manufacture of edge tools, was incorporated.

Upon this subject of names and labels employed by the manufacturer of goods, the defendants furnish a list containing thirty different labels, to wit: New-York Mills sheetings and shirtings by one establishment, New-York Mills Balmoral skirts by another, New-York Mills cotton batts by another, New-York glazed cambrics by another, Lancaster bleacher's shirtings, Lancaster ginghams, Lancaster prints, manufactured by three distinct firms; there are four kinds of cotton cloths manufactured by the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, at Lowell, Mass., while the Hamilton Woolen Company, Southbridge, Mass., manufacture three different articles. So there are two styles manufactured by Washington Manufacturing Company, at Lawrence, Mass., called Washington Mills glazed cambrics, Washington Mills ladies' sackings, while Hastell's Print Works manufacture Washington sheetings, Washington corsets and Washington prints; so one firm manufactures Pacific Mills prints and ditto delaine, another firm manufactures Pacific brown drills, Pacific H sheetings, Pacific extra sheetings; so one firm manufactures Augusta brown drills, Augusta brown sheetings and shirtings; another Augusta prints; another manufactures Merrimac prints, and another Merrimac sheetings; the former in Lowell, Mass.; the latter in Pittsburg, Penn. They say the word "Atlantic" is applied to a very great variety of manufactures too numerous to mention. The defendants claim that this practice shows a custom of manufacturers which justifies them in applying the term "Amoskeag" to any new kind of goods produced by them, to which it had never before been applied by the plaintiffs. The defendants insist that the plaintiffs, by these proceedings, intend to avail themselves of the defendants' labels and trade-marks, and of a wide market already created, and the papers show that these labels were introduced into the New-England market, Boston and elsewhere, and must have been known to the plaintiffs for many years.

Mr. John S. Pinkham, of Watertown, in the County of Middlesex, Mass., in his affidavit, says that early in 1860, as agent of De Forest, Armstrong & Co., carrying on business in this City, he introduced to the Boston trade the "Amoskeag Prints" of Garner & Co. with the label described; that Garner & Co. then manufactured these prints for that firm exclusively; he says he introduced the prints to the Boston buyers, and offered them to the trade for sale; that it was well understood they were the defendants' prints; that he never knew nor heard that the plaintiffs manufactured prints or calicoes or print cloths; that these prints were introduced by him in an open, public manner; that there was nothing secret or underhanded in the transaction; that his custom was to visit Boston once a week, and remain one or two days, at which times he showed samples of the prints to the jobbers generally, and sometimes to some of the leading retailers, and tried to get as many orders for the goods as he could. He supposes it scarcely possible that the agent of the plaintiffs could have remained ignorant of the sale of these prints with the labels upon them, and his belief is they were not ignorant.

The defendant, Garner, expresses the belief, from certain facts, that the injunction was procured to embarrass the firm financially; and, to justify this belief, he states that his father died Oct. 16, 1867, leaving a will by which he provided that $1,000,000 should be paid, at the expiration of eighteen months, to each of two children, and that another million should be invested for a third child; and he made specific devises in addition amounting in the aggregate to $225,000; that, without any agency of the defendant William T. Garner, this will was published in the newspapers, and its provisions became known to the public; that the time to make the payment and investment of three millions in the aggregate expired on Thursday, the 15th of April, 1869; that the complaint was sworn to on the 14th of the same month, and was served on the 19th.

The defendants say that it might readily be supposed by the plaintiffs or by any rival interest in aid of which these proceedings might be taken, that immediately upon disbursing three millions and a quarter, Mr. Garner would not have much cash surplus with which to carry on large manufacturing interests, and that, if an injunction could then be served, it would force the defendants to stop business, and thus throw the market into the hands of the plaintiffs, or those in conjunction with whom the defendants think they may be acting.

This defendant says he has other information upon this point of a character he cannot state in an affidavit. These are all the facts disclosed by the moving papers. Mr. Samuel H. Sterett, one of the firm of Gardner Brewer & Co., who are the selling agents of the plaintiffs in New-York, in an answering affidavit on the part of the plaintiffs, denies that the motive of the plaintiffs was to embarrass the defendants financially.

He says that for "many years last past" the plaintiffs have been manufacturers of print cloths, and from information just received from his associate in Boston, May 7, he says that the plaintiffs' sales of print cloths made by themselves and marked by their name to a single house in one year have been as much as 500,000 yards, and, he says, annexed is a copy of a correspondence on the subject of prints in 1865 between Gardner Brewer & Co., and a house in the trade in Philadelphia. (The correspondence I do not find among the papers or annexed to the affidavit.)

The plaintiffs also produce as an answering affidavit the statement of one Boston merchant, George B. Miller, who says he has been in the dry goods business for twenty years last past, and has bought and sold the prints labelled "Amoskeag Prints," supposing they were of plaintiffs' manufacture; that he has no doubt the retail dealers and purchasers have been misled in the same way; that the plaintiffs have a wide-spread reputation for the excellence of their manufactures, and, consequently, goods bearing their name command a readier sale and are more sought after by consumers than those the origin and manufacture of which are unknown.

The plaintiffs also produced the affidavit of Wm. J. Cunningham, a dealer in dry goods in this City, and acquainted with the trade here and the adjacent country. He says he knows the prints in controversy, labeled as "Amoskeag Prints," and he is of the belief that the use of the word "Amoskeag" is calculated to produce, and does produce, the impression among persons not informed to the contrary, and especially among small dealers and consumers, that such prints are of plaintiffs' manufacture. This affidavit is concurred in by Mr. Almy, who says that it is generally understood and believed in the trade that this word was adopted to produce the impression that the prints thus labelled were manufactured by the plaintiff; seven other merchants, six of whom reside in this City and one in Brooklyn, express the same views as those contained in the affidavit of Mr. Cunningham. These are the facts as they now appear before me on this motion to dissolve the injunction. I have stated them thus fully and carefully after a most patient, thorough and laborious examination of the voluminous papers handed up, and I have the more cheerfully done so because of the novelty of the question involved, and of the magnitude of the interests depending upon the final result of this action. Notwithstanding the mass of facts grouped together in the foregoing statement of the contents of the papers, it seems to me that none of the material questions of fact are much, if at all, in doubt.

The conviction is forced upon my mind from the papers and from the failure of the plaintiff to show specifically (for they must have it in their power so to do) when they commenced manufacturing print cloths, that they in fact commenced their manufacture after the introduction by the defendants of the "Amoskeag Prints" in the market. The defendants set forth clearly and with emphasis in their moving papers that they introduced this print at least nine years ago; indeed, Mr. Pinkham's affidavit shows that nine years ago they were openly and prominently introduced in Boston, and that the plaintiffs must have known of this, and numerous brokers, who have excellent opportunities of knowing, say they never knew nor heard of the plaintiffs manufacturing print cloths; that they never bought or sold any, and they express the belief that the plaintiffs never manufactured any print cloths. The plaintiffs answer this by the affidavit of Sterett, of this City, a member of the firm of Gardner Brewer & Co., doing business here as agents of the plaintiffs, that for many years last past the plaintiffs manufactured print cloths; and he refers, as confirmatory of this statement, to a correspondence with a Philadelphia house in 1865. This is not satisfactory. The plaintiffs know when they commenced the manufacture of print cloths; they had an opportunity to state it; and, failing to do so when the fact is of great importance to them, the presumption is that it was after the introduction of the defendants' prints into the market that they commenced manufacturing print cloths. Again, it is clear from the papers before me that the defendants are not printers; that, if it is conceded that they manufacture the fabric, it is indisputable that they do not stamp the devices, designs, figures and colors upon the cloth. It is equally clear that these labels do not represent the defendants as manufacturers of the fabric, but as printers; they represent that the defendants invent, contrive and with their skill make and stamp upon standard fabrics the designs, figures and colors which are upon the prints; that the process of making print cloths is one thing, that the defendants' process is radically and essentially a different thing; that the first process requires as its foundation raw cotton, machinery and labor of one kind and of a certain character; that the defendants' process takes any other manufacturer's standard goods, when finished by him as print cloths, and with coloring material, chemicals, different machinery and different workmen, stamp and imprint upon the standard fabric colored figures, devices and characters; that the two processes are never carried on in the same factory, or by the same manufacturer as one branch of manufacture; that the manufacturers of print cloths and of prints throughout the country so understand it; that the trade so understand it; that the dealers in prints and calicos never inquire as to the manufacturer of the fabric, but that they inquire simply as to the reputation, character and skill of the printer in producing fixed and fast colors; colors which will wear well, endure exposure to the air and sun, and stand washing, and that it would not make the slightest difference in the world to learn that the cloth of the print or calico is of the plaintiffs' or any other manufacturers' make.

These conclusions are founded upon the statements of dealers in the trade throughout the country, by the most extensive manufacturers of fabrics, and by experienced printers; by brokers familiar with the manufacture of print cloths and of prints and calicoes, and the plaintiffs have wholly failed to answer them. It is no answer to these prominent, undisguised and unmistakable facts to say that one man in Boston supposed he purchased plaintiffs' goods when he purchased "Amoskeag Prints," nor for one man in New-York to say that it was believed and understood that the defendants intended to represent their goods as of the plaintiffs' manufacture; nor for seven others to say that the labels are calculated to produce the impression that the prints or calicoes are manufactured by the plaintiffs.

These are not facts to be regarded as outweighing those presented by the defendants.

The plaintiffs' counsel, in his third point, says: "But the plaintiffs had never printed any of their cloths, and, therefore, had never used their name on any prints." This statement is in consonance with all the facts of the case, but, nevertheless, the plaintiffs' counsel insists that inasmuch as "the fabric and substance of the article is the same, the difference being in the coloring only," that the defendants have invaded the plaintiffs' trade-mark. The plaintiffs concede that they have never manufactured prints; that they have never had a trade-mark for prints; that they have never placed their distinctive name of "Amoskeag" on prints, but because they have placed it on everything else in the shape of cotton goods except prints; they insist that they only have the right to put it there, and that if any one else, however honestly it may be done, places it there, he invades their trade-mark and must be enjoined. To this doctrine I cannot yield assent; I cannot subscribe to it, and in my judgment it is an unsound doctrine, and one which has not yet and never will obtain a foothold in this or in any other country where the principles of equity are intelligently applied and fairly administered. The plaintiffs have the right to use this word as they used it prior to the use of the words employed by the defendants as their trade-marks, and any one who appropriates it to his use without the plaintiffs' consent invades their rights, must respond in damages, and will be enjoined. The plaintiffs applied it to the great variety of goods manufactured by them, most clearly, except print cloths, and for the purposes of this case I think it makes no difference whether they applied it to print cloths or not. When the defendants, manufacturing, as they do, print cloths, apply to them the word "Amoskeag," or call them "Amoskeag Print Cloths," it will be time enough to determine whether it is an invasion of the plaintiffs' rights. It may be conceded that, to the goods of the plaintiffs to which they applied this word, it became a trade-mark; that it was the sign, the ear-mark by which the goods so labeled were known in the community; it was their advertisement giving character and reputation to the articles upon which it was thus stamped; and if the defendants have placed it upon goods such as the plaintiffs have been in the habit of stamping it upon, it may be granted they have done the plaintiffs an injury; that they have deceived and are deceiving the community, who are acquainted with the plaintiffs' trade-mark. If the plaintiffs had placed this word upon prints or calicoes of their manufacture, as they have upon their ginghams, the defendants, by placing it upon their prints and calicoes, would invade their trade-mark, and should be enjoined. But they have done no such thing, and right here is the difficulty in the plaintiffs' case, and which, in the end, must defeat this action. They never manufactured prints or calicoes; they never had a trade-mark for prints or calicoes, and, consequently, the defendants have not invaded any right of the plaintiffs. I deny emphatically that the doctrine of trade-marks is capable of indefinite expansion; that when a word of meaning, a geographical word, is used as a trade-mark, and first applied to one branch of manufacturing cotton goods, when there are subsequently invented several distinct branches to it, like Aaron's rod, it swallows up all the subsequent branches. The doctrine of trade-marks must not be extended beyond its just limits, or in a country like ours, filled as it is with enterprise, capital, skill, inventive genius and with men possessed of progressive ideas, it will in the end be productive of greater injury than good. Protect those who have made a name and reputation in trade or manufacture by calling a given article a given name, for to that extent it is their property. But if there is an article in the trade, or in the range of manufactures to which it has not been applied, as to that article, any one has the right to give it any name he may select, and if he selects a name which has been applied to some other article or thing, the owner of that article or thing has no right to complain. It follows from these views, that as to prints the plaintiffs never had a trade-mark; that as to prints and calicoes, the defendants had the right to apply any word of significance—any word having a geographical meaning, not previously applied—to those articles, and, when they selected a word applied by the plaintiffs to goods other than prints, no rights of the plaintiffs were invaded, although the word forms a part of the plaintiffs' corporate name; any other rule would be impracticable.

The plaintiffs, for over thirty-seven years, have manufactured almost every conceivable cotton fabric. To these they have applied this word in a variety of ways, but they never manufactured prints; they never applied it to prints; they could have done so if they had desired to, but they did not, and do not; they say they will not do it themselves, nor will they permit others to do it. This is a sort of a dog-in-the-manger policy which Courts of equity will not enforce. Corporations and vast monopolies must be protected in their legal and well-ascertained rights, but it is not incumbent upon Courts of equity to prevent others from doing what corporations and monopolies have failed to do, and do not do simply because they prefer not to do it.

I have examined the cases cited by the plaintiffs' counsel and many others, and no case, no principle established by any reported case which has fallen under my observation, sustains the plaintiffs' views.

The counsel for the plaintiffs says the distinction between the print cloths and prints as applied to the entire class of cotton goods, is a distinction without a difference. In this proposition I think the plaintiffs' radical error exists, as I have before remarked. With the light thrown upon the distinction by the testimony of manufacturers of print cloths and of prints, by the testimony of cloth brokers, traders and merchants, the difference is as wide as that between day and night. The distinction is as great as that which exists between the raw cotton and print cloths, for print cloths, after all, are cotton; the distinction is as great as that between the rough, unhewn marble and the same marble after passing through the hands of skill and art, for sculptured art is marble still; it is as great as the distinction between the canvas before and after genius and skill have placed upon it their creations; it is as great as the difference between crude brass before and after it has passed through the hands of the "cunning workman;" indeed these examples might be multiplied without number. A certain kind of skill produces the raw cotton, a higher degree of skill produces the print cloth, a still higher and indeed the highest degree of skill produces the print; the calico; each is a distinct process, each requires a peculiar process not applicable to the other; the raw cotton manufacturer may have his trade-mark, and undoubtedly in many instances has it; the print cloth manufacturer may have his, and so may the print manufacturer; suppose the print manufacturer adopts the raw cotton trade-mark word, or *vice versa*, or that the print cloth manufacturer adopts the raw cotton trade-mark, would an injunction be issued for the invasion of a trade mark in either case? The argument of the plaintiffs is that the distinction between print cloths and prints is for manufacturers and experts; that they neither know or care for the difference in the mode of coloring them, good cotton stuff of good color is the thing needed.

Certainly this argument shows that the trade cannot be misled; and it is difficult to see how the masses, who use calicoes, can be. They never use print cloth, as I understand it, until after it has been printed; and thus it will be impossible for the masses who use prints or calicoes to know anything of print cloths. This is the just inference from the papers before me. But I think the intelligence of those who use prints, calicoes and ginghams, &c., is underrated. I have exhibited the specimens of prints submitted by the defendants, and of ginghams, &c., submitted by the plaintiffs, to the humblest servant woman, and they at once declare their preference for the print, and show a perfect familiarity both with the print and gingham. It is clear that the trade is not deceived; and I think it is equally clear that the masses are not, that the consumers and small dealers are not. When the prominent fact is borne in mind that the plaintiffs have never manufactured or sold calicoes, it will be impossible to come to the conclusion that those who have never used them, or seen them, or ever heard of them as of plaintiffs' manufacture, can be induced to purchase the defendants' calicoes because the word "Amoskeag" is upon them. The plaintiffs never had any name or reputation, good or bad, for producing calicoes; they have a good name as manufacturers of other goods, and when the defendants shall use the word "Amoskeag" upon goods manufactured and sold by the plaintiffs, they will do them an injury, may deceive the public, and will be enjoined. But as it is the plaintiffs are not injured; their sales of prints cannot be lessened or injured, for they never sold or manufactured any; their sale or manufacture of goods, other than prints, cannot be injured by the defendants' conduct, because as to such goods the defendants do not apply the word "Amoskeag." These views, if sound, are also fatal to the plaintiffs' case, because all the authorities agree that the plaintiffs must be injured by the invasion of their trade-mark, and that the public must be deceived or imposed upon. Beside, this Court will not aid a party when, by so doing, it works wrong and oppression.

In this case it is apparent that the defendants' labels have been well known in the markets of the country, from Boston to St. Louis, for years—in the former market, near the plaintiffs' place of manufacture for at least nine years. I am well satisfied that the plaintiffs were aware of these labels long ago. indeed they nowhere say to the contrary; they must, therefore, be regarded as having winked at, connived at, the use of this word; they may have supposed it could not, in the end, injure them; that they could, when they saw fit, enjoin the defendants and thus prevent the continuance of the use of it, by them. The defendants have gone on for years; confessedly their right to do so, unquestioned, notwithstanding one of the plaintiffs' affidavits says, it was understood and believed in New-York that the label was employed to produce the impression that the prints were manufactured by plaintiffs, and that was nine years ago; they have built up by degrees, and by their skill, enterprise and capital, a good name and reputation for these prints; their sales are large; their damage, by reason of this injunction, being $3,000 a day; the plaintiffs, after thus lying by, suddenly, when the leading member of the defendants' firm is compelled to pay a sum of money larger than the plaintiffs' capital of three millions of dollars, discover that their trade-mark has been invaded, their good name for manufacturing everything besides prints, has been invaded, and they and the public injured by the defendants manufacturing and selling what the plaintiffs never manufactured or sold—prints, calicoes. If the plaintiffs' views can be sustained, a great injury and wrong certainly will be done in the name of law and equity. The defendants will be enjoined and their trade-mark and valuable trade, secured by their invention as represented by these labels, will be destroyed. It will be blotted out; or shall the plaintiffs succeed to it? shall they secure it? The strong arm of equity is never stretched forth and employed, not only to work wrong and oppression, but to enable a party to obtain a dishonest, unconscientious advantage by appropriating to himself the fruits of another's industry, skill and capital. The plaintiffs do not manufacture prints; if the injunction stands the defendants cannot manufacture or sell prints with these labels upon them; to fill the void thus created, the plaintiffs claim they may, for the first time manufacture the prints or calicoes; imprint upon them "Amoskeag Prints;" take them into the markets of the country and sell them upon the strength and reputation which the defendants' prints have acquired. And the defendants claim that this they shall be enabled to do through the intervention of a Court of Equity. When such results can be produced in a civil tribunal, organized by the laws and in conformity to the Constitution, it deserves to be called by some other name than a Court of Law or a Court of Equity. Frankness constrains me to say I am unfavorably impressed against the plaintiffs' course in selecting the time they did for obtaining and serving their injunction. The defendant, Garner, states facts and circumstances, and charges an intent on the part of the plaintiffs, calling upon them to deny that they designed by these proceedings to embarrass them financially by arresting their business immediately after being compelled to pay out a sum of money larger than the plaintiffs' capital of three millions, and how do they deny it? By producing the affidavit of a new agent of the plaintiffs—Sterett. It would have been much more satisfactory to have had an affidavit at least from the Treasurer verifying the complaint.

If it is necessary to maintain an injunction, for the plaintiffs to establish an intent on the part of the defendants to defraud the plaintiffs or to deceive the public (and I do not mean to express an opinion upon this subject, although many authorities seem to hold that it is,) I think that they have entirely failed so to do. The defendants, when they introduced these prints, in the light of the evidence before me, knew that the plaintiffs did not manufacture print cloth; they knew that the plaintiffs had never manufactured prints or calicoes, consequently they knew that the plaintiffs had no reputation, good or bad, as to prints or calicoes; they knew also that the trader or the consumer never, in purchasing calicoes, inquired after the manufacturer of the fabric any more than they inquired after the raw cotton out of which the print cloth was made; they knew that standard print cloths were all that were necessary to make desirable prints; that the character of the prints depended with the trade and with the consumer; upon the skill and reputation of the printer for producing superior devices, designs, figures and fast colors; they well knew that their prints must stand or fall as they produced, or failed to produce, fast colors; knowing these things, they undertook the enterprise of adding another name to the already long list of names upon their labels; they had already some names other than Indian names; they had already several Indian names; they added "Amoskeag Prints" to the list to designate another grade of prints; the fabric of these prints contained sixty threads by sixty-four threads to an inch: after a while, they concluded to improve the fabric by substituting "Standards," containing sixty-four threads by sixty-four threads to an inch; they also improved the colors, and when thus really improved in fabric and coloring, they truthfully called it "Amoskeag Improved;" they introduced it to the trade as their production; the trade so understood it almost universally, except a single Boston merchant. They selected this word, as the defendant Garner says, for the simple purpose of designating this class of prints from some thirty other varieties, as he selected the other Indian names; that the word has a proper significance as applied to manufacturers, and that it is a fair-sounding name. The conclusion is inevitable, it seems to me, that the defendants acted in the best of faith by selecting this word; that they could not and did not and do not injure the plaintiffs, or deceive the public; that the trade well understood (as well as the public generally, so far as they have knowledge upon these subjects) that the prints and calicoes were of Garner & Co.'s production; indeed, I am satisfied, from the whole case, that the plaintiffs so understood it; at all events, until very recently; otherwise it is impossible to account for their long silence and for their toleration of what they now claim to be an invasion, a piracy of their trade-mark to their great damage.

My conclusions are:

1. That the plaintiffs did not manufacture print cloths prior to the introduction of the labels by the defendants.

2. That they never manufactured or sold prints or calicoes.

3. That they had no trade-mark or property in the word "Amoskeag," as applied to prints or calicoes.

4. That the art of manufacturing print cloths and prints or calicoes is essentially distinct and different as to material, machinery, factory, neatness or the reverse, skill and workmanship.

5. That the trade generally and the consumer in purchasing prints or calicoes never take into account, in the slightest degree, the manufacturer or the place of manufacturing the fabric or print cloth.

6. That the sole inquiry made by the trade generally, and by the consumer purchasing prints or calicoes, is as to the character and reputation of the printers' skill in producing desirable and fast colors.

7. That the trade generally, as well as consumers, well know and understand the difference between prints, calicoes and ginghams, &c.

8. That the defendants first applied the word "Amoskeag" to their prints and calicoes, and that in so doing they did not invade the plaintiffs' right to use it as to their goods as they always had used it.

9. That the defendants, in so applying that word to their prints, did not intend to represent their calicoes as of the plaintiffs' manufacture.

10. That in so applying it they did not intend to injure the plaintiffs, nor to deceive the public, and that in fact the plaintiffs have not been injured, nor have the public been misled or deceived.

11. That the sole and only object and design of the defendants, in using the word and devices upon their labels, was and is to distinguish these calicoes from other grades and varieties manufactured and sold by them.

12. That the trade so understood it; that the consumers so regarded it, as well as the plaintiffs.

13. That these prints were introduced into the markets of the country, and particularly into the Boston market, more than nine years ago, to all the trade as Garner & Co.'s production; that the trade throughout the country so understood it, as well as consumers, and the conclusion that the plaintiffs so understood it is irresistible from the indisputable facts before me.

14. That these prints have acquired, through the skill, industry and capital of the defendants, a high reputation in the markets of the country; that the plaintiffs, well knowing these facts, never questioned in any way or manner the right of the defendants to use the word "Amoskeag," and by their silence consented to, if they did not encourage the defendants in, the use of this word upon their labels introducing these prints to the trade generally throughout the country.

15. That, under these circumstances, to deprive the defendants of the use of these labels, will work to them great and irreparable injury, wrong and hardship, and at the same time give to the plaintiffs a dishonest and unconscientious advantage as the fruits of the plaintiffs' own wrong and negligence. The rule is that the plaintiffs must not be guilty of any improper delay in applying for relief. Hilliard on Injunctions, p. 34, sec. 43; Gray vs. Ohio, &c., 1 Grant, 412; Field vs. Beaumont, 3 Mod. R., 61; Wood vs. Sutcliffe, 2 Sim. R. U. S., 168. If a party will lie by and be guilty of laches in the enforcement of his rights, he thereby, in many cases, forfeits his right to the relief by injunction. Tash vs. Adams, 10 Cush., 253; Binney's case, 2 Bland, 99; Sheldon vs. Rockwell, 9 Wisc. R., 166. In Lewis vs. Chapman, (3 Beavan, 133,) a delay of six years and a half was the only ground assigned for refusing an injunction to restrain the piracy of a publication when the plaintiff's rights were admitted, but for the delay. And see Sanders vs. Smith, 3 Myl. & Spraig R., 711; Bailey vs. Taylor, (Tarns., 295,) Smith vs. Addons, 6 Paige, 443; Cooters vs. Hunter, 4 Rand. R., 58.

16. That the design and object of the plaintiffs in enjoining the defendants at this particular time from using these labels, was and is to produce financial embarrassment to them, by destroying their profitable trade, immediately after the payment, by the leading member of the defendant's firm, in pursuance of the terms of his father's will, of the sum of $3,325,000.

17. That to uphold the injunction upon the papers before me would be grossly inequitable and unjust to the defendants, would enable the plaintiffs to profit largely by their own wrong and negligence, and will thus turn this Court into an engine to oppress and destroy, when its true office is to relieve a party from hardship and oppression and to protect him in the enjoyment of his rights when they are illegally and wrongfully invaded or threatened with injury.

18. That as to these prints and calicoes the labels are the defendants' trade-mark and property, and whoever invades them does an injury to the defendants' rights of property; that they are the defendants' property and trade-marks as to these prints, to the same extent that the word "Amoskeag" is the plaintiffs' trade-mark and property when applied to goods of the plaintiffs' manufacture.

19. That the plaintiffs cannot be protected in the use of the word "Amoskeag" upon the ground that it is its name, or part of its name, but they can and must be protected in its use so far as they have applied it to goods manufactured by them, and no further; and when it shall appear that they have applied it as their trade-mark to prints and calicoes before it was thus applied by the defendants, the defendants can be and must be enjoined from using it, but until this does appear, the use of the word by the defendants is lawful; it is not an invasion of the plaintiffs' rights of property, and they cannot be enjoined. The following cases and authorities sustain these views: Ferridge vs. Wells, 13 How. 285; Howe vs. Searing, 19 How. 14; McArdle vs. Peck, 28 How. 12; Edelsten vs. Edelsten, 1 De G., J. & S., 135; Hall vs. Burrows, 10 Jur. U. S., 55 ch., S. C., 9 Jur., 483; Amoskeag M. Co. vs. Spear, 2 Sand., 599, 607; The Brooklyn White Lead Company vs. Maslevie, 25 Barb., 416; Blofield vs. Payne, 4 B. & Ald., 410; Crawshay vs. Thompson, 4 Mdne & Gr., 357; Knott vs. Colgan, 2 Kern, 213; Croft vs. Day, 7 Beavan, 84; Millington vs. Fox, 3 Milne & Craig, 338; Corwin vs. Daly, 7 Bosw., 222; Benninger vs. Wallter, 28 How. Pr., 206; Barnett vs. Phalon, 9 Bosw., 192. These are cases upon the subject of trade-mark, and sustain my views as expressed above.

20. That it will be inequitable and unjust to continue the injunction, and that the plaintiffs have been guilty of laches. See 2 Story Eq. In., 957 to 959; 6 Hilliard on Injunction, section 17 to section 43; Lewis vs. Chapman, 3 Beavan, 133; Gray vs. Ohio, 1 Grant, 412.

The injunction was undoubtedly properly granted by Justice Cardozo upon the complaint and affidavits presented to him. Indeed, it was his imperative duty, upon those papers, to grant it, as it is mine, from the whole, as it now appears, to dissolve it.

Injunction dissolved with costs.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
PATRIE, (Fatherland.) Principal characters by Mr. Couldock, Mr. Mayo and Mrs. Gladstane.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,
24th-st. and 5th-av.
THE HERMIT'S BELL. Principal characters by Mlle. Irma and Mons. Decre.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
OTHELLO. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth, Edwin Adams, and Miss Mary McVicker.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
CASTE. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Rose Eytinge and Miss Germon.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
IXION. Principal characters by Miss Jennie Willmore and Mr. Felix Rogers.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
ROBINSON CRUSOE, (Burlesque,) and a large collection of Curiosities.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
PUTNAM, and THE ASSASSIN OF THE ROCKS.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
CLORINDA; or, THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD, and PETER GRAY, (Pantomime.)

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
UNBLEACHED BLONDES. (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c. Burlesque—RED HOT.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
LECTURE. Subject—"Nothing Unreasonable."

APOLLO HALL.
Broadway, corner 28th-st.
CONCERT BY THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

EMPIRE CITY RINK.
Corner of 3d-av. and 63d and 64th sts.
GRAND CONCERT. Open day and evening.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A recently published card from the Messrs. LAIRD, the builders of the *Alabama*, attempting to prove that the building of that vessel was not illegal, forms the text of the editorials in several of the London dailies yesterday.

It is reported as certain that the Opposition have twenty-eight representatives in the Corps Legislatif.

GEORGE PEABODY is coming home. He sails for New-York to-morrow.

Our new Minister to France, Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, was formally received by NAPOLEON yesterday.

GENERAL.

Attorney-General WEST, of Ohio, has just given an opinion on the bills appropriating money for the payment of the Morgan raid claims, so called, passed by the State Legislature, in which he declares that they did not pass by the necessary constitutional majority.

The candidates for the offices of the American Tract Society, whose names were on the "Congregational ticket," have been elected, and thus the Society is placed under Congregational control, for the coming year at least. At the final meeting in Boston yesterday, a resolution was adopted instructing the Executive Committee to "use all proper efforts to keep down the expenses of the Society."

The remains of Ex-Governor MOORHEAD, of Kentucky, arrived at Louisville yesterday, from Greenville, Miss., where he died, *en route* to Frankfort for final interment. A military and civil procession escorted the remains to St. Paul's Church, where they are to lie in State until Monday morning. Funeral services are to be held on Sunday morning.

A special Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature made an official inspection of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, on Wednesday, and announced their intention of reporting on their return in favor of establishing an institution like it in Massachusetts.

Active measures are being adopted by the owners of the steamer *Norwalk* to get her afloat again. The Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company have set their divers and wreckers at work to raise the ship *Figlia Maggoire*, sunk by the Cunard boat *Russia*.

The bill annexing Dorchester to Boston passed the Massachusetts Legislature to its engrossment yesterday and becomes a law, subject to the ratification of the voters of the two localities.

At a meeting of the Buffalo Board of Trade and prominent business men of that city, held yesterday, resolutions were adopted favoring the construction of a direct line of railway between Portland, Me., and Buffalo, as a part of the trans-continental railway from San Francisco to Halifax and Newfoundland.

The New-England Anti-Slavery Society met yesterday in Boston, and adopted resolutions—the most remarkable of which expresses satisfaction with the progress of the nation toward justice and impartial liberty—and listened to speeches by Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, the author of the resolutions passed, and others.

A band of disguised armed men rode up to the county jail at Manchester, Tenn., a few nights ago, called the jailer out, presented their pistols at him, and demanded the keys. These were quickly surrendered, the jail entered, and two negroes, awaiting trial on the charge of rape upon a white woman, were seized, taken out to a neighboring tree and hanged. The band then rode away and have not been heard of since.

A large yawl, containing a party of about fifteen or twenty persons, men, women and children, was upset while crossing the Mississippi from New-Orleans, and seven of the party were drowned.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Northern New-Hampshire Railroad, held at Concord, N. H., yesterday, the old Board of Directors were unanimously reëlected. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, OTIS DANIEL, of Boston, was elected President in place of the late Mr. KETTELL.

More trouble has broken out in the "anti-rent" districts in Knox, N. Y. The barn of one of the anti-renters was set on fire recently and destroyed with all its contents, in revenge, it is alleged, for outrages committed by this class; and it is reported that in these districts men have been outrageously beaten within a few days, the tails and manes of horses shaven off, and other wrong deeds done.

Professor CHARLES W. ELIOT has accepted the Presidency of Harvard College, and resigned his position on the Board of Overseers.

The horse *John Stewart* failed in his attempt to repeat his feat of trotting twenty miles within an hour in Portland, Me., on Wednesday afternoon. At the conclusion of the nineteenth mile the time was 57:06¾, and the horse was stopped on the first half of the twentieth mile. He appeared entirely fresh at the finish. The fifth mile was done in 2:58, and the tenth in 2:59. The miles averaged from 3:01 to 3:20.

The Workingwomen's Association held a special meeting last evening at Plimpton Building. Resolutions were passed thanking President GRANT for lately construing the Eight-hour law of Congress to mean a full day's pay for eight hours' work. A committee was appointed to call upon the Trustees of the New-York City College, and urge that young women should be admitted there as well as young men.

The Street-Cleaning Commission met yesterday, but transacted no business beyond accepting the transfer of the street-cleaning contract by Mr. WHITING to Mr. JOHN L. BROWN.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction met yesterday. They awarded sundry contracts, decided to draw upon the Comptroller for certain moneys, and reported the lease, till May next, of apartments in Plimpton's Building for an Intelligence Office.

The second and third days of the trial of WILLIAM A. ROBINSON for the murder of General MURRAY MCCONNELL, at Jacksonville, Ill., were occupied with endeavors to obtain a jury. The case excites the deepest interest, and crowds are in attendance.

The art reception of the young ladies of the Cooper Union School of Design last evening, was attended by a very large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The works of art exhibited were very creditable to the school.

The Old School Assembly mainly occupied itself yesterday with the report on the subject of reunion, which was favorably discussed. It was ultimately adopted by a vote of 59 to 8.

A meeting in behalf of the freedmen was held at the Brick Church last evening.

Two large boxes of silverware the property of JOSEPH J. WEST, were sold under Sheriff's execution in the vestibule of the City Hall yesterday. They were said to be worth $10,000 or $12,000, but were bought in for $3,100.

The receipts of beef cattle for the past week amounted to over 7,000. Milch cows, 72. Calves, 3,470. Sheep and lambs, 20,522. Swine, 22,691. Trade in beef cattle is dull with slow sales, at 14c.@16c. ℔ net weight. Scarcely anything was sold for over 16c. Cows and Calves are dull, with prices easy and unchanged. Sheep and lambs are sufficiently active to enable sellers to dispose of the weekly receipts, at 5c. @7c. for the best droves. Many sheep are so poor and thin as to sell for only 4c. ℔ live weight. Lambs are heavy with prices greatly depressed. Swine are dull, with prices easy at 11½c.@11⅝c. ℔ for prime corn-fed dressed hogs. But few hogs are sold at live weight.

The Common School System of the State—The Assaults Upon It.

We publish elsewhere a communication from "A Catholic," in reply to our protest against the appropriation by the State Legislature of $300,000 of the public money to the support of "private schools,"—meaning thereby schools maintained by religious denominations, (mainly by the Catholics,) for teaching their peculiar religious doctrines. The writer alleges that our columns constantly express "hostility to, or contempt for the doctrines and teachers of the Catholic Church,"—which is simply untrue. He says the money appropriated is to come out of the Excise Fund, which is a mistake. He says we object to it "because a large proportion of the money will go to Catholic schools,"—which is incorrect.

But all these points are of little consequence, and we pass them without notice. The aim and object of our correspondent's letter is to assail and denounce the *Public School System of this State, and if possible break it down.* That is an open and avowed object of the Catholic Church. The crusade was begun by Archbishop HUGHES, and waged with great vigor and ability by him during his lifetime. The main body of the Catholic clergy and of Catholic writers and advocates have joined in it, and it is carried forward now, with greater energy and better prospects of success than ever before. Whether the effort shall succeed or not, it is for the people of the State to determine.

Our School system is based on the principle that it is the duty of the State to furnish to all its children the means of education, such an education as will qualify them to be good citizens, to understand their rights and their duties as citizens, and to perform them. For this purpose all the property of the people of the State is taxed; and the amount thus raised is divided among the sections of the State in proportion to the number of children to be educated; and the education thus provided is the same for all, each section, through its local authorities, selecting the text-books, appointing the teachers, and arranging all the details of the education which its children require. The law provides, for them all alike, that instruction in religious doctrines shall not be included, on the ground that it is not part of the *duty* of the State to provide such instruction, that the differences of opinion which prevail on religious doctrine renders unity of teaching utterly impossible, and that the religious education of children properly belongs to the family and not to the State. This is the theory upon which the law is founded, and all experience, in this country and elsewhere, shows that it is just, necessary and wise.

Our correspondent, with the religious denomination to which he belongs, insists that it is wrong,—that any system which "ignores religion is heathenish,"—and that as Catholics pay their fair share of the taxes, so they should get back their fair share of them, to help support their private religious schools. But why for *that* purpose any more than to support their churches? They do not pay taxes *as Catholics*, but as citizens, as men of property; why should they get back any portion of them as Catholics? If because they *pay* taxes, they have a right to get back any part of them except in the form of the public benefits they were intended to confer, and in common with the whole community, they must get it back in the same capacity in which they pay it,—as *citizens* and not as Catholics,—with regard to the amount paid and not to the use they wish to make of it. If the Catholics of the State pay one-tenth of this special tax, on our correspondent's theory they are entitled to one-tenth of it back, because they are Catholics and do not approve and cannot avail themselves of the use made of it. The idea that they are to pay taxes in proportion to their property, and then draw them back in proportion to the number of their children, is preposterous and cannot be sustained on any theory—not even that which our correspondent urges.

Assuming that the State is right in holding that the property of the State ought to educate the children of the State, (which our correspondent does not dispute,) then the State must decide how it shall be done. Somebody must decide, and the State is the only authority which can do it. It has decided that it cannot properly give religious instruction. "A Catholic" insists that it can, and ought:—that each religious denomination should conduct the schools in which the children of parents belonging to it should be instructed, and that the State should pay for their support. He insists upon this only in the case of Catholics; but of course, to be consistent, he must maintain the theory in the case of all denominations. Such a system would of course make the State the actual supporter of the various religious denominations into which its people are divided. It would have no schools of its own: but would be taxing its people to support the schools of the Catholics, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Universalists, Shakers, Perfectionists, Spiritualists, and all the other sects which are or may come into existence and may establish schools for the propagation of their beliefs.

Our correspondent says:

> "It is claimed that the State has not only a right, but that it is her duty, to educate her children in all that is necessary to make them good citizens. To this, as an abstract proposition, I make no objection. But the State goes further than this; *she determines that the children under her charge shall not be educated in those things which are necessary in order to make them good men and good Christians*, and we Catholics maintain that this is the first and most essential step toward making them good citizens."

This is a mistake. The State "determines" nothing of the kind. The State does not say that children "shall *not* be educated in Catholicism, or in anything else which their parents or guardians may deem necessary and proper. *She only "determines" that it is not her business to educate them, or to pay for having them educated, in Catholicism or in Presbyterianism, or in any religious doctrines whatever.* She does not believe that *such* instruction is necessary to make them good citizens: and as *that* is all her aim,—the only object indeed she has any right to seek,—she taxes her people to secure *that* and nothing more.

To say that Catholics ought not to be taxed because the State refuses to appropriate the money to Catholic uses, is simply to claim for each class of men who pay taxes the right to say for itself what use shall be made of its contribution. Such a position is inconsistent with the very idea of imposing taxes for the benefit of the whole community. It converts Government into a corporation whose duty is to make *all* support *each* in doing what *he* desires,—not what the common good of all requires.

We believe the people of this State approve of its Public School System, and will maintain it as it is. It has never been assailed except by two classes of persons,—by the rich, who object to being forced to educate the children of the poor, and by religious sects, who demand that the property of the State shall be taxed to propagate their religious doctrines. The first class have ceased to protest and acquiesce in the law as it is. The last do not. The hostility to the law which proceeds from sectarianism, is confined in its open demonstrations to the Catholics,—but other sects concur in their view of the case. We believe the great body of the people, including large portions of the various religious denominations, both Protestant and Catholic, uphold the School System of the State substantially as it is, and will continue to defend it against all assault.

Labor Reformers.

If labor does not "reform" at once, after all the New-England League has just done for it, then labor is a very obstinate, ungrateful, and scurvy fellow. This body has, in its late session at Boston, "resolved" that "free money is a natural right;" that "those who take interest on money cannot enter the kingdom of God;" that "money should be furnished at cost;" that Governor JEWELL's proposal to advance the rate of interest to seven per cent. in Connecticut is "despotism;" that city governments should establish "free public markets, without the expensive intrusion of advantage-takers;" and, finally, that "mere principles are no idle theories." And what we have now to add is, that if labor does not go right to work to reform itself, there is no virtue in preambles and resolutions, and no gratitude in man.

But the great question in this Labor Convention, as in so many others, this present month of May, was to find *the* great remedy and panacea for humanity in general and laboring humanity in particular. The Chairman (who probably does not read the *Tribune*) said that the panacea was *not* in going to the West—"Only a purblind philanthropy asks, 'Why don't you go to the country?'" Mr. M. J. ANDREWS held that "the starvation wages which now rule for women's work are in contravention of the Constitution of Massachusetts." Miss CORA A. LYME said we must "ignore the dependence of labor on capital—she would rather reconstruct society out of the bosom of the masses;" but WENDELL PHILLIPS said, "No, capital and labor are like a pair of scissors—apart they can do nothing"—the true and "best remedy for their wants was to strangle Republicanism with one hand, and Democracy with the other, and march to the polls in a solid phalanx with a 'labor ticket.'" Mr. MCNIEL said the only desideratum was the Eight-hour law; but Mr. CUMMINGS, a Danvers shoemaker, replied that "ten hours a day are not excessive." And, when the meeting cried "Oh, oh," by way of comment on this heresy, Mr. CUMMINGS answered:

> "Let me tell you, my friends, that I have worked at the bench for twenty years. I am alive, and I have never yet seen the day when I could not find two hours a day to devote to recreation and culture, and therefore, though I say I never shall oppose it, yet I shall never go before the Legislature, as I have been invited to do, to advocate the Eight-hour law."

Mrs. HATHAWAY intimated that woman's suffrage was, after all, *the* thing required to reform labor; Mr. CUMMINGS thought the remedy was to "break down the money-power;" Mr. BOWER thought it was an Eight-hour law; Mr. FOSTER declared he was *against* an Eight-hour law, but *for* "an equal division of property;" Mr. AVERY though that free trade was the thing; Mrs. KIRKE thought that SUSAN B. ANTHONY was the coming woman—"though she did not believe in grinding down the men;" and Senator SPRAGUE sent in word that he himself was the coming man for the labor cause.

Thus it will be seen that everything goes on prosperously for labor, and that it is getting reformed very fast.

The Tennessee Contest—A Notable Advance.

The Tennessee contest points a moral that should not be lost upon the advocates of a proscriptive policy. Heretofore in that State the Republican Party has cultivated a bitter and an intolerant spirit. It has made a blatant "loyalty" the sole condition of political privileges, and the "loyalty," sharply defined, has usually been found to consist of a willingness to swear by Republican candidates for office. Victories have been won rather by disfranchising opponents than by reliance upon public principle and intelligence. Laws have been passed fortifying the position of the party in power. The Governor has been vested with an authority fatal to freedom of election, and with a power over the franchise which seemed to render a reversal of the electoral verdict almost impossible. The result has been precisely what might have been expected. Passion has assumed dangerous forms. The policy of hate inaugurated under the military Governorship of ANDREW JOHNSON and developed into frightful proportions under BROWNLOW's fostering care, has borne its natural fruit. The first State to be reconstructed, and that which extremists have extolled as a model of reconstruction, was in many respects much nearer a condition of anarchy than any of the States not then readmitted to representation. There was a semblance of reconstruction only; beneath the surface rankled feelings which must sooner or later obtain expression in crime and conflict.

Suddenly the foremost champions of hate, as an element of partisan rule, espouse the gospel of conciliation and peace. BROWNLOW's friend and successor in the gubernatorial office, Mr. SENTER, realized the danger, and boldly proclaimed the remedy. He announced himself favorable to the speedy enfranchisement of all to whom partisanship had denied the political privileges of citizenship. The disabilities to which extremists trusted as to an assurance of Republican supremacy, he repudiated as unjust and inexpedient. In short, this man whom the people of the State regarded as BROWNLOW's second self, cut loose from what had been depended upon as elements of strength, and became the promoter of general enfranchisement. The marvel was increased when BROWNLOW, surnamed the Malignant, followed SENTER. The outcry raised by the unconverted believers in proscription did not shake the purpose of SENTER or BROWNLOW. To suppose either of them greatly changed in principle were to ascribe to grace a regenerative power not common in politics. It were better to attribute the change to their admitted shrewdness as politicians—to their appreciation of the unprofitableness of a policy which arrays a large and influential class against the local Government, and outrages the moral sense of the State and the nation by imposing disabilities as a stroke of partisan tactics. Whatever the motive, the fact is gratifying and suggestive, and it has been powerfully operative. Politicians scarcely less notable than BROWNLOW have acquiesced in SENTER's course, and the liberal element in the Republican ranks has thus quickly acquired prominence and strength. Its potency has compelled Mr. STOKES, the second candidate for the Governorship, also to take ground, though in a less decided way, against the continuance of disfranchisement. The extremists, therefore, are without a representative in the contest. Be SENTER or STOKES victorious, the gain will be substantial. Tennessee Republicanism will no longer be typical of mean aims and an intolerant temper; it will have risen from the level that has disgraced it, and, for the first time since the termination of the war, will command the respect of those who recognize in the Republican organization something much better than a contrivance for the gratification of enmities and the furtherance of selfish ends.

The effect of the advance will be felt beyond the State, which has been regarded as the stronghold of proscription. Extremists in Missouri and West Virginia have found in Tennessee a pretext for persisting in their own devices of a like character. Extremists in Congress have pretended to trace in the same State proofs of the unity and vigor of the local party, and have in some degree justified by its testimony the adoption of harsh measures by other Southern States. The plea is no longer tenable. It is overturned by the experience of the State most confidently relied upon for its support. Tennessee confesses that as a means of promoting party unity and permanent success, proscription is a failure. For a period it may be effective; but the period is brief, and is succeeded by just that kind of revulsion which has swept BROWNLOW's old ground from under his feet. The party in Virginia represented by Governor WELLS is trying to obtain a foothold upon ground which the Republicans of Tennessee are compelled to abandon, and for that reason alone we trust will be defeated. The only safe policy is that which rests upon generosity and justice; and Ex-Governor BROWNLOW will expiate some sins if he succeed in impressing upon the Senate the lesson learned by Mr. SENTER and the Republicans of his State.

Punch's Munificence.

Mr. Punch seems more like the *Mr. Punch* of elder days when he begins to substitute good nature and good humor for the sneer and sarcasm which so ill become him, in treating of Brother Jonathan. He now announces:

> "*Mr. Punch* himself has paid Mr. SUMNER'S bill. The handwriting of the latter being indistinct, *Mr. Punch* is not quite sure whether he asks for two hundred and fifty millions or billions, and therefore has sent over the latter sum. If there is a balance, Mr. SUMNER can keep it for himself, or lay it out in building a lunatic asylum into which, if the quarrel should really arise, the people of the United States will do well to insert every public man they have, from sober SUMNER down to drunken CHANDLER."

The idea of the insane asylum is good; but the difficulty is to tell who the insane are. For example, the *Tribune's* London correspondent says that "as far as SUMNER'S speech is concerned, Professor NEWMAN is the one remaining partially sane Englishman known to me." Here we see that there is only one Englishman not gone mad, and he but "*partially* sane." This is as bad as it was in *Hamlet's* day, whose madness, according to the *Grave-digger*, was "not noticed in him in England," because "there, Sir, the men are as mad as he." However, if *Mr. Punch* will take care of the crazy English officials, (such, for example, as let *Alabamas* escape, or afterward refuse to pay for their damages,) we will try to prepare straight-jackets for such of our public men as shriek for war.

The English Derby Day.

It is not easy for any foreigner who has not visited London at this time of year to fully comprehend the strange and universal excitement caused throughout England by the great popular race of the year—the Epsom "Derby"—which was run on Wednesday last. It is true that the English are emphatically a sport-loving people, and that the Derby is the most important of all English races, while it is run within an easy distance by road or rail from London. But this scarcely accounts for the extraordinary excitement among all classes which is annually produced by each return of the "Derby Day," when Lords and Commons adjourn, no matter how pressing the work before them, and when commercial business is virtually suspended throughout the largest and most important commercial city in the world, just because some score or so of horses run for a heavy stake on Epsom Downs. Newmarket is a name dear to the heart of every horsey man throughout England, the Doncaster St. Leger is the event of the year to all good Yorkshiremen, Ascot is a pleasant outing for the upper ten thousand, Goodwood is a fashionable picnic, and there are plenty of suburban races of various degrees of attractiveness to the "roughs" of London. But the Derby is something unique in English life. All the conventional restraints which for three hundred and sixty-four days in the year tend to render that life dull and monotonous vanish on the Derby Day. Aristocratic England becomes for once thoroughly democratic, and out of the quarter of a million spectators who make their way from London toward Epsom, not one is exempt from the chances of war in an encounter of words with the most loud-voiced and coarse-tongued Briton "on the road" who may feel that true equality exists for one day in the year at least, and determines to avail himself of the privilege after his own fashion.

We do not suppose that anything of the kind will ever be naturalized in this country. New-York, to begin with, is the only city in America capable of furnishing the vast crowds essential to a scene like the great London Saturnalia. And although the turf bids fair to become more and more popular in New-York every year, there are no signs as yet that any of our race meetings in the neighborhood will degenerate into a wild popular orgie, and such, after all, is the Derby. We trust that while our various charming turf gatherings near New-York will continually increase in popularity, and yearly afford opportunities for amusement and recreation to a larger number of all classes, they will never lapse into occasions of stupid excesses and general rowdiness, such as we generally read of in connexion with the great London sporting holiday.

The Advance in the Price of Whisky.

We are disposed to regard the recent remarkable advance in the price of whisky as an indication of a more vigorous enforcement of the Revenue law by the new appointees of that branch of the service than has hitherto prevailed. At the ruling price for that article distillers can *afford* to pay every cent of the tax, and still make a handsome profit; so that the staple excuse of low prices in extenuation of fraud—never, of course, any justification or palliation for an evasion of law—no longer exists.

Now, to maintain this satisfactory condition of things, it simply requires that no step be taken backward; that the officers of the Government steadily and resolutely hold the ground gained, and that manufacturers of whisky, even at this late date, practically defer to the maxim that "honesty is the best policy," enforced as it doubtless is by their eventful experience for the past three years. No class of business men have excelled these in enterprise or in the application of skill to their calling. But, unfortunately for them and the Government, their efforts were mostly misdirected and their skill misapplied.

It may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true, that, while immense sums of money have passed through their hands in the transaction of their business, and while a large proportion of the tax due on the article produced by them has been withheld from the Government, but few Eastern distillers have made any considerable amount of money. In fact, many of them, on balancing their accounts, confess to a loss; and, on fair consideration of all the circumstances of the case, we are disposed to credit the acknowledgment. We have no purpose to enter into an analysis of the causes which have led to such a curious result. They are doubtless very plain to the parties concerned. We merely state the fact to give point to the lesson deducible therefrom, which is briefly this: Since not only dishonor, but pecuniary loss may follow, as they have followed violations of law practiced, as they have been, with extraordinary astuteness and perseverance far beyond the limits of experiment, is it not the interest of manufacturers of whisky to bring their business, at once, to a legitimate basis, and to conduct it in strict accordance with the requirements of the statutes made for its regulation? Any departure from this must certainly aggravate the evils under which the production of whisky has so long labored.

From the present state of the whisky market as a point of departure, this business can take a new and fair start, can be transacted as safely and kept as free from embarrassment as any other, and relatively as large gains will accrue to the producer as flow from any other calling, where inordinate and disproportionate results are not looked for. The opportunity should not be thrown away.

The Union of the Presbyterians.

After a separate existence of over thirty years, the Old and New School branches of the Presbyterian Church yesterday decided, through their representatives in the Assemblies convened in this City, to reunite and form hereafter a single Church. The report, which we give in full, was unanimously reported; in the New School it was unanimously adopted, and in the Old School there were but eight dissenting voices. Although the plan is to be submitted to the various presbyteries for approval, it may be considered that the question of reunion is virtually settled. It will be seen that in the plan adopted by the Assemblies the questions on which the separation in 1838 took place are entirely ignored. The second clause of the plan embraces the questions of doctrine and polity touched upon at all. It reads as follows:

> "The reunion shall be effected on the doctrinal and ecclesiastical basis of our common standards; the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments shall be acknowledged to be the inspired word of God, and the only infallible rule of faith and practice; the Confession of Faith shall continue to be sincerely received and adopted as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures; and the Government and Discipline of the Presbyterian Church in the United States shall be approved as containing the principles and rules of our polity."

MINOR TOPICS.

In lately trying a case in England, the Lord Chief Justice said, referring to an article in the London *Times*, "that it would undoubtedly be much better if newspapers would reserve what they had to say about a case until it had been tried out." This is perfectly just. There is one imperative duty of a newspaper, however, as regards the administration of justice, and that is to see that persons accused of violating law shall have the *opportunity of a trial*, and a fair trial. Judge CARDOZO has, within the last few days, learnt how this may be done, and the lesson has been an excellent one for all concerned.

The statistics of divorce in Connecticut are startling. During last year the divorces numbered 478, or *more than one-tenth of the number of marriages.* President WOOLSEY, of Yale College, has lately been calling attention to this subject in a series of able articles in the *New-Englander;* and the new Governor of Connecticut has recommended to the Legislature a modification of the existing divorce laws—the provisions of which are so lax that there is hardly any application for divorce which the judges could legally refuse. The Norwich *Bulletin* speaks forcibly on the question, saying:

> "It is a worse admission of rottenness and corruption than appears upon its face. All the marriages celebrated in the State during the year are included in the total of 4,734. A large proportion of these are marriages between foreigners, communicants of the Roman Catholic Church, who, except in very rare cases, never trouble the Courts. The twenty-five unhappy couples whose names adorned the Superior Court docket for this county at its last term, are, without exception, native citizens. Add to this the number who are practically divorced, but who from family or other considerations neglect to obtain a legal separation, and the extent of the evil will be made apparent."

The Newark *Advertiser* is surprised that we should utter congratulations upon New-Jersey justice, and at our expressing gratification at the conviction of a man who perjured himself in order to commit a naturalization fraud. "To us Jerseymen," says the *Advertiser*, "this seems nothing remarkable." And the writer adds:

> "What we do not like is, that a sentence like this, obviously just, thoroughly in accordance with the law and the evidence, and in itself nothing more than a strict interpretation of justice, should be considered something remarkable, and worthy of a laudatory article in a metropolitan journal. It is only decent, and when an honest verdict by a jury, and a fair sentence by a Judge becomes a matter for special approbation, we are fallen upon evil times."

This is perfectly true. But we cannot help saying, Happy Jersey, law-abiding and virtuous.

Though Spain has enjoyed what must be called virtually Republican institutions for the greater part of a year, it is the opinion of the Cortes that the country cannot get along without a King. The vote in favor of a monarchy was more than three to one, and on the affirmative side were many of the members who had taken a leading part in establishing the more liberal principles of the Constitution. It is at least gratifying to know, that, when a King is found, he can only mount the throne after swearing fealty to the ideas of liberty that have been embodied in the Constitution.

The affectionate invitation which His Holiness addressed to the Protestant sects some time ago has been taken up by the Old School Presbyterian Assembly, and a resolution has been adopted directing a committee "to inquire into the propriety of sending an answer to the Pope's encyclical letter in regard to the Ecumenical Council in Rome, and if it be found expedient to prepare such a document, and report it to the Assembly for its adoption." This is right and proper, and the business should not be dropped after having been taken up, as was done in the late Episcopal Convention. The Lutherans of Germany are preparing a reply to the Holy Father, and the patriarchs of the Eastern Church have also responded to the invitation. We have before us an account of the interview between the Papal Plenipotentiary and the Patriarch of Alexandria, and we must commend the excellent spirit displayed by the Patriarch as more befitting to the Presbyterians in framing a reply than would be the acrimonious feeling that possessed old JOHN KNOX. The opening of the colloquy is thus reported, in familiar version:

> Roman Catholic Bishop—Most Venerable, I am commanded to hand you a brief inviting the occupant of this Patriarchal Throne to the Ecumenical Council.
>
> Patriarch—Do the contents of the brief agree with those of the encyclical of the Most Blessed Pope of Old Rome?
>
> Bishop—They do.
>
> Patriarch—The desires of His Holiness for the union of all the Churches of Christ is excellent. We, too, of this ancient apostolic and glorious Throne of St. Mark have always offered up fervent prayers for the same end.

The Patriarch then proceeded to the discussion of the matter at length, and closed by asking His Holiness, if he sincerely desired the unity of the universal Church, to "renounce every idea of domination and every dogma on which opinions may clash in the Church. By so doing his efforts might, perchance, be crowned with some degree of success." There is an excellent humor in this, not unworthy the consideration of the Old School Presbyterians.

A letter from Mr. HORATIO PERRY, our Secretary of Legation at Madrid, is published in the *Post.* It is mainly devoted to a eulogy of the Spanish lady whom he married, for her services to the cause of freedom, and to the countries of her nativity and her adoption. There is a passage, however, referring to public matters, of which some explanation is required. Speaking of the many men in Europe who are now prompt to flatter our country, he asks:

> "But where were they in 1863? How many could be counted sure for us then? Above all, Sir, who was it checked and impeded the hostilities already resolved on by a foreign foe on our southern frontier while our armies stood matched at Fredericksburg and Chattanooga? Who was it succeeded in sending out counter orders *after the orders for opening hostilities on a given day* had already been dispatched?"

What does Mr. PERRY mean by "orders for opening hostilities on a given day" against this country? From whom did the orders come, and what were the circumstances of this heretofore unpublished piece of history?

The Woman's-Suffrage organ (the *Revolution*) publishes a number of letters addressed to the officers of the recent Convention, and among them we find a letter from a lady who is both a wife and mother, in which this curious passage occurs:

> "The great want of women at present is money—money for their personal wants, money to carry out their plans. I propose that they shall earn it, that they shall learn to consider it as honorable to work for money as for board and clothes. I demand for them equal pay for equal work. I demand that the bearing and rearing of children, the most exacting of employments, and involving the most terrible risks, shall be the best paid work in the world, and that husbands shall treat their wives with at least as much consideration, and acknowledge them entitled to as much money as wet-nurses."

We must confess we are incapable of understanding the precise drift and meaning of this.

The *Oregonian* is very angry at us for proposing to keep the peace in Alaska by pacifying the Indians; and it argues that the only way of keeping the country quiet is to kill off the natives. We are not able to throw off our Christianity and humanity so as to agree with the *Oregonian.*

In other times the General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church used to be greatly agitated and aggravated with discussions and resolutions on the question of slavery. No such disturbing element is in existence at the present session; and a bone of contention has thus been removed which was the cause of much unchristian feeling. The brethren feel it a great relief to have got rid of this subject.

Mr. PERKINS, alluding to the imprisonment of LAFAYETTE, notices the fact, stated by Mr. MORRIS, in 1796, that the Emperor of Austria was ready to give up the prisoner if the English would take him over to London. On this subject there were some debates in Parliament, during which EDMUND BURKE, opposing FOX and the rest, declared he would not "debauch his manhood" by consenting to bring such a ruffian as LAFAYETTE out of Olmutz. The strong words are BURKE'S own, and they are very like him—in his very Irish moods. The feeling against the Marquis was then strong in England, and it might have touched WASHINGTON *a little*, though it is beyond a doubt that he did his best on behalf of his old friend and comrade.

AMUSEMENTS.

New-York Conservatory Concert.

The fourth and last *soirée* of the New-York Conservatory of Music, this season, was given at De Garmo's Hall, corner Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, last evening, under the direction of A. J. LEJEAL. The audience, composed mainly of pupils of the institution and their friends, and per consequence select and appreciative, completely filled the hall. The participants all did themselves and their instructors decided credit in their performances. Miss CARRIE WOOSTER and Miss ELLA JOCELYN especially displayed admirable technique in their piano-forte playing, while Miss MARIE ELSNER, a young girl of twelve years, used to advantage a fine and well-trained soprano voice. Mr. S. B. MILLS and other professionals assisted—the former securing a great deal of applause by LISZT'S paraphrase of MENDELSSOHN'S "Midsummer Night's Dream," and in a trio in C minor by MENDELSSOHN, rendered with Miss J. B. PRZUANSKI and Mr. BRANDT.

Theatrical.

Miss MARY MCVICKER, who has been somewhat indisposed, and unable to appear at Booth's Theatre for several nights, has now resumed her performances of *Desdemona*, and will this evening receive a benefit. "Othello" will be withdrawn after this week, the last representation taking place to-morrow afternoon.

Trade in Fifth-avenue.

The metamorphosis of Fifth-avenue from a thoroughfare of private dwellings into a genuine business street is being accomplished with great rapidity. Happily trade in that vicinity wears her holiday clothes, and not the grimy attire deemed fit for less aristocratic neighborhoods. The warerooms of the Weber Piano-fortes are her newest representatives. They are literally the most spacious, beautiful and convenient in the country. The building of which they are the larger part, located at the corner of Sixteenth-street, has been especially constructed for the sale of the instruments to the construction and perfection of which Mr. ALBERT WEBER, a practical musician and workman, devotes an ability and a personal care, entitling his pianos to the rank they hold. How advanced this rank is evidenced in the increase of the material prosperity of Mr. WEBER, shown by his superb establishment, while it is pointed to with still stronger significance by the use of his instruments in the concerts of Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Miss KELLOGG, Mr. S. B. MILLS, Miss TOPP, and almost all the principal *virtuosi* of the land.

Senator BROWNLOW supports Mr. SENTER for Governor of Tennessee. The Nashville *Press & Times* says: "A certain class of men, with their own aggrandizement in view, and not the harmony and success of the Republican Party, are making bold endeavors to disintegrate it and assume the entire control of the State, in defiance of the popular will. This movement has been thoroughly organized in the candidacy of Governor SENTER."

THE FRENCH IN CHINA.

The Recent Rupture—Danger of War—Policy of America.

The cable brings us a rumor that "a Chinese official has slapped the French Ambassador, Count DE LALLEMOND, in the face, and that the French flag at Pekin had been hauled down in consequence." It brings us at the same time two other items, each of which bodes evil enough for the burden of one dispatch, viz., that the Chinese had posted placards throughout the Empire denouncing the missionaries, referring, no doubt, to the French missionaries who are distributed throughout the provinces of the interior, and that the Chinese Government was very uneasy in consequence of fears of further encroachments on Chinese territory by the Russians.

This last item gives us no surprise. Russia feels that she has a destiny to fulfill, and that the terms of treaties, old or new, ought no more to check the natural expansion of her Asiatic Empire than a barrel-hoop can stop the growth of a mountain oak. She is not satisfied with fine harbors on the Arctic Sea, at the mouth of the Lena and the Obi. She has long had her eyes on the sunny South, and been moving slowly in that direction, like an avalanche loosened by the Summer sunshine. Moving down the coast from the mouth of the Amoor, which is accessible for only a few months, she arrived at an open sea in the bays of Olga and Possiet, opposite to the shores of Japan. But she wants a seaport nearer to China, and is now, perhaps, approaching the inner waters of Pechilé, and laying the foundation of her future cities on the pasture grounds of the Mongolian shepherds. We cannot justify her if on her way to the grand results which she is gradually working out she has suffered herself to overstep an invisible line drawn on uninhabited ground by treaty compact; but on the other hand, neither can we withhold our sympathy and admiration for the great civilizer of Northern Asia. Russia does not threaten the Chinese with any immediate danger, though she does seem to be stealing on them inch by inch, like the wall of the old Venitian prison on its hapless occupant. Not so with France.

The French have had no definite designs on China, and no manifest destiny has urged them to conquest in that direction. But many circumstances conspire to make them dangerous friends to the Chinese people. They are jealous of the Russians on the one hand, and of the English on the other; and, if they had no other motive for infringing the integrity of China, they would find one in their desire to prevent those fertile territories falling into the hands of their great rivals. They feel that, as they belong to the *triumvirate* of European Powers, their influence in Asia ought to be in keeping with their position in Europe.

They have not forgotten the field of Plassy or the Heights of Abraham. Once masters of a great part of North America, and with their feet on the heart of India, the British wrested both from their grasp almost at the same time—leaving, as it were in mockery, only a group of rocks in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and a little town on the Bay of Bengal, to remind them of their lost possessions. Was it the recollection of Canada that led NAPOLEON to make his late unfortunate swoop on the Republic of Mexico? With an ambitious people present opportunity scarce requires the prompting of past recollections. Enough that Mexico was weak and seemed to be unprotected, and the temptation to occupy at least a part of China, would we fear, prove too strong for French moderation if other Powers were not concerned in maintaining her integrity.

It is a little significant that two of the *Messageries Imperiales*, the French steamers that ply to China and Japan, bear the names of *Dupleix* and *La Bourdonnais*, men who distinguished themselves by their brilliant attempts to establish the French Empire in India. May it not indicate that the spirit of conquest is still alive, and that foiled on the Ganges it is seeking a theatre for its achievements in Farther India?

Certain it is that of late years they have been on the alert for opportunities to interfere in the affairs of every nation from Siam to Japan. They are pleased when their Christian *proteges* are persecuted. They rather like to have a missionary murdered now and then, and they are altogether delighted when some irate Mandarin gives their Minister a slap in the face.

An old treaty of alliance and a new persecution furnished them with a sufficient ground for taking possession of Cochin China; the murder of the pious CHAPDELAINE afforded them a pretext for supplying a contingent to aid the English in their late Chinese war—a movement, which if it did not result in the extension of French territory, at least had the effect of checkmating the ambitious designs of England. And now that their Minister has been insulted in Pekin, (if we may believe the telegram,) they would not be French if they did not resent the affront and profit by the occurrence, unless checkmated in turn by the interference of some other Power.

They profited most signally by the part they took in the late war. It added nothing to their territory and very little to their commerce, which in China is a mere trifle in comparison with that of either of the four other great treaty Powers, but it added immensely to their influence. It not only enabled them to dictate terms on that occasion, but put them in a position to maintain toward the Chinese the tone and bearing of conquerors. At Shanghae, they obtained the grant of a certain district within which they should erect their residences and factories, and immediately assumed to exercise all the prerogatives of sovereignty even over its Chinese inhabitants; going to the length of imprisoning a Chinese Magistrate who undertook to exercise his authority within the limits of their so-called "concession;" and without the consent of the native authorities they opened a gate in the wall of the city for the purpose of putting it in communication with their new district. And it looked very much like slapping the Chinese in the face when they inscribed over the new-made gate "Porte Montauban," the name of the General who led their troops to the destruction of the Summer palace at Peking.

For their expedition to Corea in 1866, they had a good reason, viz., to inflict chastisement on those cruel barbarians for the murder of eleven French priests and some hundreds of their neophytes. This, indeed, might have justified the complete subversion of the persecuting Government—a measure which they openly threatened at the time, and one which they would no doubt have carried into effect if they had thought the possession of that barren peninsula would repay them for the trouble of conquest. As it was, the blow which they struck was a severe wound to the dignity of China, who claims the Corean Kingdom for a feudal dependency. And the Chinese were made to feel it all the more keenly by a formal declaration of war, interdicting all intercourse between the Chinese and Coreans, being posted before the French Legation at Peking.

But the proceeding of all others most humiliating to the Chinese Government was the forced restitution of Church property that had been confiscated a hundred and fifty years ago. They might properly enough have been required to make a pecuniary satisfaction, but the reclamation of the actual grounds, wherever situated, after they had passed through so many hands, and become covered in some cases with valuable buildings, was attended with scenes of suffering and injustice which go to account for that bitter opposition to the missionaries of which we hear by the latest telegrams.

France is the avowed protector of the Roman Catholic missions. To her belongs the honor of having led the way in securing the toleration of Christianity in China; and if she did no more than defend the rights of its propagators her conduct would merit admiration rather than censure. But she has shown a disposition to make political capital out of her religious championship. She makes, indeed, the same use of the protectorate of Roman Christians in China that Russia does of that of the Greek Christians in Turkey. It affords her a pretext for constant interference, and supplies her with unfailing material for fresh quarrels. It was this, no doubt—though the telegraph has not informed us of the fact—that gave occasion for the present rupture.

In the rumor of a personal affront to the French Minister we place no credit. It is un-Chinese to give way to any display of passion. The Mandarins are schooled to self-government; and with them decorum is more than religion. Less sensitive by nature than the people of the West, they are trained in the doctrine that patience is power and dissimulation policy. In case of such an altercation as that reported, it is far more likely that the foreign Minister was the aggressor, than that the Chinese should forget their imperturbable dignity so far as to resort to blows instead of argument. And it is certain that in any case it would not be the Minister but his interpreter whom they would feel inclined to punish for the offensive language used in discussion.

However this may be, that something serious has taken place there is no room to doubt, and it is fortunate that the Chinese Embassy should be in Paris at the present juncture.

Minister BURLINGAME, it seems, was on the eve of concluding a treaty with the French Government when this untoward intelligence was received. It will not tend to further his negotiations, and it will certainly tax his diplomacy to prevent this rupture ripening into a war. There seems, indeed, if the facts are correctly reported, to be but one alternative, satisfaction or war.

The satisfaction will not be an easy one, and the war, if it comes, will threaten the dismemberment, if not the overthrow, of the Chinese Government.

In such a crisis, what part is America to act? Is she to look coldly on, while interested parties are fanning the sparks into a conflagration? Or shall she be prompt with her good offices, and avert the threatened conflict?

Our treaty with China contains a clause, securing to America the proud position of a mediator in difficulties with other Powers; and once at least our Minister exercised effectually the blessed office of peace-maker. When Sir F. BRUCE had broken off communication with the Chinese authorities in the matter of the Anglo-Chinese Flotilla, Mr. BURLINGAME succeeded in effecting a reconciliation, and so averted a calamity from both parties. A triumph of that kind is of more honor to our country than a victory in the field of battle; and it conveys with it its own reward in the growth of our legitimate influence.

Shall we, on the present occasion, ignore that provision of the treaty, or will our Executive instruct our Ministers in Paris and in Pekin to use their utmost efforts for the preservation of peace? We have immense interests at stake. No other country can compare with us in the importance of our prospective relations with China. Our interoceanic railroads and ship canals all have a reference to China, and to us it is of the utmost importance that we have on the opposite shore of the Pacific a peaceful and independent Empire.

If peace cannot be preserved, let us, by all means, see to it that China is not reduced to the condition of a French dependency.

WASHINGTON.

Our Relations with England—The Diplomatic Correspondence of 1861 with England and Spain—Settlement of the Lizzie Major Affair—General Beauregard in Account with the United States—General McMahon Heard From.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 27.

The diplomatic correspondence which passed between Mr. SEWARD and the English and Spanish authorities in 1861, together with the letters and instructions of our Ministers at these Courts at that time, has been for some weeks past a subject of consideration by the Administration with a view of being thoroughly prepared to meet the argument which may be advanced by Great Britain whenever she shall decide to resume negotiations on the subject. The correspondence referred to shows that Lord LYONS stated to Mr. ADAMS, on the 12th of June, 1861, that England, in issuing the proclamation of a month before that, intended to be strictly neutral, and that on the 21st of July Mr. ADAMS wrote that the desire to be perfectly neutral inspires Her Majesty's Ministers. Mr. SEWARD, in reply, virtually declared that there was no special cause for trouble on account of the proclamation at that time. The Spanish proclamation of neutrality was issued on June 17, 1861. On the 15th of the following July, Minister SCHURZ wrote to Mr. SEWARD as follows concerning an interview that he had had with the Spanish Secretary of State:

Señor CALDERON COLLANTES then asked me whether the declaration of neutrality on the part of Spain in regard to our domestic troubles was satisfactory to my Government. I replied that the Government of the United States asked for and expected from foreign Powers nothing but to be left to dispose of our domestic controversy as it deemed best. As to the declaration of neutrality on the part of Spain, I had received no expression of opinion from my Government, and I thought that it would be considered satisfactory.

On the 5th of August, Mr. SEWARD received the following from Mr. SCHURZ:

"In pursuance of the instructions contained in your dispatch I addressed a note to Senor CALDERON COLLANTES, a copy of which is hereto annexed. I would have solicited an interview with the Secretary for the purpose of expressing to him the satisfaction with which the proclamation of the Queen was received by the President, had he not been absent from the capital."

The following is the note referred to in the preceding:

U. S. LEGATION, MADRID, July 31, 1861.

SIR: Yesterday I received a dispatch from the Secretary of State of the United States informing me that the President has read with the greatest satisfaction the proclamation of Her Catholic Majesty concerning the unfortunate troubles that have arisen in the United States, and it affords me the sincerest pleasure to express to your Excellency the high sense which the President entertains of Her Majesty's prompt decision and friendly action on this occasion.

The preceding are some of the material points of the correspondence which have been studied on the question of the acknowledgment of belligerent rights.

THE LIZZIE MAJOR AFFAIR.

The *Lizzie Major* affair has been satisfactorily settled so far as the Spanish authorities are concerned. Spain will make the usual formal apology to the United States, and allow liberal compensation to the alleged American citizens, ANNIBEL and RIVAS, who were taken from the vessel and imprisoned. ANNIBEL claims that he is an American citizen, but there is some doubt about the nationality of RIVAS, who is a mere boy.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD IN ACCOUNT WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. R. W. CLARKE, Third Auditor of the Treasury, found, on his accession to office a few weeks ago, that General BEAUREGARD was indebted to the United States Government in the sum of $10 50. A communication sent to General BEAUREGARD, asking a settlement, elicited the following letter:

NEW-ORLEANS, May 20, 1869.

SIR: Your letter of the 1st inst. has been received, informing me that I am charged on the books of your office $10 50 on account of the Quartermaster's Department, and that I am requested to pay over said sum to the nearest Disbursing Quartermaster, and transmit his receipt for the same to your office. Absence from the city has prevented me from acknowledging sooner your letter. In answer to this claim, I beg leave to inclose you herewith the duplicates of my account, amounting to $165 50, for transportation from West Point, N. Y., to New-Orleans, L. A., in January and February, 1861, in obedience to War Department Orders No. 19, copy of which is herewith inclosed marked A, relieving me from duty as Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, and sending me back to my former post at New-Orleans. My account for transportation was presented for payment to Colonel D. D. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster-General, in New-York, the Quartermaster Department here being out of funds at the time—on the 23d of February, 1861, but it was not paid by him as per copy of his letter herewith inclosed, marked B, to the Quartermaster-General at Washington. It has never yet been settled. You will, therefore, please deduct therefrom the amount ($10 50) claimed by you in your letter of the 1st inst., and remit to me the balance at your earliest convenience. I will remark for the information of your department that my resignation from the military service of the United States was accepted to take effect on the 20th day of February, 1861. I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD, President N. O., Jackson and G. N. R. R. Co.

Mr. R. W. CLARKE, Third Auditor Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

The squaring of the account which is thus demanded by General BEAUREGARD will be refused under the act of March, 1867, which forbids the payment of any claims on the United States to parties engaged in the late rebellion which accrued previous to 13th of April, 1861.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF GENERAL M'MAHON.

Recent dispatches received at the State Department, from Minister WEBB, give intelligence of Minister MCMAHON. It appears that General MCMAHON was under the protection of the allies at Asuncion City, about the 30th of March last.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The President informed a committee of workmen from the Navy-yard to-day, that the Eight-hour law proclamation was not intended to have a retrospective effect, and that consequently the wages which have been deducted under the first interpretation of the law will not be refunded.

THE INDIANS—DISPATCH FROM GENERAL SHERIDAN.

General SHERMAN has received a letter from General SHERIDAN, informing him that Arrapahoes, under their Chief, Little Raven, are quietly moving to their reservations, but that the Cheyennes have refused to go to their reservations and marched to the north of the Arkansas, for the purpose of joining their brethren on the Republican River. General SHERIDAN asks for instructions relative to Indians who refuse to go on their reservations, and General SHERMAN has forwarded a communication to the Interior Department, recommending the issuing of a proclamation that all Indians who shall take that course will be treated kindly and liberally, and that all who refuse to comply will be regarded as enemies.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 27.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

All the members of the Indian Commission were present, with the exception of WILLIAM E. DODGE, of New-York, and E. S. TOBY, of Boston. The former was absent owing to the death of a brother, and the latter by illness. WILLIAM WELSH is Chairman of the organization, and FELIX R. BRUNOT Secretary. Letters were presented, asking the influence of the Commissioners in favor of applicants for certain offices. The Board passed a resolution declaring it inexpedient for its members to recommend persons for appointment to office in the Indian Department. Messrs. STUART, FARWELL, DODGE and CAMPBELL were appointed a committee to cooperate with the proper officers of the Government in the purchase of goods and supplies for the Indian Department. Interviews have taken place with the President, the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and General SHERMAN, in relation to the business of the Commission. The Board resolved to divide into three committees, for the purpose of visiting the Indians upon their reservations and inspecting the agencies, &c. The Northern division is assigned to Messrs. WELSH, FARWELL and TOBY; the Western to Messrs. CAMPBELL, STUART and LANE, and the Southern to Messrs. BRUNOT, BISHOP and DODGE.

THE CENSUS COMMITTEE.

General GARFIELD, of the Census Sub-Committee, arrived here to-day. The Committee will probably remain in session for several weeks. They have called upon the Treasury, Agricultural and other Departments for information, in order to assist them in preparing the proper forms, which will embrace features not found in former censuses, including mining, the condition of the freedmen in connection with industries and acreage in combination with the crops. The Committee will place itself in communication with the Statistical Congress, availing themselves of all suggestions with regard to the manner of taking the census, so as to unify the system as far as practicable, with a view of affording a ready means of comparing the results in this with those of other countries. The Committee will prepare the bill and all the tables in time for Congress to act upon them soon after the commencement of the next session.

THE TEXAS MAIL SERVICE.

A prominent Texan recently had an interview with the Postmaster-General on the subject of increased mail service on the old Butterfield Overland Route running from Fort Smith, Ark., to Fort Conchee, Texas, on the thirty-second parallel, more generally known at present as the Fremont Pacific route, *vià* El Paso. At present only a weekly mail is running on this line. The Postmaster-General intimated that after the details of his Department were more fully settled, matters of such public importance would be carefully considered.

DISPATCHES FROM ADMIRAL HOFF.

The Navy Department is to-day in receipt of dispatches from Admiral HOFF to the 19th inst. They give no intelligence whatever concerning the progress of the insurrection in Cuba, and merely relate to matters of ordinary official routine.

VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

There was a large crowd at the White House to-day, but few of the visitors saw the President. Nearly all the members of the Cabinet were present during the day. The Indian Commission now here, accompanied by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner PARKER, had an interview with the President this morning with reference to the business of the Commission.

PERSONAL.

Hon. JOHN ALLISON, Register of the Treasury, will leave here to-morrow to visit his home in Greenville, Mercer County, Penn., for a few days.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts for this month to date are $16,862,292.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The Customs receipts from May 17 to 22, inclusive, are as follows:

Boston	$354,978
New-York	1,844,036
Philadelphia	124,085
Baltimore	108,682
New-Orleans from May 12 to 24	241,670
Total	$2,673,451

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made today:

NEWTON COOPER, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Ninth District of Kentucky; JOHN T. HUNTER, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for West Virginia; SAMUEL H. M. BYRES, Consul at Zurich.

The following Postmasters have been appointed:

H. M. Thurner, at Macon, Ga.; J. E. Bryant, at Augusta, Ga.; Samuel P. Drake, at Portsmouth, Ohio; William A. Louderwilk, at Cumberland, Md.; H. A. Reed, at Marshall, Mich.; John Chandter, at Coldwater, Mich.; James M. Reed, at Steubenville, Ohio; L. M. Cox, at Thornton, Ind.

Uriah Bruner has been appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at West Point, Nebraska; John Meanshaw, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Third District; William Reynolds, Collector of Customs for the District of Marblehead, Mass.; William L. Fernold, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Virginia; George Moore, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Tenth District of Indiana.

ARMY.

By direction of the President, a Board of Officers will assemble at New-York City on the 1st of June, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of Brevet Major-General L. S. Carroll, Lieutenant-Colonel of the United States Army, for retirement, in pursuance of the act of Congress of the 3d of August, 1861. Details for the Board—Brevet Major-General Irwin McDowell, Brevet Major-General Rufus Ingalls, Brevet Brigadier-General T. H. Neill, Brevet Brigadier-General J. M. Cuyler, Surgeon, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Hammond, Surgeon; Brevet Captain Howard Stockton, Recorder. Upon the completion of the examination of General Carroll, the President of the Board will dissolve the Board and order the officers composing the same to resume their proper stations.

The order detailing First Lieutenant William S. Johnson to execute the duties of Indian Agent has been revoked. Also the order assigning Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Edward McK. Hudson to that duty. The order assigning Captain James Tompkins to duty in connection with the registration in Virginia has been revoked, and ordered to report to Brevet Brigadier-General Burbank, Superintendent of the recruiting service, Cincinnati, Ohio. Brevet Major Edward Belger has been detailed for recruiting service, and will report to Brevet Brigadier-General J. O. D. Keere, Superintendent General of the Recruiting Service.

The President has directed the retirement of Brevet Brigadier-General Adam Badeau among the lists of retired officers whose disabilities result from long and faithful service, or from some injury incident thereto, in accordance with the act of Congress, and Badeau is retired with the full rank of Captain.

Tennessee State Finances.

From the Nashville Press & Times, May 25.

The money to pay off the semi-annual interest this July will have to be all borrowed. The semi-annual interest to be provided for is about $1,100,000. The railroads provide about $400,000 of this. The remaining $700,000 must be provided for either by laws or by taxation. Not one railroad in the hands of receivers pays a cent into the Treasury in the way of interest. Out of the $1,100,000 interest to be provided for, the railroads ought to pay something over $800,000. Instead of this they provide about half that sum. The militia will cost the State about $200,000. Of this sum $50,000 has been borrowed in New-York. The taxes this year will not bring any money into the Treasury until after the July interest becomes due, so that some heavy borrowing will have to be done if the July interest is to be paid on time. The schools have taken over $400,000 since August last. The current expenses of the Government will absorb as much, and perhaps more, than can be realized from taxes up to the Fall.

THE QUAKER CITY.

The Course of the Government—Interview Between the Spanish Minister and Secretary Fish.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 27.

As stated in these dispatches last evening, the Secretaries of the Treasury and of State consider that the libeling of the *Quaker City* by the Court places her entirely beyond their jurisdiction, and the question of her release or detention will have to be determined by law and fact. The Spanish Minister had an interview to-day with the Secretary of State, when the subject was further discussed. Colonel ROBERTS was not at first altogether pleased at the course of the Government in this matter, and considered that our neutrality laws should be more rigidly enforced, but after a conversation with Secretary FISH he became satisfied that the Department was doing its utmost to protect its neutrality. The case of the *Quaker City* is precisely similar to that of the *Meteor*. It will be remembered that that vessel was purchased by an agent of the Chilian Government, and that on the representations of the Peruvian Minister, she was libeled by Judge BETTS. The case went into the Courts, and her detention, all that was demanded by Peru, was accomplished through legal processes. The close of hostilities between the two countries put an end to the controversy. The strict enforcement of our neutrality laws, as a high official expressed to-day, has become with us pending the *Alabama* negotiations a matter of interest as well as of principle. What the Spanish Minister complained of was the order which the Secretary of State requested Mr. BOUTWELL to issue, releasing the vessel. But when all the circumstances were explained to him, that the British Consul had claimed the ship as the property of a British subject, sailing on a legitimate voyage for Kingston, Jamaica, on legal clearance papers, he gracefully yielded the point. Some correspondence has passed between the Spanish Minister and Secretary FISH, which, if called for and published by Congress at its next session, will show how vigorously the Administration is adhering to the Monroe doctrine. In a recent communication to Colonel ROBERTS Mr. FISH used language to the effect that while the Administration will do its utmost to enforce its Neutrality laws, he would not attempt to disguise the fact that so far as Cuba is concerned the sympathies of the Government were all with the revolutionists, and that the time was expected when the United States would enforce the doctrine of non-interference by European Powers with the political condition of every single foot of territory on this continent.

In reference to the *Quaker City* the talk in diplomatic circles here is that she was not intended for Cuba at all, but was purchased for operations against SALNAVE, who is destroying the commerce of the neutrals. Prominent Cubans and others deny that she belonged to the revolutionists.

Alterations in the Steamer—The Efforts of her Owners to Obtain her Release.

The steamship *Columbia*, formerly called the *Quaker City*, which was seized a few days ago under the order of the United States District Court, having been libeled for an alleged violation of the neutrality laws, still remains in the hands of the United States Marshal. The counsel for her owner has stated that bonds will be given in the case in order that the vessel may be released and allowed to go on her voyage; but up to the present time she has not been bonded. The statement in the hands of the District-Attorney, we are informed, will, if worthy of credit, make good the charge against the vessel. Whether or not it is to be relied upon we have no means of judging at present. Certain alterations have undoubtedly been made in the vessel, which would give more room and greater security on deck for working guns under an adverse fire, and which provide a very convenient place below the deck for a magazine. The latter, it is claimed, however, was intended for an ice-house, and the alterations on deck, it is further explained, were not made with a view to preparing her for a naval engagement. The application of her owner, as we are informed at the District-Attorney's office, for her release on the ground that she belongs to a subject of the British Queen, could not be made a proper ground of interference on the part of the authorities at Washington with the legal proceedings now pending. The vessel having been duly libeled in the United States District Court on evidence deemed sufficient by the law officer of the Government, the case must take its course like any other legal proceeding. If the libelant fails to make out a case, that ends the matter; but if he succeeds in doing so, some one will be very likely to suffer.

PERSONAL.

Colonel M. M. FREYTES, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru in Washington, arrived in this City in the Savannah steamer *Rising Star* two days ago. Señor FREYTES was born in Lima, Peru, in or about the year 1806, and having served in the Peruvian army with great distinction, obtained in the service his present rank of Colonel. He has also given clear proofs of his talent in the civil service, having been Prefecto (Governor) of several departments. He was the Secretary of the Interior under General CANSECO'S Administration, and finally Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru in Bogota, Colombia. Colonel FREYTES is now at Gramercy Park Hotel with his lady and two daughters.

Miss ANNA DICKINSON, who arrived in this City yesterday, will this evening deliver the inaugural address of the new National Woman's Suffrage movement at the Cooper Institute. The title of Miss DICKINSON'S lecture is, "Nothing Unreasonable."

Mr. STUTZER, of Williamsburg, has been made an examiner of German goods in the Appraiser's Department of the Custom-house.

Miss IDA LEWIS, the heroine of Lime Rock, Newport, has been presented with a magnificent pair of row-locks for the boat now building for her in Newport. They are made of the best of gun metal, are superbly finished, and shine like burnished gold.

Judge PHILIP A. BOLLING, of Lynchburg, has been suspended, by order of Colonel BOYD, commander of the post. His case will go to Washington for final action.

The wife of General H. H. SIBLEY died in St. Paul, Minn., on the 21st, of pneumonia. She was a daughter of General STEELE, of Pennsylvania.

General I. MEREDITH REED, Jr., of Albany, the recently-appointed Consul-General to France, has declined the dinner offered him by the Republican General Committee of his city.

Ralph Waldo Emerson on Woman's Suffrage.

The Boston *Post* gives the subjoined report of Mr. RALPH WALDO EMERSON'S remarks at the anniversary meeting of the New-England Women's Suffrage Association in that city on Wednesday:

LADIES AND GEMTLEMEN: It seems unnecessary to add any words to the statements and arguments which you have already heard, and I certainly shall do but little more than to express my sympathy and my delight in the rightness of this movement—the rightness of this action as it is shown by the discourses which you have just listened to. There seems little to say, and it ought directly be put to vote. I think that the action of this Society, the sentiment of this assembly, is by no means a whim; but is an organized policy—slow, culminative and reaching a greater height of health and strength than hitherto. I think we all feel the necessity of the admission into our colleges of the two partners in the activity of this world. We look upon the man as the representative of intellect and the woman as the representative of affection; but each shares the characteristic of the other, only in the man one predominates and in the woman the other. We know woman as affectionate, as religious, as oracular, as delighting in grace and order possessed of taste. In all ages woman has been the reprrsentative of religion. In all countries it is the women who fill the temples. In every religious movement the woman has been an active and powerful part, not only in those in the most civilized, but in the most uncivilized countries: not less in the Mahommedan than the Greek and Roman religions. She holds man to religion. There is no man so reprobate, so careless of religious duty, but what delights to have his wife a saint. All men feel the advantages that abound of that quality in a woman. I think it was her instinct in the dark superstitions of the Middle Ages which tempered the hardness of the theology by making the Virgin Mary, the mother of God, the intercessor to whom all prayers were directed. My own feeling is that in all ages woman has held substantially the same influence. I think that superior women are rare as superior men are rare. I think that women feel when they are in the press as men of genius are said to do among energetic workers—that they see through all these efforts with finer eyes than their noisy masters. I think that all men in the presence of the best women feel over-looked and judged and sometimes sentenced. They are the educators in all our society. Through their sympathy and quickness they are the proper mediators between those who have knowledge and those who want it; but what I would say is, that in this movement an important part of the history of woman is the history of the Quakers, and then of the Shakers, who gave an equal part of their power to the elderess and elder, and so made active and instructed workmen and workwomen in social and public affairs. When the great enterprise of recent civilization, the putting down of slavery—of that institution, so called—was done, it was done, as you know, in this country, by a society whose Executive Committee was composed of men and women, and every step was taken by both. So they hung together till success was achieved. This was getting instruction of our sisters in the direction and control of important affairs, and now, at the moment when we are agitating the question of how to save society from the threatened mischief of the invasion of the purity of the ballot, by corrupt and purchased votes, and thus stultifying the will of the honest community—now, at this moment, woman asks for her vote. If the vote is to be granted to woman, and certainly it must be, then we must arrange to have the voting clean and honest and polite. The State must build houses, instead of dirty rooms and corner shops; the State must build palaces and halls in which women can deposit their vote in the presence of their sons and brothers and fathers. The effect of that reform upon the general voting of the State all can feel. But it isn't for me at this time, after what you have heard, to detain you longer. I only feel the gladness with which such representations as you have heard, such arguments as you have heard, inspire me. It is certain that what is not given to-day will be given to-morrow, and what is asked for this year will be given in the next year; if not in the next year, then in the next lustrum. The claim now pressed by woman is a claim for nothing less than all, than her share in all. She asks for her property; she asks for her rights, for her vote; she asks for her share in education, for her share in all the institutions of society, for her half of the whole world; and to this she is entitled.

America and Spain—Letter from Mr. Perry.

Mr. HORATIO G. PERRY, Secretary of Legation at Madrid, has written a letter justifying his being present with Mrs. PERRY at an anti-slavery meeting in that city in October, and closing with the following intimation that the Spanish Government at one time actually sent orders to its squadron in the West Indies to commence hostilities against this country;

And I have to say now to my countrymen that in the conflicts growing out of our war—in the labors which were performed here for America—I am deeply indebted to my brave and loyal wife for services to our country of the highest order—services such as no other person could have performed, and such as she herself could not have performed if she had not had at once the whole heart of the Spanish people with her, and that respect from the Court and Government which genius and high character alone command. * * * Our citizens now find many friends in Europe prompt to flatter the side which has won; and Governments flatter us, and foreign statesmen hob-nob with our leading men through the Atlantic cable; and all that is well. But where were they in 1863? How many could be counted sure for us then? Above all, Sir, who was it checked and impeded the hostilities already resolved on by a foreign foe on our southern frontier while our armies stood matched at Fredericksburg and Chattanooga? Who was it succeeded in sending out counter-orders after the orders for opening hostilities on a given day had already been dispatched? Let those who can answer that question come and give me lessons of Americanism, and tell me what is politic, and what is diplomatic for American representatives in Spain. But if they cannot answer it, beg them, Sir, to take counsel with those who can. It will be good for America that they take counsel. For there are things which our people will some day understand, and names which our American children will be taught to bless and honor, which the poor jealousies of men not ashamed to attack a woman can never reach. With great respect, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
HORATIO G. PERRY.

Confession of a Negro Murderer—His Execution to Take Place To-Morrow.

From the Richmond Enquirer, May 26.

On the 23d of February last, a negro named ALBERT TYLER administered to a negro woman named PAULINA HUBERT, in this city, a dose of arsenic, from which she died in the course of five or six hours. An inquest was held; the presence of the poison in large quantities was found in the stomach of the dead woman, and ALBERT TYLER was arrested. He was tried in the Hustings Court, before Judge BURNHAM, found guilty by the jury, and sentenced on the last day of March to be hung on Saturday next, the 29th day of May. Since his sentence he has been kept in solitary confinement in a cell in the city jail, but has not been ironed. We paid him a visit yesterday, and found him apparently indifferent as to his fate. He was very much disposed to talk, and answered readily all the questions put to him.

We said: "TYLER, do you know that Saturday next is the day on which you are to be hung for killing PAULINA HUBERT?"

TYLER—"Oh, yes, I knows it."

"Did you kill PAULINA HUBERT?"

TYLER—"I wants to tell you about it. You see I hadn't nothing agin PAULINA, and didn't want to kill her. I fixed de pisin for her husband, HENRY HUBERT; and I wanted to give it to him, 'case he beat me almost to death de night befo. I had nottin agin PAULINA, she always treated me as a lady; but jis as soon as HENRY beat me, I sent dat gal to de doctor's shop to git de pisin. I told her to tell de doctor I wanted it to kill rats. When she cum back I took it from her, and next morning, after breakfast, PAULINA axed her what dat was she brought me de night befo, and de gal tole her it was pisin. PAULINA den call her husband out in de yard, and tole him what de gal tole her. While dey was out in de yard, I went to de kag whar dey kept dar flour and put de pisin in it. Dey had done eat dar breakfast. Dey eat corn bread for breakfast. When PAULINA went to git dinner, she got flour out of de kag, and made de bread, and eat it."

"Was what PAULINA said about you and the girl true?"

"Yes, Sir; dat was de truth, and PAULINA told me I ough'nt to do so; but she never quarreled with me, and never said she was gwine to tell anybody about it. I ain't gwine to tell you any lie about it."

"How do you feel about what is to take place on Saturday?"

"I don't feel oneasy about it. I'm perfectly willin' to go at any time. I'm sorry for what I've done, but I can't help it now."

TYLER says he was born in Henrico, about twelves miles below Richmond, and was the slave of Miss SUKEY SHARP. He has lived in Richmond all his life, and has worked either at brick-making or in a factory. He has no idea what his age is, but appears to be about 30. He is very black, and has a brutish, but not devilish, countenance. He appears to await the day of his execution with composure, either from indifference or a want of appreciation of the extremity of his situation. The execution will take place in the valley on Bacon's Quarter Branch, above the city jail, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, on Saturday next.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

General WILLIAM R. MILES, of Mississippi, has written a letter advising the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, in good faith, and saying there can be no wrong in giving to the whole country the benefit of a privilege already extended to the South. In conclusion, he says: "We want a Government, a good Government, the best Government we can get. We want the repose, and security and confidence that a State Government alone can give. Cannot the entire population, then, both white and black, unite upon common ground, and bring about this desired result?"

The School of Design for Women—Annual Exhibition.

The annual exhibition of works of art by the young ladies of the Cooper Union School of Design, was opened last evening, and will close to-morrow at 4 P. M. The spacious galleries, and the large reading-room, gaily decorated with flags, were thronged last evening by ladies and gentlemen anxious to inspect the specimens of American art presented at the free school. The galleries were filled with groups of statuary, and on the walls hung the drawings and paintings of the pupils. The character of this exhibition is improving every year. Some of the clay figures are modeled with remarkable judgment and skill when the youth and sex of the designers and their brief opportunities for study are taken into consideration. Miss MARY BRADSHAW'S "Sleeping Youth" and "Infant Madonna" deserved all the praise they received last night. This young lady took the first prize for sculpture. Other works in this department evinced a great deal of cleverness. Of paintings and drawings there were 401 on the walls, some of them finished efforts, but many of them first attempts, and, of course, exceedingly crude. Among those that seemed to us to give the most promise were a crayon head by Miss JANE M. STANSBURY, "The Letter L," and a crayon portrait of a workman by Miss J. C. VAN WAGENEN, a fruit piece in oil colors by Miss SARAH B. GILBERT, a portrait of a lady by Miss EMELINE V. WHITTAKER, and paintings of flowers, a favorite theme with the young ladies, by Miss ELIZA SACKETT, Miss MARTHA WRIGHT, Miss CAROLINE H. RIMMER and Miss ELEANOR MERRILL. The prizes have been awarded as follows:

The Low prize, $60 in gold, to Miss E. V. Whittaker, painting; the Lane prize, $60 in gold, to Miss Emma Munieke, drawing; the Goodhue prize, $30 in gold, to Miss Mary Bradshaw, sculpture; silver medals to Misses Sophia Hjousbery, drawing; C. H. Rimmer, painting; Julia C. Van Wagenen, painting; Martha Wright, painting; Mary McLain, sculpture; Addie Ledyard, outline drawing, and Mary Bates, crayon drawing.

The school under the charge of Dr. W. RIMMER has been constantly full during the past year. There are 140 pupils, and 25 more waiting for vacancies. Of the pupils, 130 are Americans and the remaining 10 of various nationalities. The majority of them are under 21 years of age. The average daily attendance has been 130 for the year. Dr. RIMMER'S statuary and paintings exhibited with those of his pupils were very much admired. With this exhibition the school closes until the 1st of October.

Meeting in Behalf of Freedmen.

A meeting in behalf of the freedmen was held under the auspices of the Freedmen's Committees of the Old and New School Presbyterian Assemblies, at the Fifth-avenue Brick Church, last evening. Rev. Dr. HATFIELD, of this City, presided, and prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. MILLER. Addresses were made by Rev. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Rev. E. G. ADAMS, (colored,) of the South Carolina Senate, Rev. WM. F. MITCHELL, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Dr. SKINNER, of Indiana. The speakers urged the necessity of providing reading matter for the freedmen, and of giving them more advanced means of education.

Base Ball—Atlantic vs. Olympic.

A rather one-sided game took place at the Capitoline Ground yesterday, the contestants being the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, and Olympics, of New-York. The Atlantics wielded the willow with fearful prowess, while their display in the field was no less noteworthy. Their opponents became demoralized early in the game, and seemed incapable of batting or fielding with any effect. The contest was long and uninteresting.

ECKFORD VS. ALPHA.

These clubs played the first of a series yesterday, at the Union Ground, the result being the success of the Eckfords by 30 to 3. But four of the Alpha nine took part in the game.

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The Vital Statistics of the United States Show that periodical fevers and acute and chronic disorders of the stomach and bowels are among the most prominent and fatal diseases in this country. Disobedience to the laws of health, as regards diet; the use of pernicious stimulants; and the wear and tear of business excitement, and of "fast life" generally, have much to do with the prevalence of these maladies in our cities; while in the West, and especially in the newly-opened districts, they are chiefly due to malaria, unwholesome water, and the exposure and privation incident to life in new settlements.

Now, it is a fact that it is as possible to protect the human system against these maladies, as to guard life and property against the incursions of assassins and thieves. Strengthen the vital organization with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and it becomes as capable of resisting the active principle of epidemic or endemic disease as a fire-proof safe is of resisting the action of combustion. This is the experience of thousands, who have remained unscathed by malarious disorders in the sickliest seasons, while their neighbors, who neglected to tone and regulate their systems with this unequaled medicinal stimulant, have fallen thick and fast around them. Weakness invites disease. Vigor repels it. Help nature to fight the good fight with infection, whether it be in the air, the water, or the soil, with this matchless preparation—a compound of the rarest vegetable extracts with the purest of all diffusive stimulants.—*Advertisement.*

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NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.—Interesting Reports of Proceedings at the Presbyterian Assemblies—Centennial Celebration of the Old North Dutch Church, in William-street—Laying of the Corner-stone of a New Church on Fifth-avenue—The Pearsall-O'Connor Case; Discharge of the Women—The Morrisania Murder; Inquest by the Coroner—Petroleum Fire at Hunter's Point—Trial of Police Captain Mills—Frightful Suicide in Tarrytown—Another Bank Defalcation—Review of Magazines for June.

DOMESTIC LETTERS.—The Coming Seat of Empire; St. Louis and its Grand Future—President Woolsey, of Yale College, on the *Alabama* Question; Historical and Legal Aspects of the Matter.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—Affairs in France—Latest News from Central and South America—The Cuban Revolution in its Latest Phases.

SCIENTIFIC MATTERS.—The Latest Patents Granted by the Department at Washington—Musquitoes; Of What Use Are They?—Night Air—Importance of Sleep—Startling Passage in the Life of a Conjuror.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.—Our Trouble with England; Mr. Sumner's Speech—A Lesson in Bank Management—Honoring Our Fallen Soldiers—Minor Topics.

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MARRIED.

BAUDOUINE—FRENCH.—On Wednesday, May 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Joseph H. Price, D. D., ABRAM BAUDOUINE to MATILDA, daughter of Richard French.

ENSIGN—WALTON.—On Tuesday, May 25, 1869, by Rev. J. A. Wainright, ELY ENSIGN to MARY O., daughter of Wm. H. Walton, Jr., all of Salisbury, Conn.

KISSAM—HYATT.—On Thursday, May 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. S. M. Haskins, D. D., S. W. KISSAM to CORNELIA S., daughter of Jacob Hyatt, Esq., of Brooklyn, E. D.

McNULTY—DEVLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 26, at St. James' Cathedral, by Right Rev. Bishop Laughlin, JOHN A. MCNULTY to CARRIE B., youngest daughter of the late Daniel Devlin, Esq. No cards.

McCOY—HARTT.—On Tuesday, May 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Chas. A. Stoddard, JOHN B. MCCOY, of Sistersville, W. Va., to JULIA A., daughter of J. W. Hartt, of Washington Heights.

Wheeling, W. Va., papers please copy.

REESE—JAFFRAY.—On Wednesday, May 26, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. George Reese, JACOB R. REESE, of Philadelphia, to CLARA, eldest daughter of the late Richmond W. Jaffray.

VON BELOW—CONKEY.—On Thursday, May 27, 1869, at Roselle, N. J., by Rev. D. H. Miller, D. D., OTTO VON BELOW, M. D., of Westfield, N. J., to MARY E., daughter of the late Ithamar Conkey, of Elizabeth, N. J.

WINTER—GRAVES.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Diller, of Brooklyn, WILLIAM H. WINTER, of Brooklyn, to SARAH C., daughter of Robert Graves, of Tarrytown.

DIED.

BOOTH.—The remains of THEODORE L. BOOTH, who died April 2, at Beirut, Syria, having arrived, services will be held at the house of his father, Wm. A. Booth, Esq., No. 19 East 14th-st., on Friday morning, May 28, at 10 o'clock.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to be present. The remains will be taken to Wood-Lawn for interment.

BARNUM.—At South Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, May 27, L. S. BARNUM, of disease of the heart, aged 48 years.

Funeral at Danbury, at 3 P. M., on Friday, May 28.

COOK.—On Thursday, May 27, JESSIE L., daughter of Norman, Jr., and Delephine Cook, aged 4 years and 4 months.

Notice of the funeral in Saturday's papers.

COX.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, May 26, CHAS. W. COX, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Commonwealth Lodge, Orient Chapter and Clinton Commandery, are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 233 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, May 28, at 3 o'clock.

HARRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 27, EMMA W., daughter of Wm. H. Harris, aged 17 years and 7 months.

Funeral from the residence of her father, No. 404 Washington-av., near Atlantic-av., on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

NEARY.—On Thursday morning, May 27, of pneumonia, JAMES NEARY.

Funeral services at his late residence, 36th-st. and 3d-av., on Saturday, May 29, at 3 P. M.

NEWTON.—Suddenly, of disease of the heart, at the St. Cloud Hotel, on Wednesday, May 26, RALPH W. NEWTON, of this City, aged 49 years.

The funeral will take place at the house of his brother, James W. Newton, No. 145 West 41st-st., near Broadway, on Friday, May 28, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

PHILLIPS.—At Elmira, N. Y., on Thursday, May 27, WILLIAM H. PHILLIPS, aged 65 years.

ROBINSON.—On Wednesday, May 26, 1869, HENRY LEE ROBINSON, son of Seth B. and Carrie Lee Robinson, aged 6 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of Danl. F. Lee, Esq., No. 309 Bleecker-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE DANCE OF MODERN SOCIETY.

LITERARY SELECTIONS.

GENERAL JOMINI.—General JOMINI, as the writer saw him about a year ago, was somewhat below the middle height, a little bent, his hair white, his eyes bright and piercing under shaggy eyebrows, his voice clear, his face much like that of an old worn-out eagle. He had, for a long time, been confined to his room, and suffered much pain; he spoke, without dread or affectation, of his approaching end, and manifested the greatest interest in the present, while his memory was perfectly distinct as to the past. His conversation as to the men and events of the era of the great NAPOLEON was replete with interest; two anecdotes which he related were new to me, and perhaps worthy of record here. He said that upon a certain occasion, while conversing with the Emperor, the latter asked, "What do you think of MASSENA?" "Sire," replied JOMINI, "I can best express my opinion by relating under what circumstances I first saw him. In 1799, when a Major in the Swiss service, I was sent to consult with MASSENA (then in command in Switzerland) in regard to some military affairs. I was told that he was on the front line, but as that extended from Bâle, through Zurich, the Grisons and the Valais, to Geneva, it was difficult to find him; at last I met with him on the Limmat in front of Zurich, where he had MOLITOR'S division of four regiments watching the Archduke CHARLES, who was with some 40,000 men in Zurich. He then paused," said JOMINI to me, "when the Emperor at once slapped me on the shoulder, as was his frequent habit when conversing with officers, and exclaimed, 'That is MASSENA exactly! When other men lose their senses he begins to gain his!'" To understand the point of this it must be remembered that very shortly after JOMINI'S interview with MASSENA, the latter, after having long remained inactive in his very exposed position in front of the vastly superior forces of the Archduke, becoming aware of the danger to which SUWARROW'S movement over the St. Gothard exposed him, took advantage of the Archduke's departure with a portion of his troops toward the lower Rhine; suddenly gathered his troops; forced the passage of the Limmat; won the battle of Zurich, and entered upon these brilliant manœuvres which rendered abortive SUWARROW'S painful and dangerous march. JOMINI said that MASSENA was a man who required great dangers and emergencies to arouse him to the full extent of his powers; that under ordinary circumstances he was by no means a brilliant character. The defences of Genoa and Essling show what endurance and heroism were in the man; his passage of the Limmat, the campaign against SUWARROW, and his superb flank march across the field of Wagram, attest the brilliancy of his powers when occasion called them forth. The other anecdote which I shall attempt to relate referred more particularly to the Emperor himself, and illustrates some of the peculiar qualities of his great mind more fully than any circumstance I remember. During the battle of Essling the victorious progress of the French was arrested by the destruction of the bridge over the main Danube, while a large portion of their army still remained on the Vienna bank. It was clear that nothing could be done but to hold the positions of Essling, Aspern, &c., until nightfall, in order to secure a retreat into the island of Lobau. While the Archduke CHARLES was making his most desperate attacks upon MASSENA in Essling, NAPOLEON was sitting on the ground dictating orders to several aides-de-camp, when MASSENA'S senior aide approached, and reported that the Marshal had directed him to say that if he was expected to hold Essling he must have reinforcements, otherwise it would be impossible. The Emperor quietly looked up at the aide, and pointing to the ground immediately in front, where LANNES lost his life, and where the enemy was at the moment attacking in great force, said, with great vigor, said, "I should be very glad to have MASSENA'S troops there. Tell him that I have no reinforcements to give him; he must hold the village at any cost, with what means he has; he must do the best he can in his own way; and tell him that it his business and not mine. Say to him not to trouble me again about it." He then quietly resumed his dictation.—*General McClellan, in Galaxy for June.*

LEO AND LUTHER.—While LUTHER was thus passing through the rude ordeal of his painful youth, his companion spirit, the elegant Cardinal DE MEDICI, had glided gracefully onward in a career of unsullied prosperity. His sins had never given him any trouble. His conscience was soothed and satisfied by the united applause of all his associates. The learned Politian, a polished pagan, wrote in the most graceful periods of his piety and decorum. His father, LORENZO, had never been weary of spreading the report of his early fitness for the highest station in the Church. He was looked upon as an especial ornament of the sacred College of Cardinals; and the Cardinal himself seems never to have doubted his own piety, or to have shrunk from the responsibility of holding in his well-trained hands the destiny of the Christian world. For him purgatory had no terrors; the future world was a fair and faint mirage over which he aspired to spread his sceptre, in order to rebuild St. Peter's or to immortalize his reign; but beyond that he seems scarcely to have looked within its veil. That future, upon which LUTHER gazed with wild, inquiring eyes, for LEO seemed scarcely to exist. He was more anxious to know with CICERO what men would be saying of him hundred years from now; or more engaged in speculating upon his own prospect of filling with grace and dignity the chair of St. Peter.

At 18 the young Cardinal seems almost to have attained the maturity of his physical and mental powers. He was handsome graceful, intellectual. His complexion was fair and florid, his countenance cheerful and benignant. He was famed for the magnificence of his entertainments, his love of display, his unbounded extravagance, his open generosity. He wasted his father's wealth, as afterwards his own, in feasts, processions and deeds of real benevolence. He was the spendthrift son of an opulent parent; he became the wasteful master of the resources of the Church. Like LUTHER, he was passionately fond of music. He played and sang himself; he studied it; he knew it with care; and his leisure hours were seldom without musical employment. Like LUTHER, too, he loved letters with a strange and surpassing regard. Reading was his chief pleasure, and he seldom sat down to table without having some poem or history before him, or without lengthening his repast by reading aloud fine passages to his literary friends. He had some imperfect sense of the real power of the intellect, and the man of letters was always to LEO a kind of deity whom he was glad to worship or to approach. But his own productions are never above mediocrity, and the real genius that glowed in the breast of LUTHER was an insoluble mystery to the ambitious Pope.—*Eugene Lawrence, in Harper's Magazine.*

ARCHITECTURE OF EARTHQUAKE COUNTRIES.—In the history of architecture we find many features of interest in connection with earthquakes. An art which bases its work on the adherence of masonry cannot but have its history affected by such an agent. The style of architecture proper to the firm soil and Gothic peoples of Northern Europe differs as widely from that existing on the tremulous lands of the Latin peoples of the South, as the character and history of the nations among which they had their birth. Gothic architecture, with its aspiring lines, its slender steeples, its tall columns supporting a load of pointed arches and tracery, where every element of beauty would be an element of weakness in the earthquake's shock, could never have developed in Calabria or Sicily, or any other region exposed to such convulsions. The massive walls, the narrow barrel arches, the dome in place of the spire, which we find in Southern Italy, are forms better suited to resist the frequent shocks to which they are exposed. Even these elements of arch and dome are less steadfast under such strains than those of the older orders of architecture, the Doric or Corinthian, whose crowded vertical supports hold up but little weight. Probably the most important architectural result of the action of earthquakes is the unequal degree in which their destruction operates on different sorts of buildings; while the temples and similarly solid public edifices may withstand severe shocks, the frailer buildings around them, constituting the private houses, are likely to be quite destroyed. Thus, since the erection of the temples of Pæstum, over two thousand years ago, the dwellings of the people about them have been shaken into rubbish probably half a dozen times, while the firm-built temples have been little affected by the shocks. The natural result of this action is the more rapid alteration of domestic than religious architecture. The underground forces seem to have an especial antipathy to *renaissance* architecture; often the shock spares the heathen temple, to wreck the church beside it. If we could adopt that theory which attributed earthquake shocks to the struggles of the imprisoned gods of old in subterranean dungeons, we might suppose that there was some malice in the selection; but it is rather more likely that the better mortar and sounder principles of the ancient architecture are the real cause of the difference in durability.

When the process of decay begins to make serious ravages in any buildings in southern climes, the earthquake performs somewhat the same accessory work of destruction that the frost does in northern regions,—that of searching out all the opening joints and half-formed fissures, and, by developing them, hastening destruction. As soon as a column is loosened, or the adherence of masonry at any point materially weakened, some shock, incapable of overthrowing the whole structure, wrenches it from its position. Much of the work of demolition in Southern Italy and other earthquake centres, which is generally attributed to ROBERT GUISCARD, or some other invading ravager, is really the work of earthquakes. Even in Rome, which, as before remarked, has escaped the worst effects of earthquakes, there is ample evidence in several of the great ruins that this agent has been an efficient destroyer. Mr. MALLET has recognized earthquake fissures in the ruined walls of the Baths of Caracalla. The same evidences are to be found in the Coliseum and other Roman structures, and are common in the mediæval buildings of the Imperial City.—*Atlantic for June.*

AN EXPEDIENT FOR JEALOUS HUSBANDS.—M. JULES VERREAU, the same distinguished naturalist who, after twenty-eight years of South African and Australian explorations, had the irreparable misfortune to lose, by shipwreck, his immense collection and accompanying manuscripts, has observed, in the habits of the Thynnes of Australia, the following curious fact: The males of this hymenopterous insect are provided with wings; the females, smaller, have none. Nature begins, we see, far below man, in the scale of creation, to anticipate the fickleness of the stronger sex and the constancy of the fairer. The male Thynne is not, however, to be reprobated as a "gay deceiver." He may be seen flying off, bearing his female in his arms, or in what are arms to him, and holding her with the most delicate care. He is next seen placing her upon the flowers; alas! there is no happiness without its perils, and it often happens that other males, less fortunate, alight at the same spot, and declare that their "attractions are proportional to destinies." A struggle ensues for the application of the law, but the chivalric duel, to which, in higher species, the female and the victor owe so much, does not, among the Thynnes, protect individual prowess against the onslaught of numbers. Fearing to be overpowered, and unable to defend his darling against many rivals, this husbaed, by legitimate priority, concludes to eat her up. This is a counterpart to the immoral custom witnessed among certain spiders, who, from time immemorial, have expressed the most extravagant views of woman's rights. Some of these irritable Arachnes, upon the slightest fault which their entangling fancies can discover in a declaration of love, devour the unfortunate adorer. This cruelty would seem, indeed, essential to complete their satisfaction. They interpret the character attributed to MARGUERITE, the Princess of the old Tour de Nesle. Both kinds of insects, however, surpass her in the perfection of their instinct; they assimilate the object of passion.—*Appleton's Journal.*

TENNESSEE POLITICS

Two Rival Republican Candidates for Governor—Meetings of the Two Sections and Speeches by Governor Senter and General Stokes.

From the Nashville Union, May 22.

The friends of Governor SENTER assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives last night, to make arrangements for the Gubernatorial campaign, Rev. Dr. PEARNE, Chairman, upon taking the stand, said he was not afraid of defeat, as we had met in the interest of Governor SENTER, and that he would be elected by an overwhelming majority.

Colonel J. J. BUCK, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, offered the following:

Whereas, The Convention which assembled here on the 20th inst. to nominate a candidate for Governor, utterly failed to effect a temporary organization, and on this day adjourned, *sine die*, without making any nomination other than one by acclamation—yesterday declaring Hon. D. W. C. SENTER, the Republican nominee; therefore

Resolved, That we, as representatives of the Republican Party of Tennessee, adhering to principles rather than men, reposing all confidence in his patriotism and ability, the long tried friend of progress, do hereby present Hon. D. W. C. SENTER as the candidate of the National Republican Party for the next Governor of Tennessee.

Resolved, That we adopt as the expression of our principles the national Republican Party, as framed at Chicago and indorsed by the nation in the triumphant election of President GRANT.

Governor SENTER then being called for, said: It might be thought that he could appear before the audience without diffidence. He could do so if he had his competitor before him, and knew his position. The resolutions read here were familiar to him. He had advocated them before, and he now stood squarely upon them. He did not claim to be the regular nominee of the Convention. There had been no nomination made. We have not had a Republican Convention, and no one has been nominated. He had no denunciation to make of those parties who had opposed him, but those men who had met in midnight caucuses to defeat him, he did feel authorized to denounce as devoid of honor. He said that he earnestly desired the promotion and welfare of the State, and would at all times use his best endeavors to promote it. He would use every honorable means to carry out this canvass successfully, and did not fear the result. He desired to say to the Republicans of the State to make their selections for Governor, looking both to the present and the future.

Colonel JOHN B. BROWNLOW offered the following:

Resolved, That we have witnessed with indignation the unparalleled affrontery which has sought, in the interest of General STOKES, to impose upon our State Convention bogus delegations from more than one-third of the counties in this State. That the most conspicuous and shameless of these was the one from Memphis, led by the unprincipled and irresponsible HUNTER, and that we denounce all such pretended delegations as infamous impositions upon the Republican Party, deserving the scorn and contempt of all honorable men and true Republicans.

Which was adopted unanimously.

Mr. A. NELSON offered the following resolution, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of the State of Tennessee here assembled, do hereby pledge ourselves to know no difference of race, color or birthplace.

GENERAL STOKES A CANDIDATE.

A crowd of the adherents of Hon. WM. B. STOKES, in which the colored element largely prevailed, assembled in the Senate Chamber last night, and was addressed by that gentleman. General STOKES said that sixty-four counties of the State had declared for him, and he was willing to go before the people with that indorsement and nomination. He had not desired the nomination, as he was getting along very well in Congress, and was satisfied with the office he now held. But the people wanted him to be Governor, and he would enter upon the work necessary to secure that distinguished honor. In this as in all things else, he willingly obeyed the will of the people. He referred elaborately to national politics, the platform of the Republican Party, and said that was where he stood. On the subject of franchise in Tennessee, General STOKES said Congress was removing the political disabilities of thousands of deserving citizens, and he thought a gradual restoration of the franchise to the people of Tennessee was preferable to continued war on that subject. Financial affairs were lightly touched, the speaker stating that he had never had much taste or inclination for them. He said, however, that as Governor of the State, he would make retrenchment and reform his motto, and make every possible effort to bring Tennessee bonds up to par. He said he was for "free trade and sailors' rights," and had the "dead wood" on his election for Governor. This remark he more fully explained by saying that he was certain of 40,000 negro votes and 30,000 whites who "wore the blue." General STOKES earnestly avowed himself in favor of that line of policy best calculated to bring into our midst the industrious Irishman, Dutchman and Yankee to help develop our resources and increase our greatness. This did not seem to greatly please the colored portion of his hearers. The speaker was shrewd enough to perceive that he had touched delicate ground, and made amends by jumping off on the subject of Federal appointments in this district. He said he was not responsible for these appointments, as he had nothing to do with the matter. In concluding his remarks, General STOKES stated that he was truly happy to announce that a distinguished colored orator, who had until now been fighting under the banner of Democracy, had called on him since the close of the convention and pledged him his support. He then introduced JOE WILLIAMS and subsided. JOE was received with every possible demonstration of delight by his colored brethren, and proceeded to make a speech, declaring himself in favor of the election of General STOKES. WILLIAMS was followed by others, and the Stokes meeting adjourned with cheers for their man and the cause he finds it convenient to advocate.

General Stokes' Acceptance of his Nomination.

NASHVILLE, May 21, 1869.

Messrs. E. S. Williams and others:

GENTLEMEN: Yours of to-day, informing me of my selection as the standard-bearer of the Republican Party in the Gubernatorial contest, is received. It appearing from your letter that sixty-four counties, casting in all 233 votes for me, and that being a decided majority, I therefore accept the nomination, thanking you and the loyal men of the State for the honor conferred.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. B. STOKES.

De Witt C. Senter's Acceptance of the Nomination.

To Hon. Messrs. L. M. Mynatt, C. J. McKinney, D. C. Trewhitt, J. J. Buck, Henry Stone, C. C. Moffin, O. F. Brown, Esq., Barbour Lewis, Esq.:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to receive yours of the present date informing me of the action of the Republican State Convention in nominating me for the office of Governor of Tennessee, and of the manner and the significance of the same, as indicated by the preamble and resolution submitted by you. In reply I may say, that with due diffidence as to my abilities to meet your expectations as a standard-bearer of the Republican hosts of Tennessee, but with a devotion to their principles so single and earnest that in this I can allow none to surpass me, I accept the nomination as the candidate of the Union Republican Party of Tennessee, in the most entire accord with the platform of the National Union Republican Party, and the liberal progressive spirit that has ever characterized its history. These principles maintained in their integrity and vigor in our noble State, by the success of the present campaign assure her in the future an era of peace, progress and development never before equaled, if approximated. They prophesy for Tennessee what President GRANT'S election accomplished for the nation, a condition of quiet, security, liberty and equality, progress and development; and in his own terse phrase I can but add, "Let us have peace." I have the honor, gentlemen, to remain, most respectfully, your most obedient servant.
D. W. C. SENTER.

Senator Brownlow Declares in Favor of Mr. Senter.

KNOXVILLE, Monday, May 24, 1868.

To His Excellency Hon. W. G. Brownlow, United States Senator:

SIR: The undersigned, delegates to the late Convention, with many others in all parts of the State, but whose names it is not convenient now to procure, desire to ascertain publicly from you how you regard the nomination of His Excellency Governor SENTER, and that of General STOKES. It is perhaps proper for us to say that we supported the nomination of the former, and we believe him to be fully entitled to be regarded as the nominee of the Republican Party of Tennessee. It has been claimed by some that you would support him, while by others it is urged that your obligations to General STOKES will not allow of your supporting Governor SENTER. Disclaiming any impertinence in the request, we ask you as a friend and leader of the party to express yourself on the subject in such a manner as your judgment shall approve.

We have the honor to remain your Excellency's most obedient servants.

Thomas H. Pearne, John L. Hudiburg, G. W. Karnes, M. D. Bearden, H. L. W. Mynatt, J. B. Hoxsie, L. M. Mynatt.

MR. BROWNLOW'S REPLY.

KNOXVILLE, May 24, 1869.

To Messrs. Bearden, Mynatt and others:

GENTLEMEN: In answer to yours of the present date, I have to say, I have deeply to regret the failure of our late State Convention to harmonize in the nomination of a candidate for Governor, and still I had anticipated the unhappy result which is seen. I have acted very prudently during the contest of the friends of the respective gentlemen named, not having said a word to any one on the subject, or attempted to indicate verbally, to any one, an opinion as to what course he should pursue. I have seen and conversed with gentlemen on both sides of the controversy who were in attendance at Nashville last week, and I have a correct estimate of the matter in the newspapers. Although I regard both the gentlemen in question as devoted Republicans, I shall vote, if I live until the day of election, for Governor SENTER.

With the foregoing remarks I might close this reply, but I choose to add a few others on the subject of my obligation to General STOKES.

In the contest of 1867 Messrs. BUTLER, MAYNARD, STOKES, and, I may add, all the regular Republican candidates for Congress and for the Legislature, defended me and my principles and advocated my election by the people. To each and all of them I tender, as I have done heretofore, my profound thanks. I take this occasion to say that I am not indebted to the speeches of any one of them, or all of them together, for my election. The effect of their speeches was to bring out a full vote in the State and swell my majority over ETHERIDGE, to fifty-two thousand; but had not a single speech been made in my behalf, nor a newspaper article been written, I will be pardoned for saying, my majority would not have fallen below thirty or forty thousand, and it may be well observed that these gentlemen, while speaking in my behalf, were only doing their duty to their party, for it was well understood when I was nominated by acclamation and without opposition, that I was not expected to canvass by speech or otherwise for my election.

In advocating my election, therefore, these gentlemen were not only discharging a party duty, but they were also rendering service to themselves as candidates. Upon the subject of gratitude I desire to state more distinctly, that the claims Governor SENTER has upon me are quite as strong as those of any other gentleman. He advocated my election on every stump in his large Senatorial District, and during the four years of my administration as Governor he defended my administration and principles on the floor of the Senate, while I was violently attacked upon the floor of both Houses by some of the ardent supporters of General STOKES.

Last, but not least, while General STOKES was trying to defeat me in my race for the United States Senate, which he had a perfect right to do, Governor SENTER voted for me and stood by me to the end. My preference for SENTER is not only in view of the services alluded to, but also and especially because I have unshaken confidence in his honest devotion and steadfast constancy to the great principles of the Union Republican Party. I have the honor to remain,

Yours very truly,
W. G. BROWNLOW.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Sale of New-York Churches.

A great many churches have been sold in this City, and in every instance the buyer made a fine thing. GRANT THORBURN, that "cannie Scot," who, from a penniless nailmaker, became a wealthy florist, says that his greatest stroke of luck was purchasing the old meeting-house in Liberty-street.

The Dey-street Church was purchased by a veteran butter merchant, ISRAEL COOK by name, who sold it for mercantile purposes, and thereby made more in a single operation than the profits of hundreds of dairies.

The Garden-street (Exchange-place) Church gave way to the massive structure of the Bank of the State of New-York.

The Baptist Church in Nassau-street passed into the hands of TOWNSEND, the famous sarsaparilla man, who used it as a depot for his quack stuff, after which it went to banking purposes.

The Murray-street churches were both sold at auction, and yielded enormous profits to the purchasers.

The Chambers-street Church next passed away, and its site is now devoted to trade.

The Duane-street Church, the next in order, was sold at auction for $27,000. In a short time its purchasers sold it for $45,000, and its site is now occupied by an auction house.

The Broadway Tabernacle, which stood ready for the next change, soon went into the market, and the lot is now worth $100,000.

The Church of the Messiah and the Amity-street Baptist Church were both of them lately purchased by A. T. STEWART, in whose hands they have advanced enormously. Their present condition reminds us of *Hamlet's* pregnant exclamation, "To what base uses may we come at last!" The former is a theatre, while the latter is turned into stables for STEWART'S horses.

The Dutch Church, which is now used as a Post Office, brings $20,000 per annum to the Consistory, and, when the new Post Office shall be finished, the lots on which it stands will sell for $300,000.

The Brick Church afforded a neat operation. It was put into the market in 1854, and, with its cemetery, (three-fourths of an acre,) was sold for $175,000. A year afterward the new owners sold it at auction for $350,000, and the plot at present valuation would be worth a million.

In this catalogue may also be included the Pearl-street Church, which the bookseller APPLETON purchased at a bargain; and also the Broome-street Church, which the Merchants' Express Company bought for a stable, and were immediately offered $40,000 advance.

To these interesting examples is to be added the recent sale of the Scotch Presbyterian Church (Dr. MCELROY'S) on Grand-street. The congregation having moved up town three years ago, the property, 125x100 feet, was sold for $120,000. It was purchased by the Masonic body, with the intention of erecting a hall, but their views changed, and it was sold by them at an advance of $40,000. Hardly a year has elapsed when it is again put into the market, and brings a further advance of $30,000. With these precedents we are safe in advising any one who wants to get rich to buy a church. The chances are not exhausted. All churches below Union-square must go into the market, and in a few years the entire space between that square and the Battery, two miles in extent, will be denuded of all symbols of worship, with perhaps one exception. Mammon will then enjoy an undisturbed reign.

Proposed Banquet to the Editor of the Troy Times—Interesting Correspondence.

The following correspondence between the representatives of the Associated Press of the City and State of New-York and Hon. JOHN M. FRANCIS, Editor of the Troy *Daily Times*, will be read with interest:

To Hon. John M. Francis, Editor of the Troy Times:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, connected with you in the Associated Press of the City and of the State of New-York, learning of your proposed departure for Europe, as a testimonial of their high personal regard, and of their esteem for you as a fellow-journalist, respectfully invite you to partake of a banquet, at which they may meet you socially, at such time and place as may be agreeable to you.

Many of us have been associated with you for nearly the whole period of your career as a journalist. Intercourse for a quarter of a century justifies us in testifying to the moral earnestness, to the intellectual vigor, and the breadth of view and of general culture with which you have pursued your career. You were among those who have contributed to lift the Inland Press to a position of influence and worth, fruitful of excellent results. As the champion of the ideas which you have espoused, we have had occasion to know your facility, skill and force. Not a few of us have the pleasure of a personal intimacy with you, and on your departure for a prolonged tour in a foreign land we feel more deeply how much we have enjoyed in the past, and how much we have been indebted to the warmth of your good nature, and to the admirable development of your social qualities.

You have served with eminent ability in the Constitutional Convention of our State, and it is fit that your editorial associates should testify to the disinterestedness and value of your public services.

As President of the State Associated Press for a number of years, we have seen the same qualities, sound sense and business capacity which have won for you such marked success in your individual affairs.

It is because we respect you, and know how well you have deserved of your friends and of the community, and because we wish to renew and to perpetuate the memory of our pleasant and profitable association, that we invite you to partake of this banquet. Be assured of the stability of our esteem, of the earnestness of our regard, and the sincere appreciation of the excellences of head and heart which have thus far won you such decided success in you life-work.

Awaiting your favorable response to our invitation, we are, dear Sir, very truly your friends,

JOSEPH WARREN, President;
ELLIS H. ROBERTS, Secretary; DANIEL MANNING, and others, State Press Association; HORACE GREELEY, HENRY J. RAYMOND, C. A. DANA, and others, New-York City Associated Press.

REPLY.

TROY, May 25, 1869.

To Joseph Warren, President, E. H. Roberts, Secretary, Danl. Manning and others of the State Associated Press, Horace Greeley, H. J. Raymond, Chas. A. Dana and others of the City Associated Press:

GENTLEMEN: Profoundly impressed with your proffer of a complimentary banquet, almost overwhelmed with the generous expressions in which it is so flatteringly tendered, I cannot find words adequate to the utterance of the feelings that your letter has inspired.

It is a proud thought to me, and one I shall cherish as priceless beyond all price so long as I live, that my life-labors have elicited from friends and associates in our profession such testimonial of regard. It tells me that my work, humble in its way though earnest I know, has not been wholly in vain. And it satisfies my highest worldly ambition to realize that I have been deemed worthy of a compliment so valuable, as I am sure it is sincere from the public instructors who wield the power of the Press.

And here I might dwell upon experiences in journalism; upon the wonderful progress that has characterized newspaper management during the past quarter of a century; upon the development of the telegraphic agency as a powerful element in journalistic success both in the great Metropolis and in our growing interior cities; upon the increased attention given by the Press to home affairs, and the impulse thus imparted to business enterprises, and for the awakening of commercial and educational activities; upon the improved tone of newspapers with respect to partisan antagonisms and editorial differences of opinion; upon their value as vehicles of intelligence, their power as instructors of the people by means of logical and candid discussion, and their efficiency as agencies for the promotion of enlightened civilization.

But I forbear. Ours is an honorable, as it is a responsible and toilsome profession. I have deemed myself no more than a humble worker in the ranks. I may say, however, that I have been proud to work with you, proud to feel that I was one of your number; and now to be assured of your kind esteem and flattering approval, affects my heart with the deepest sense of gratitude.

I should be glad to meet you all at the social board, and there personally testify my heartfelt appreciation of your compliment; but arrangements for leaving the country very soon forbid the acceptance of your proffered banquet. Your testimonial, however, is just as highly prized by me in the generous offering as it could be if bestowed with all its honors, and so tendering to you all in return the sincere thanks of a grateful heart, believe me, truly your friend,

J. M. FRANCIS.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Wrecking Operations at the Steamer Norwalk—Dismantling and Discharging of the Figlia Maggiore—Condition of the Men Injured by the Explosion of the William Parkes.

The Coney Island ferry-boat *Norwalk*, of whose disaster a full description was given in Wednesday's TIMES, lays off ROBERTS' sugar store, in Brooklyn, and is completely submerged. Every effort is being made to raise her. Mr. ROCHE'S derrick is alongside, and two divers have been engaged for the last two days in passing chains beneath her as slings to which the the derrick tackles will be hooked for the purpose of lifting her to the water's edge. The owners, Captains WILSON, LEWIS and SMITH, have set their own men to work at her under the direction of Mr. ROCHE, a member of the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company, whose steamers, the *Rescue* and the *Philip*, towed the sinking craft to her present locality after the accident. These vessels were lying at the Company's dock near Wall-street Ferry when the collision took place, and as they always have steam up prepared for any emergency, instantly cast off their fastenings, proceeded to the *Norwalk*, reached and succeeded in securing her ere she sank. The *Norwalk* is not insured. When afloat and pumped out she will be placed upon a dry dock for repairs. She will probably be raised by Saturday.

The Austrian ship *Figlia Maggiore*, sunk off the Battery on Tuesday morning by the Cunard steamship *Russia*, is in the hands of the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company, whose employes have been engaged since the time of the disaster in stripping her of her gear and masts. This Company have a derrick, two steamtugs, the schooner *Ida Grant* and the sloop *Eliza*, alongside. All yesterday afternoon the divers EUGENE SULLIVAN, WM. MCNULTY, JOHN HAGGERTY, and two others, under the direction of Captain JOHN WATERS, were engaged in making preparations for discharging her. They were down in her hold slinging wine casks, which were afterward hoisted by the steam derrick and put on board the sloop *Eliza*. The ship has on board 450 tons of lead, 550 casks of wine and $100,000 worth of perfumery, toilet-soap and other articles, altogether valued at $300,000. This cargo was insured in Europe, but the vessel was not insured at all. As the freight is landed it will be stored in United States bonded warehouses, as little duty has been paid upon it yet. That portion for which the revenue charges have been settled will be delivered to the firms to which it was consigned. The greatest dispatch will be used to get the vessel up, when she will be taken by the wrecking company to a dry-dock. The mate was on board at the time of the accident, and not at the office of the consignees, Messrs. SLOCOVITCH & CO., No. 121 Pearl-street, as before stated. The crew and officers have been provided with boarding-houses by the Austrian Consul.

CHAS. POWELL, deck-hand, and one of the sufferers by the explosion of the boiler on board the *William Parkes*, on Tuesday morning, at Pier No. 15 East River, was well enough on Wednesday to be removed by his friends from Bellevue Hospital, whither he had been taken after the accident. The other injured man, FRANCIS CARSTENS, still remains at Bellevue. He is not so badly scalded as was feared at first, and, although his injuries are severe, is doing very well.

Department of Charities and Correction.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction held their fortnightly meeting yesterday. The usual reports regarding supplies, compensation for services, transfers of criminals, paupers and lunatics, repairs, &c., were presented.

It was resolved that the President of the Board should draw his requisition on the Comptroller desiring him to issue his warrant to the order of the Commissioners for $125,000, as the amount appropriated by the Legislature for the completion of the Infants' Hospital.

A request was preferred to the Comptroller that he should issue stock for $300,000, as provided by the last Legislature, to provide additional buildings for lunatics.

The resignation was accepted of Dr. WM. R. FISHER, late house physician of the Infants' Hospital, and commendations were passed upon him.

A contract was awarded to GEO. H. KITCHEN & Co. for holder, retorts, washer, condenser, &c., of the Randall's Island Gas Works for $5,975. The mason and carpenter work was assigned to CESAR, O'CONNOR for $5,921.

It was decided to rent rooms in PLIMPTON'S building, at the junction of Ninth and Stuyvesant streets, as an Intelligence Office, at $2,200 a year, from 1st prox. to May 1, 1870, the Legislature having appropriated $10,000 for the experiment.

The receipt of $100,339 22 was reported from various sources since May 14, $100,000 of which was from the Comptroller on account of the authorized requisition for $300,000.

JUDGE CLERKE AND THE BAR.

Rumored Resignation of Judge Clerke Denied—Interesting Correspondence Between the Members of the Bar and the Judge.

It was rumored lately that Judge THOMAS W. CLERKE, of the Supreme Court, was about to resign his position and retire to private life. The following correspondence reveals the fact that the intention, though once entertained, has been abandoned:

To Hon. Thomas W. Clerke, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court:

The undersigned members of the Bar of the City of New-York have heard with regret that you contemplate resigning the judicial position which you now occupy, and which you have for many years occupied, to the universal satisfaction of the Bar and of the whole community. It is not for us to enter into a consideration of the reasons which influence you to this step, if it be trne that you contemplate it, for it is possible that they are of a private nature, with which we have nothing to do; but as lawyers and as citizens, who have at heart the honor of the Judiciary, we feel ourselves called upon most earnestly to request you to hesitate long and carefully before you decide on the step suggested. Your learning, your industry, your strict impartiality, your urbanity of manners, and your high moral character, none of which have ever been questioned, have made you an ornament to the Bench. The thought of your retirement cannot be considered by us without painful emotions. We need, and this whole community needs, you where you now are, and we are therefore impelled to urge you to consider the matter from the stand-point of exalted patriotism, and if possible make all private and personal considerations subservient to the public good. In a word, it is our most earnest desire that you should not only give up all intention of resigning your position, but also allow yourself to be again elected by the suffrages of a grateful people, to fill the office for another term.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

John K. Porter,	Ch. O'Conor,
David Dudley Field,	Wm. M. Evarts,
J. W. Gerard,	Hamilton W. Robinson,
James J. Roosevelt,	J. E. Burrill,
Chas. A. Peabody,	J. F. Harrison,
Chas. P. Kirkland,	Wm. G. Wilson,
Albert Mathews,	W. C. Wetmore,
E. Luther Hamilton,	Samuel E. Lyon,
T. C. Cronin,	Fisher A. Baker,
Joshua M. Van Cott,	Richard H. Bowne,
C. A. Seward,	Henry E. Knox,
E. C. Benedict,	Alvin C. Bradley,
Robert D. Benedict,	Chas. E. Southmayd,
G. R. J. Bowdoin,	Chas. E. Butler,
John L. Hill,	Benj. D. Silliman,
Charles E. Whitehead,	and many others.

REPLY.

NEW-YORK, May 25.

To Charles O'Conor, John K. Porter, William Mitchell, James J. Roosevelt, William M. Evarts, William C. Barrett, Charles A. Peabody, John H. Anthon, John McKeon, and others:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of a communication addressed to me, and signed by you and several hundred other members of the bar of the First Judicial District. From such a source any Judge should be proud of receiving assurances of good will and commendation. No man is more conscious of his demerits than I am of mine; nevertheless, your indulgent words give me reason to feel that I have not altogether failed in the endeavor diligently and fearlessly to do my duty according to the best of such ability as I possess.

You allude to a rumor of a design on my part, to retire from the Bench. Some time since I did entertain such a design; but many eminent members of the Bar, as well as many friends and relatives who had heard of it, have unanimously and strenuously insisted that duty required I should not vacate or decline the office as long as the people, by their suffrages, signify a wish that I should continue in it. This advice induced me to hesitate; and when I ascertained that it corresponded with the general sentiment of the Bar, attested and confirmed by your address, I coa ld hesitate no longer. I have determined, therefore, not only not to resign before the expiration of my present term, but to be a candidate next November for reëlection.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
T. W. CLERKE.

The Society of Friends.

The yearly meeting of the Orthodox Friends will begin to-day at the Twentieth-street meeting house. Yesterday morning and afternoon preliminary business meetings were held, at which some discussions of the peace question took place. It is expected that a number of prominent Friends will attend to-day. Among those already here are ESTHER WEEKS, DEBORAH THOMAS and DAVID BENNETT, while ELIZABETH COMSTOCK, JOHN HENRY DOUGLASS, of Ohio, and others, are expected to arrive shortly. This evening a public meeting will be held for the discussion of the peace question.

More Gift Enterprise Swindling.

A letter was received by the Mayor's Marshal yesterday enclosing one from W. B. DEWITT, of No. 81 Nassau-street, to a Mr. HOPKINS of Baltimore, in which DEWITT offers, on receipt of $1, to send HOPKINS a ticket for a prize of $1,000, or perhaps $2,000. All that he asks in return for this is that HOPKINS shall exhibit his prize and talk about it among his friends and acquaintances.

Mr. HOPKINS, however, was not to be swindled out of so small a sum even as $1, and he very properly referred the matter to the Marshal, who is making some inquiries in regard to Mr. DEWITT.

Reception at the Five Points House of Industry.

A reception took plaee at the Five Points House of Industry yesterday afternoon. Invitations had been extended to all the Presbyterian clergymen in convention in this City, but owing to previous engements they were unable to attend. The exercises yesterday, therefore, merely consisted of songs and recitations by the children, and examinations in geography and mental arithmetic.

The reception will be continued to-day, when it is hoped that the members of the Presbyterian Convention will be able to attend.

A Rowdy Caged.

At the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, JOHN H. SMITH, a character well known in the Fourth Ward by his well-earned *alias* of Brickbat Jim, was arraigned on a charge of assaulting Officer MULALY, of the Fourth Precinct. The testimony showed that the policeman was engaged in making an arrest, when the rowdy threw a stone, which struck MULALY an the head, inflicting a serious injury. This fact having been established, Justice DOWLING became convinced at last of the necessity of doing something to protect the Police officers in the discharge of their hazardous duties, and inflicted the extreme penalty of the law upon the rough, by sending him to the Penitentiary for six months.

Parade of the Ninth Regiment.

Yesterday afternoon the Ninth Regiment National Guard, paraded for the first time in the newly-adopted dress uniform of the command. There were eight companies of ten files front, making an aggregate of nearly two hundred men and officers. The appearance of the battalion was a very handsome one, the new uniforms giving the men a soldierly look. The regiment was under the command of Colonel WILCOX, and on its arrival at the City Hall was reviewed by Mayor HALL in due and proper form. The regiment then proceeded up town to the armory, where it was dismissed.

THE CENTURY PLANT.—Rochester, N. Y., is terribly excited over a blossoming *Agave Americana*, or century plant, under the belief that its fabulous property of blooming only once in a century is true. They call it "the wonder of the age," and publish daily bulletins in regard to its growth, as though it were a royal baby. By way of offset to this enthusiasm, we can assure them upon being the victim of "travelers' stories." The plant is a common one in our latitude, where it grows in the open air, and blooms at irregular periods every few years. One in the gardens of the Washington Hotel, at the lake shore, where the Mobile boats land, has been in flower at least twice within the last twelve years, to our certain knowledge.—*New-Orleans Times, May 21.*

MURDERS IN KENTUCKY.—Once upon a time, murder would out, and when one was committed the the perpetrator to escape would have to run the gauntlet of the entire State, which would make vigorous and united efforts for his capture. But now, the situation is different altogether. A man was killed on Limestone-street, a negro butchered a few miles from the city, a gentleman riding along the Versailles pike murdered and robbed and a prostitute shot and killed—all within a comparatively short space of time

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

But one sale was made at the salesroom yesterday, and that was of little importance. The week has been rather dull, no sales of particularly valuable or noticeable property have been made, and the remainder of the week will be quite as uninteresting as the earlier part has been.

To-day Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell the valuable five-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone store, No. 20 Cortlandt-street, northeast corner Church, and extension lot 23½ front, 318 rear, by 123 feet in depth.

Two lots north side of Fiftieth-street, 140 feet west of Lexington-avenue, each lot 20 by 100 feet.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.

Lease of 3-story brick house and lot, No. 73 Warren-st.; lease 21 years to run from May 1, 1854, at an annual ground rent of $1,200; lot 25x75, Mr. Conrad... $5,300

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Lexington-av., w. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 56th-st., 25x90... $8,050
8th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x96.2½... 30,000
14th-st., n. s., 88 ft. e. of Avenue B, 21.10¼x103.3... 17,500
28th-st., s. s., 45.6 ft. w. of 9th-av., irregular... 10,200
39th-st., n. s., 365.3¾ ft. w. of 2d-av., 19.1x98.9... 14,000
41st-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 200x98.9... 26,000
51st-st., n. s., 362.10 ft. e. of 6th-av., 21.2x100.5... 45,000
54th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x100.5... 10,000
57th-st., s. s., 71.10 e. of 1st-av., 89.7½x105.5¼x89.11 x98.5... 50,000
57th-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x100.5... 7,600
61st-st., s. s., 275.7¾ ft. w. of 1st-av., irregular... nom.
61st-st., s. s., 305 ft. w. of 1st-av., irregular... nom.
61st-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.5... nom.
62d-st., n. s., 82.6 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 12.6x91... 14,500
67th-st., n. w. corner of 10th-av., 25x100.5... 21,250
71st-st., n. s., 213 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x102.2... 2,200
83d-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x102.2... 5,200
122d-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 7th-av., 75x100... 7,500
125th-st., s. s., 20 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x½ block... 10,500
2d-av., e. s., 24.9 ft. n. of 27th-st., 24.8x100... 28,000
5th-av., n. e. corner of 86th-st., irregular... 65,000

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 667, 5 years, per year... $18,500
Centre-st., No. 208, 5 years, per year... 2,200
James-st., No. 66, 5 years, per year... 1,400
Mott-st., No. 189, 3 years, per year... 1,500
119th-st., s. s., between 2d and 3d avs., 1 year, per year... 700

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., e. s., 164.2 ft. n. of Myrtle-av. 121.3x 25.3x121.3x25... $700
Adelphi-st., e. s., 196 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 20x100 4,200
Boerum-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 25x100 1,100
Broadway and Jersey-av., s. e. corner, 25x100... 1,600
Clermont and Dekalb avs., s. w. corner, 26x55.10 x36.8x50... 8,800
Cook-st., s. s., adjoining late Gabriel Cook's, 50x 100, q. c... 1,500
Ewen-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Boerum-st., 25x100... 10,000
Herkimer-st., centre line, 175 ft. w. of Utica-av., thence n., 275x50... 6,000
Hicks-st., e. s., 210.5 ft. s. of Harrison-st., 19.7x88.6 1,100
Hopkins-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Throop-av., 50x100. 5,000
Ivy-st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of Franklin-st., 25x100... 3,000
Ivy-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Railroad-av., 25x100... 200
Joralemon-st., n. s., 282.8 ft. e. of Hicks-st., 150.6x 30.6x45x105.3x25... 9,000
Kosciusko-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 25x 100... 1,000
Poplar-st., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Liberty-av., 25x100... 200
Sherman-st., n. e. s., 511.5 ft. s. e. of 11th-av., 153.1 x10x47... 300
Smith-st., s. s., 50 ft. s. w. of lot No. 33, 50x98.9... 1,296
Spencer-st., w. s., 300 ft. n. of Park-av., 25x100... 1,300
Warren-st., n. s., 325 ft. n. e. of Hudson-av., 25x 250... 2,100
Woodhull-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 20x100. 8,900
8th-st., 80 ft. n. of 5th-st., 124 ft. w. of rear lot, 20x20... 150
41st-st., s. s., 86 ft. w. of 4th-av., 7.6x100x7.6x100... 1,125
Clermont-av., w. s., 412.10 ft. n. of DeKalb-av., 20x74.3... 12,500
Clinton-av., e. s., 280.10 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 75x 200... 33,000
Cypress-av., centre line, 598 ft. n. of Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad, 6 acres... 24,000
Myrtle-av., s. s., 112.2 ft. w. of Cedar-st., 283x 128.8x260x482x750... 30,000
Portland-av., e. s., 189 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 22x100... 19,500
Schenectady-av., e. s., 137.9 ft. n. of Baltic-st., 48.11x205.7x100x36.9... 1,975
Throop and Park avs., n. w. corner, 25x100... 1,600
Union-av., n. s., 275 ft. n. w. of Court-st., 25x100... 13,000
Washington-av., w. s., 101 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 101x122.2x—x—... 14,000
3d-av., e. s., 36.6 ft. n. of 11th-st., 18.3x70... 8,000
3d-av., s. e. s., 75 ft. s. w. of 12th-st., 25x100, (April, 1869)... 7,000
10th-av. and Sherman-st., southerly corner, 13.1 x252.7x252.4... 1,000

Leases Recorded.

Grand-st., No. 452, three years, { 1 year, per year $420 / 2 years, per year 480 }
Columbia-st., No. 534, five years, per year... 1,600
Fulton-av. and McDougal-st., n. corner, five years { 2 years, per year. 1,500 / 3 years, per year. 1,600 }
Hudson-av., No. 27, five years, per year... 480
Throop-av. and Allery sts., s. e. corner, five years... { 1 year, per year. 480 / 4 years, per year 500 }

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortlandt.

Broad and Brown sts., s. w. corner, T. Moore's... $1,200
Brown-st., n. s., adjoining J. L. Seabury's, 30x104 450
Lincoln Terrace, s. s., adjoining E. Gardner's, 50x80... 350
Peekskill turnpike, s. s., adjoining Wash Shaw's, 55x100... 1,800

East Chester.

4th-av., w. s., lot No. 182, Centl. Mount Vernon, 100x116x153... $1,000
10th-av., e. s., lot No. 60, Centl. Mount Vernon, 50x100... 200

Morrisania.

Devoe-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of High Bridge-av., parts of lots Nos. 13 and 14... $3,802
3d-av., e. s., 28 ft. n. of 141st-st., 28x70... 9,250

West Farms.

Madison-av., n. w. s., part of lot No. 40, Upper Morrisania, 50x54... $1,500
Samuel-st., n. e. s., part Samuel Ryder property, 100x127... 865
Tremont to Fordham road, s. e. s., adjoining J. Ittner's, 6 605-1000 acres... 12,000

Yonkers.

Hamilton-av. and Morris-st., n. e. cor., 120x200... $3,000
Post-av., s. s., 57 ft. w. of Cliff-st., 57.6x100... 1,000

Yorktown.

Five-mile Turnpike, s. s., adjoining Lake House land, G. W. Mears'... $22,500

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Court-st., s. s., 12 ft. e. of Hayes-st., 25 ft. front... $225
Elm-st., n. s., 72 ft. w. of Monroe-st., 25x100... 3,000
Congress-st., w. s., indefinite lot, 97x109... 11,000
New-York-av., n. s., 93 ft. e. of Prospect-st., 25x95 2,675
Niagara-st., w. s., 46 ft. n. of Elizabeth-st., 54x94. 7,500
Orchard-st., e. s., indefinite lot, 22x100... 3,500
Plane-st., w. s., indefinite lot, 26x76... 2,000
Prince-st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Montgomery-st., 25x 100... 1,000
Prince-st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Montgomery-st., 25x 100... 3,000
Schalck-st., e. s., 161 ft. n. of Bowery-st., 25x100... 400
Wall-st., e. s., 135 ft. from Ferry-st., 28x100... 600

HUDSON COUNTY.

Hudson City.

Clinton-av., w. s., 375 ft. of Franklin-st., 25x100... $700
Grand and Patterson avs., n. e. corner, ½ share, 23-100 acre... } 4,100
Tonnelle-av. and Secaucus road, s. e. corner, ½ share, 345x160x167x232x800... }
Lot No. 11, block No. 19, Baldwin and Gilcrist's div. map... 800
Lot No. 128, map Johnsonville, 25x100... 1,380

West Hoboken.

Paterson-av., s. s., 106.6 ft. e. of Paterson Plank-road, 93x100... $2,000

Bergen.

Lots Nos. 89 and 91, map of Claremont, 25x100... $1,300
Plot adjoining James Parker's and Hackensack River, 14 43-100 acres, 1-8 share... 1,100

North Bergen.

Lot No. 621, map of Clarendon, 25x100... $200

Greenville.

Plots Nos. 21, 22, 23 and 24, block No. 3, 100x326... $4,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—STORES Nos. 128 and 129 West-st., near the Jersey ferries and Washington Market; now leased for $6,000; desirable for investment. Also Restaurant and Hotel, No. 127 West-st., to let or for sale, with business. Inquire of CHEVEY & DIXON, No. 195 Broadway.

EAST 16TH AND EAST 17TH STS.—For sale, house and lot, one on each street, between Broadway and 5th-av., in 16th and 17th sts., each 25xhalf the block. Price $50,000 and $65,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

GRAND-ST.—FOR SALE, NEAR BROADWAY, an extra-size property, with immediate possession; will be sold cheap. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 25 feet front, particularly adapted for a school. Address B. S. H., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON.—For sale at Riverdale, on the Hudson River, an elegant residence, suitable for the Summer and Winter; the house and buildings, which are modern, are of brick and stone, and built in the most thorough and substantial manner; the grounds, of about seven acres, are very beautiful; fine river and inland views, &c., &c. For further particulars apply to T. N. HOLLISTER, Esq., on the premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, on Richmond-av., fifty minutes from City, with fine view of the water, very pretty house, modern improvements, with 1½ acres of land beautifully laid out; stable, &c.; complete in all its appointments; will be sold at a bargain; immediate possession; horse cars run from the ferry to the house. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT WHITE PLAINS, WESTchester County, N. Y., country seat of late Wm. A. Freeborn; one hundred and nine acres; fine house, grapery, green-house and outbuildings. Ready for immediate occupation. Desirable as an elegant and finished place. For particulars apply to JAMES F. FREEBORN, Executor, No. 254 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE of six acres, at Cold Spring, in the highlands of the Hudson, three-quarters of a mile from railroad depot; modern-built dwelling-house, with gardener's house, stable and other outbuildings; fine river and mountain views; possession June 15. Apply to J. G. PEARSON, Relief Insurance Company, 149 Broadway.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS country seats for sale near the City, on the Hudson River and Sound; also, several choice places to let for the season or year. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID FARM OF TWENTY acres, under a high state of cultivation, with a good house, on the Northern New-Jersey Road, only $12,000. BUTLER, DURFEE & CO., 69 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.,
40 MINUTES BY ERIE RAILWAY
from foot of Chambers or 23d sts.
CHOICE BUILDING PLOTS
near the station offered by the
MOUNT RUTHERFORD CO.,
at private sale only. Apply to
BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway,
Or R. H. BARROWS, Supt. Rutherford Park, N. J.

CLERKS SEEKING HOMES
Should send for pamphlet.
All who pay rent
Should send for pamphlet.
Buy your Home while living in it.
Send for a pamphlet.
Homes 32 minutes from foot Liberty-st., North River.
50 trains daily (Sundays excepted.)
Homes easily paid for.
Send for pamphlet and judge for yourself.
Lay up your money in buying a home.
Send for a pamphlet and read it.
Given, or mailed free, to all applying to
E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, 3 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE,
ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE PROPERTIES IN THE SUBURBS OF NEW-YORK,
Consisting of about two acres of land, beautifully laid out in lawns, paths and graveled roads, with a great variety of shade, ornamental and fruit trees. A fine large house in complete order, having every modern convenience. A large stable with ample accommodations. Also, a large boat and bathing-house. The property lies on the bank of the East River, and commands a beautiful view of it.
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

$26,000.—**FOR SALE, ON THE** west bank of the Hudson, opposite Tivoli Station, an elegant country seat of 90 acres of the best land, affording the finest views of the Hudson, the distant Catskills and surrounding country. The mansion is substantial, with modern improvements, and all necessary outbuildings, ice-house filled, &c.; a fine mountain spring, supplying a fish-pond, meanders through the grounds, forming beautiful miniature falls; the lawn declines with a gentle slope to the river, having a frontage of 2,300 feet; abundance of choice fruit. The premises, which are now ready for occupancy, present a most desirable residence for a family of moderate means and refined tastes. Price $26,000; half can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

SUBURBAN HOMES FOR SALE AT Lake View Station, City of Paterson, N. J., on the line of the Erie. Valuable property of the Passaic Land Improvement and Building Company, embracing 800 choice villa sites and six desirable residences, eligibly located on graded avenues, 70 to 120 feet in width; free from mosquitos and chills and fever; accessible by three trains daily, indirectly by seventeen trains to Paterson Station. Small proportion of purchase money cash, balance may remain. Particulars obtained on the premises, or address JAS. CROOKS, Pr., No. 265 Main-st., Paterson, N. J.

COTTAGE WITH THREE AND A half lots of land for sale, at West Hoboken, situated on the brow of the hill, overlooking all New-York and the bay; four bedrooms, beside parlor, dining-room, kitchen and cellar; perfect order; fruit and shade trees; garden made; $10,500, or $11,500 with furniture; 30 minutes from Barclay-st. Inquire of owner, where plan can be seen. C. E. WHITEHEAD, No. 61 Wall-st.

$1,000.—**TWO ACRE VILLA** PLOTS, improved with fine trees, 20 miles from City, in mountain region of New-Jersey; three minutes from depot; neighborhood select; nuisances restricted. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York, New-Jersey Real Estate Agents.

FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR MADISON, MORris County, N. J., 30 farms, from 10 to 200 acres; 4 beautiful country-seats, 10 village houses and lots, beautiful building sites; houses to rent, furnished and unfurnished, &c. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Real Estate Agent, near the depot, Madison.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA, WESTchester County, a double cottage, 11 rooms, and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A WELL-LOCATED PROPERTY, within one-half mile of the depot, can be bought and cut up in villa sites at half the price of property adjoining. BUTLER, DURFEE & CO., No. 69 Liberty-st.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM AT A BARgain; 178 acres, with extra good buildings, pleasantly situated in the finest part of the town of Wallkill, will be sold this week at a bargain. Full particulars of C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence to let on the banks of the Hudson River, at Fort Washington, adjoining Mr. James Gordon Bennett's. The house contains thirteen rooms, and is in good order; there are eight acres of land, coach-house, stable and gardener's cottage. The situation is unsurpassed for beauty of scenery, and is remarkably healthy. For further particulars apply to E. S. MORSE, No. 138 Duane-st.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, A FURnished cottage, with one acre of ground, carriage-house and stable. The house is well and thoroughly furnished; garden made and well stocked with fruit; 30 minutes by rail from 30th-st., and not exceeding 10 minutes' walk from depot; twelve trains daily each way. Apply to
W. GALE, No. 192 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—FULLY AND HANDSOMELY furnished, a very elegant country-seat, located on the Passaic, opposite Belleville, N. J. The mansion contains about 20 rooms, in perfect repair, and is supplied with water; fine lawn and garden, embracing about 20 acres, well stocked with a great variety of fruit and shade trees; stable, gate-lodge and ice-house, (filled;) rent $2,500 per annum, to a private family only. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of house No. 3 East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., Brooklyn, and within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of the principal ferries; gas, hot and cold water and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO LET FURNISHED OR FOR SALE—The residence of Mrs. Aug. De Peyster, on Bard-av., New-Brighton, Staten Island, ten minutes' walk from Sailors' Snug Harbor landing. The house contains eleven bedrooms, and has all modern conveniences: five acres of ground, barn, vegetable garden and fruit trees. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, FURNISHED—Near Riverdale; large house, plenty of room, with elegant surroundings, every way suitable for a gentleman's residence, eight acres of land; also a small cottage on the same place, unfurnished; three rooms on the first floor and three rooms on second. Apply at No. 44 Wall-st. J. ODELL.

TO LET—AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., FOR the Summer months, a cottage well furnished, five minutes' from the depot; possession given the 1st of June. Apply to W. BEERS, Westcott Exchange Company, No. 1 Park-place, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

COTTAGE, IN SOUTH ORANGE, SIX bedrooms, large kitchen, dining and parlor, perfect order, with garden fruit, shade, flowers; five minutes from depot; rent $500. Apply to R. C. SPEER & CO., No. 80 Cedar-st.

TO LET—AT CATSKILL, RESIDENCE OF the late James Powers, on the banks of the Hudson, with 12 rooms, fully furnished, carriage-house, &c. For terms apply on the premises, or to ISAAC PRUYN, at Catskill.

TO LET IN THE VILLAGE OF UPper Nyack, house with eight rooms; stable attached; in good order; large garden, shrubbery, fruit, &c. Inquire of J. B. TALLMAN, No. 34 West 52d-st.

TO LET AT ORANGE, N. J.—A COMMOdious and well-furnished house, with grounds and fine stable attached; well shaded; good location; very reasonable terms. Apply immediately. JOHN J. BEECHER, No. 157 Broadway, Room No. 28.

TO LET—$1,000 PER ANNUM—A LARGE house on Washington Heights, entrance at 165th-st., commands fine view of the Hudson River; 33 acres of land, and small barn on the place. Apply to AUG'T LIMBERT, No. 21 Nassau-st.

TO LET—AT NEWARK, N. J., UNTIL APRIL 1, 1870, the first and third floors of the house No. 329 Washington-st.; water and gas, with sewer connection; in a good neighborhood; size of lot 26x133. Inquire of D. A. NICHOLL, No. 331, next door.

TO RENT, $60 PER MONTH—A SMALL furnished cottage; seven rooms; Caldwell, Lake George. Inquire of Mr. DUNCAN, Dutton's book store, No. 713 Broadway.

TO LET—BACK BASEMENT, SECOND floor (arched parlors,) and two hall bedrooms; $25 per month. Inquire at No. 203 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE NO. 152 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply at the office of the Rhinelander Estate, No. 246 Greenwich-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD floors of No. 363 Bowery, over the jewelry store, suitable for a photograph gallery or other business purposes. Inquire of JOHN COX, in the store.

TO LET—ELEGANT STORES AND LOFTS in Nos. 478, 480 and 482 Broadway, 25x100 feet deep; will be let on desirable terms. Inquire of H. BLUNT, No. 484 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE CONTInental Hotel, at Long Branch, N. J., with accommodations for 800 to 1,000 guests. Apply to F. A. VANDYKE, No. 62 Broadway.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NO. 20 CORTLANDT-ST.—NORTHEAST CORNER OF CHURCH-ST. EXTENSION, AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
CORTLANDT-ST.—The valuable five-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone store, No. 20 Cortlandt-st., northeast corner Church-st. extension; lot 23½ front, 31.8 rear by 123 feet in depth. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 50TH-ST., BEtween 4th and Lexington avs.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
EAST 50TH-ST.—Two lots, north side, 140 feet west of Lexington-av. Each lot 20x100 feet.
One-half can remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

BY MALLORY & BLACKWELL,
No. 55 Liberty-st.
TUESDAY, JUNE 1,
At 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
BELLEFIELD,
the country seat of the late
JAMES BOORMAN,
AT
HYDE PARK.

The mansion, a large frame house, with a frontage including wings of 95 feet, 45 feet deep, contains some 25 rooms, has just been painted and put in perfect order. Farm house of 8 rooms; stone cottage of 5 rooms, on the river bank, elegantly finished in black walnut; two other cottages with 3 or 4 rooms. Large barn, carriage house, stable, green-house, rosesry, grapery, ice-house, &c.

The grounds comprise one hundred and thirty acres, running from the Albany Turnpike to the Hudson River; 600 yards of water front; water 50 feet deep, affording a fine anchorage for a yacht. Two beautiful lakes and very fine trout brooks adorn the grounds, and for practical uses a rare opportunity is offered for trout breeding; and a fall of water of 15 feet near the main barns gives sufficient power for all mechanical necessities pertaining to such a place.

A fine road leads from the turnpike to the stone cottage on the banks of the river, built in the best manner, affords a delightful drive, shaded nearly all the way by giant forest trees. Shrubbery, flowers, fine lawns, miles of hedges, and everything that goes to make a residence desirable for a gentleman of means, is here to be found.

The improvements on this property could not be put there for $100,000, yet it is possible that it will be bought on the day of sale for less than half of this amount.

Maps, photographs and particulars at the office of auctioneers.

JAMES E. MALLORY, Auctioneer.

BY MALLORY & BLACKWELL,
No. 55 Liberty-st.
THURSDAY, JUNE 3,
At 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises.
Continuation sale of FIFTY
BUILDING PLOTS AT SING SING.
By order of E. E. and A. B. Clarke, Executors.

VALUABLE ESTATE IN NEWPORT, R. I.

In the Circuit Court.—Eustis vs. Baggett et al.—Pursuant to a decretal order in this case, I will offer at public outcry at the old Custom-house, in Charleston, S. C., at 11 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next, all that lot of land, with the buildings thereon standing, situated in Kay-st., in the City of Newport and the State of Rhode Island, and known as the Eustis House, being the estate in said town of Newport of which Patience Wise B. Eustis was seized at the time of her death, to wit: Measuring on Kay-st. 89 2-12 feet; on land of Job A. Peckham 280 9-12 feet; on land of Pell 89 6-12 feet, and on land of R. S. Izard 279 8-12 feet. The house is a frame house of two stories and attic, with high stone basement, containing 16 rooms, with piazza in front.

The situation is well known to be one of the best in Newport for private residence, and is surrounded by first-class estates.

The conditions of sale will be one-half cash and the balance on a credit of one year, to be secured by bond of the purchaser and a mortgage of the premises, the buildings to be insured and the policy assigned, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser.

Purchaser to pay me for necessary papers and stamps.
J. P. M. EPPING, U. S. Marshal,
Charleston, S. C.

Particulars of HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY ON 15TH-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway:
EAST 15TH-ST.—The plot of land, with the church edifice thereon, situate on the south side of 15th-st., about 145 feet east of Irving-place, being 88 feet front on 15th-st. by 84 feet in depth.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, JUNE 1,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom,
EXECUTORS' SALE.
CHATHAM AND CHAMBERS-ST. PROPERTY, belonging to estate of Geo. C. Tieman, deceased.
Four-story brick store and lot No. 67 Chatham-st., s. e. corner of Chambers-st., about 17.2x99.6.
F. A. STOHLMAN, } Executors.
GEO. SIEMON, }

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL P. TOWNSEND, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the bankrupt above-named, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by W. S. Brown, auctioneer, on MONDAY, the 7th day of June, 1869, at 12 M., all the right, title and interest of Samuel P. Townsend in and to lands under water, said land being in New-York Bay, opposite to and south of Jersey City, in the State of New-Jersey, between the lines of Varick and Jenkins sts., (so-called,) in Jersey City, as they would be if extended into the Bay, such right, title and interest being claimed to be an undivided fourth-part of certain lands under water, situated as above, not heretofore conveyed by said Samuel P. Townsend. Also, eight-tenths interest in patent right to galvanize railroad car wheels; eight-tenths interest to galvanize fence posts, block and sheet iron for building purposes; four-tenths interest in a patent right to galvanize firearms.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN OCCUPYING A VERY pleasant farm-house in the neighborhood of Rev. H. Ward Beecher's, Peekskill, would accommodate one or two first-class families for the season. Those willing to pay liberal for superior accommodations address K., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, FOR JUNE or the season, near Cozzens' West Point Hotel; ample grounds; abundance fresh fruit and vegetables raised on the place. Address A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE obtained near Glen Cove, on Long Island; splendid bathing, boating and fishing near the house. Inquire of COURT & GOLDSMITH, No. 5 James-slip, or address WM. H. COCKS, Locust Valley Post Office.

$500.—**BOARD AND TUITION IN** the City, for the next school year. one of the first schools for young ladies in Application must be made at once. Address PRINCIPAL, Station G.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and infant, in Newark, near Morris and Essex Railroad Depot. Address, stating terms, &c., H. G., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—HOUSE NOW open. JAMES G. ROE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CLARENDON HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,
Will be open for the reception of guests
JUNE 1, 1869. Board $4 50 per day.
Parties wishing to engage rooms please address
DELAVAN HOUSE, Albany, N. Y., or
CLARENDON HOTEL, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
CHARLES E. LELAND, Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.
Terms for the month of June $3 50 per day or $21 per week. On and after the 1st of July, and for the balance of the season, $4 per day.

COOPER HOUSE,
COOPERSTOWN... NEW-YORK
Will be open June 15. Rooms for 400 guests. New furniture; seven acres ground; Otsego Lake; boating, fishing, fine drives; lake, valley and mountain scenery; ground made classic by the pen of Cooper; railroad trains twice a day from Albany; first-class house; terms reasonable. Diagrams of house seen and rooms engaged at American Hotel, Albany, N. Y., or at Cooper House, Cooperstown, N. Y.
CHARLES A. WATKINS,
Proprietor.

UNION HOTEL,
SARATOGA,
Open Tuesday, June 1.
LELAND BROTHERS.

CARR'S HOTEL, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—This hotel is now open for the reception of boarders, transient or for the season. The rooms are large and pleasant, and no effort will be spared to render it a pleasant resort for those that may make it their home for the Summer. Susquehanna cars will be running by 10th June. Terms moderate.
Mrs. D. CARR, Proprietor.

BOARDING AT SUMMERVILLE House, two miles from Monticello, five miles from White Lake; good board, large rooms; stabling for horses. Address W. J. LAWSON,
Monticello, Sullivan County.
REFERENCES—S. W. Gillespie, No. 91 Wall-st., New-York; Taylor & Dupuy, 12 Carroll-place, N. Y.

PICNICS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED AT Iona Island, on the Hudson, opposite Peekskill, in the midst of the Highlands; abundance of cool spring water and shade. For terms address HASBROUCK & BUSHNELL, Iona, or S. COCKCROFT, No. 171 Broadway.

WINDEMERE COTTAGE, GREENwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., is now open. For circulars call or address M. P. BROWNING & CO., No. 25 East 4th-st., New-York, or at Monroe, Orange County, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVerack, N. Y., a first-class boarding school for both sexes will be opened for Summer boarders on MONDAY, July 5. Special terms for large families with children. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK.

REV. J. NEWMAN, D. D., POULTNEY, Vt., opens Ripley Female College as a Summer resort July 12.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—THE AMERICAN MERchants' Union Express Company, at their stables, Hubert and Laight sts., and Broome and Marion sts., New-York City, have for sale thirty first-class express horses; also, second-hand single and double express wagons, Concord and New-York manufacture, all in good order.

A SPLENDID BLACK HORSE, 16½ hands, 7 years old, an elegant coupe horse, will be sold at a low figure, as the owner is going to Europe. Can be seen at Norris' stable, No. 118 Clinton-place.

FOR SALE—ONE DARK CHESNUT AND one black mare, gentle, kind and sound, 14½ hands. Can be seen at J. G. Moger's stable, No. 232 East 24th-st.; owner at No. 325 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—A PONY WAGON, FIT FOR children's use, with two seats. Inquire at No. 203 East 28th-st.

A LIGHT VICTORIA BRETT FOR SALE—In good order, City make, price $250. Can be seen at stable, No. 150 East 22d-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 316 EAST 20TH-ST., HANDSOME parlor and alcove on the second floor front to let to gentleman and wife; also, front room on the third floor; this is a nice home for a respectable party; no children taken; dinner at 6; reference.

NO. 74 (OLD NO. 56) 7TH-AV., BEtween 14th and 15th sts.—Three handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, also large room on third floor and hall room, with first-class board; ample closets; best of reference required.

A SMALL PRIVATE AMERICAN family can accommodate a gentleman with a very neatly-furnished room, without board, at No. 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

FURNISHED BED AND ADJOINING sitting-room to let for a single gentleman, in a private family, in West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with or without breakfast. Address Mr. FRANCIS' bookstore, Astor-place.

WANTED—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, by a single gentleman, a large room or room and bedroom, in a first-class location between 14th and 30th sts., near Broadway. Address Box No. 997 New-York Post Office.

NO. 3 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel—Choice rooms to let on second and third floor, singly or en suite, with or without board.

SECOND FLOOR PARLOR AND bedroom, handsomely furnished, to let, without board, at No. 15 University-place. References required and given.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARlor and bedroom on second floor to let to a gentleman, with or without breakfast, at No. 248 4th-av., opposite Dr. Bellows' church; also, an upper bedroom.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN EAST 29TH-st., near Lexington-av., would accommodate two gentlemen with furnished rooms, and breakfast if desired. Address P. P., Box No. 1,237 Post Office.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS, VERY PLEASant for the Summer months, with first-class board, in a family of adults, at moderate prices. No. 216 West 15th-st.

NO. 91 8TH-ST., NEAR BREVOORT House, 5th-av.—Handsomely furnished rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, to rent, with or without board. References required.

NO. 1,170 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE THE Coleman House, an elegantly furnished floor of four rooms; bath, hot and cold water, &c.; will be divided if desired; also a front room.

NO. 23 5TH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front rooms, with or without board; house surrounded by a garden; very cool and pleasant residence for the Summer. References required.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297, NEAR 31ST-ST.—ELegant suites or single rooms to let, with or without private table, to first-class families or single gentlemen; house first-class; references required.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, without board, for gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., between Irving-place and Union-square.

BROOKLYN—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH or without board. No. 4 Sands-st., two minutes from the ferry.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—FROM $5 to $25 per week, No. 1,168 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts.

TWO OR THREE NICELY-FURnished rooms to rent in a private family, on moderate terms. No. 2 West 13th-st., first house from 5th-av.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let without board. No. 47 West 16th-st. Good restaurants near by.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 West 12th-st. can accommodate three gentlemen with furnished room and board. References required.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST.—LARGE, AIRY, well-furnished rooms to let, with or without board, in a first-class house, opposite Gramercy Park.

NO. 19 WEST 11TH-ST.—SUITES AND single rooms, first-class board, $10 to $30 per week; day boarders taken.

LARGE AND ELEGANTLY-FURNISHed rooms with board, second floor, No. 56 7th-av. Inquire for Mrs. BUSSING or Mrs. TUTTLE.

TWO YOUNG LADIES CAN BE ACCOMmodated with board and pleasant room for $3 25 a week, at No. 330 East 22d-st., third floor, in front.

NO. 200 WEST 23D-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board, rooms en suite or single for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; Summer rates.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED PARLORS, with gas and bath. No. 76 East 4th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

NO. 87 CLINTON-PLACE—TO LET TO gentlemen or families with board, suite of rooms on second floor; also rooms on third and fourth floors.

NO. 21 WEST 22D-ST.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished apartments for gentlemen only, without board.

A FRONT AND BACK ROOM ON second floor to let, with or without board. Apply at No. 74 Lexington-av.

TWELFTH-ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS, with or without board, or private table. 55 West 12th-st.

NO. 97 CLINTON-PLACE—FIRST-CLASS rooms en suite, with board; Summer prices.

NO. 125 5TH-AV.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH or without board.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY BRUCE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry Bruce, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of June, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1869.
my14-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHANIEL W. HOWELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by above-named Nathaniel W. Howell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of June, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of May, 1869.
my14-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH POLLAK and EMANUEL J. POLLAK, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Joseph Pollak, of the City of Brooklyn, and Emanuel J. Pollak, of the City of New-York, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of June, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of May, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
my28-1aw3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES C. HATCH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles C. Hatch, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of June, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of May, 1869.
my28-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New New-York.—In the matter of JAMES W. BALL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 15th day of March, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of James W. Ball, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who carried on business for more than six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition at the City of New York in said district, who was on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1869, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, City of New York.
my28-1aw3wF*

NO. 2,208.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CARL SCHWEDLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 8th day of April, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Carl Schwedler, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. F. A. POTTS, Assignee.
my14-1aw3wFr*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES N. WISEWELL, bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 3d day of May, A. D. 1869, before Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Moses N. Wisewell, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 13th day of May, A. D. 1869. CHARLES H. SMITH, Jr., Assignee,
my21-1aw3wF* No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 2,345.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN L. TRAFFORD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Benjamin L. Trafford, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of May, A. D. 1869.
JOHN L. FITZGERALD, Assignee.
my21-1aw3wF*

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE.
JAMES FISK, Jr... Proprietor
L. BENEDICK... Stage Manager
E. COLONNE... Musical Director
REMARKABLE HIT.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING,
THE HERMIT'S BELL.
The Hermit's Bell, The Hermit's Bell,
The Hermit's Bell, The Hermit's Bell,
The Hermit's Bell, IRMA The Hermit's Bell,
The Hermit's Bell, The Hermit's Bell,
The Hermit's Bell, IRMA and DECRE The Hermit's Bell,
The Hermit's Bell, The Hermit's Bell,
The Hermit's Bell, The Hermit's Bell,
The Hermit's Bell, DECRE The Hermit's Bell,
The Hermit's Bell, The Hermit's Bell,
The Hermit's Bell, The Hermit's Bell,
THE HERMIT'S BELL,
WITH
IRMA,
THE FRENCH NIGHTINGALE.
AND
A SPLENDID CAST.
TO-MORROW,
MATINEE AT TWO,
MATINEE AT TWO,
MATINEE AT TWO,
MATINEE AT TWO.
LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE
OF
TOSTEE.
BARBE-BLEUE.
SATURDAY EVENING.
FAREWELL OF TOSTEE,
who will appear in
TWO PIECES.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRENCH OPERA.
JAMES FISK, Jr... Proprietor
L. BENEDICT... Stage Manager
E. COLONNE... Musical Director
ON SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 29,
THE GREAT SUCCESS,
THE HERMIT'S BELL,
with the same
SPLENDID MISE EN SCENE,
FINE CAST,
GRAND CHORUS,
AND POWERFUL DOUBLE ORCHESTRA,
which accompanied its production in New-York.
IRMA, THE QUEEN OF SONG,
AS
ROSE FRIQUET,
supported by M. DECRE the charming tenor, and the best strength of the Company.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—SATURDAY.
Sole Lessee and Director... J. GRAU.
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 29.
Return of Mr. Grau's celebrated
FRENCH OPERA COMPANY,
after a most successful tour in the Western cities.
Closing Opera Bouffe season of two weeks,
SATURDAY and MONDAY, May 29 and 31,
The only two nights of Offenbach's famous and successful LA VIE PARISIENNE, (Life in Paris,) with Rose-Bell, Desclauzas, Carrier, Beckers, Guerreti, Rizareli, Genot, Bourgoin, Bageard, V. Maurice.
On TUESDAY, JUNE 1—First time in America of Herve's chef d'œuvre,
CHILPERIC,
which will be produced with great splendor and perfection, and a cast embracing the entire company.
Seats secured THIS MORNING, at Schirmer's, No. 701 B'way; Peter's, No. 198 B'way, and at the Theatre.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, May 28, at 8,
THEODORE THOMAS'
NINETEENTH GRAND
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.
MR. J. LEVY,
the greatest Virtuoso of the day on the Cornet-a-Piston, together with the eminent Soloists already connected with
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
1. March, op. 108 (new)... Mendelssohn
2. Overture, "Robert le Diable"... Meyerbeer
3. Seventh Air Varie, solo for Cornet-a-Piston, De Beriot
MR. J. LEVY.
4. Waltz, "Geschichten aus dem Wiener Wald," Strauss
5. Overture, "The Wood Nymph". Sterndale Bennett
6. Allegretto, "Eighth Symphony"... Beethoven
7. "Quo Tollis," from the Messe Solennelle... Rossini
8. Grand Fantasie, "Tannhauser"... Wagner
9. Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor"... Nicolai
10. Waltz, "Maud." Solo for Cornet-a-Piston... Levy
MR. J. LEVY.
11. Polka, "Saengerlust"... Strauss
12. Selection, "Genevieve de Brabant"... Offenbach
ADMISSION 35 CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES EXTRA $2.
Can be had during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.

GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT by the Hutchinson Family, and addresses by distinguished speakers, at Apollo Hall, corner Broadway and 28th-st., FRIDAY EVENING, May 28, 1869, at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents. In aid of the Building Fund of the "Morning Star Sunday School."

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES STRAUSS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James Strauss, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of June, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of May, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
my21-1aw3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HOMER SNOW, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Homer Snow, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of June, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of May, 1869.
my21-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN N. BONESTEEL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John N. Bonesteel, of the City of Brooklyn, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of June, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of May, 1869.
my21-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. HOLMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George W. Holman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of June, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of May, 1869.
my28-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES L. LAWRENCE, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 17th May, 1869.
my21-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS S. DRISCOLL and GEORGE E. PALMER, individually and as composing the firm of Driscoll and Palmer, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Francis S. Driscoll and George E. Palmer, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
Marshal, Messenger.

NO. 1,401.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH POLLAK and EMANUEL J. POLLAK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Joseph Pollak and Emanuel J. Pollak, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of October, 1868.
WILLIAM A. KOBBE, Assignee,
No. 87 Leonard-st., New-York City.
my28-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JAMES B. EDWARDS, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James B. Edwards, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Jersey City, May 26, 1869.
W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,
No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J.
my28-1aw3wF*

NO. 2,457.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN M. SEIBERT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John M. Seibert, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 26th day of May, A. D. 1869. WM. H. SNECKNER,
my28-1aw3wF* Assignee.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
LAST WEEK OF
OTHELLO,
AND LAST SIX NIGHTS OF
MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
MONDAY, WEDNELDAY and FRIDAY as OTHELLO.
TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS as IAGO.
SATURDAY MATINEE—IAGO,
AND LAST APPEARANCE OF
EDWIN BOOTH.
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 28,
BENEFIT and LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE of
MISS MARY McVICKER.
SATURDAY EVENING,
WILD OATS,
WITH
Mr. EDWIN ADAMS and Miss FANNY MORANT.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF
Mr. EDWIN ADAMS,
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 31.
"THE LADY OF LYONS."

WALLACK'S.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
AND
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2,
of the successful comedy of
CASTE.
CASTE. CASTE.
MONDAY, May 31—MASKS AND FACES.
TUESDAY, June 1—THE RIVALS.
WEDNESDAY, June 2—MARRIED LIFE.
The management has pleasure in announcing the arrival of the celebrated
LAURIE TROUPE,
who will within a short period appear in one of those peculiar pantomimes with which their name and fame, as distinguished from all others in this branch of art, are identified through Europe, and who unite in a remarkable degree the grace and delicacy of execution of the French Ravel with the exuberant joy and animal vigor of the English Grimaldi School.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
THIS WEEK, 24th and 25th representations, inclusive, of the most gorgeously mounted burlesque and pantomime ever presented to the public of New-York, being an adaptation to the stage of De Foe's celebrated romance of
ROBINSON CRUSOE,
ROBINSON CRUSOE,
which will be presented, until further notice,
EVERY DAY at 2 o'clock MATINEE,
EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, EVENING,
supported by the most powerful
BURLESQUE and PANTOMIME COMBINATION
ever united in one company.
The following are the established rates of admission to performances, which include
ALL THE MUSEUM CURIOSITIES.
MATINEE.—Orchestra and balcony chairs, $1. All other parts of the house, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.
EVENING.—Family circle, 50 cents; dress circle and parquet, 75 cents; orchestra and balcony chairs, $1.

THE TAMMANY.
ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS.
LEFFINGWELL LEFFINGWELL
AS THE GUSHING CLORINDA,
THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD.
New scenery, costumes and appointments. Zanfretta's new comic pantomime, PETER GRAY; OR, KING DING DONG. Mlle. Zuleila's Challenge Transept Flight. In active preparation and will be immediately produced,
THE GREAT LEFFINGWELL SPECIALITY,
ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.

THE TAMMANY.
SATURDAY, May 29,
FIRST LEFFINGWELL MATINEE.
Doors open at 1. Commence at 2.
ADMISSION... FIFTY CENTS

MONSTER MUSICAL PALACE,
OR EMPIRE CITY RINK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 63d and 64th sts.,
ACCOMMODATING 10,000 PERSONS.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Grand Gala Night, with the following brilliant array of talent:
MISS CARRIE MOORE, the Skatorial Queen.
MR. DAN. E. BOGART, the great Comic Skater.
The celebrated
BREVIER BROTHERS
in their daring and graceful acts on the Double Trapeze and Horizontal Bar.
SERGEANT BURK, the champion Lightning Drillist.
Full Orchestra, &c., &c., &c., &c. Tickets 25c.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.
ANNA E. DICKINSON
will deliver her new Lecture,
"NOTHING UNREASONABLE,"
before the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION,
recently organized in this City,
at the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 28, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Admission, 50 cents.
Tickets to be had at the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells', No. 387 Broadway; Office of the Cooper Union; Rooms of the National Woman's suffrage Association, (Woman's Bureau,) 49 East 23d-st., and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

THIRD
GLEE AND MADRIGAL CONCERT.
SIXTY VOICES.
STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY, MAY 31.
Tickets $1; Reserved Seats 50c. extra; at the Hall and Kirby's, No. 633 Broadway.

GRAND BALLOON ASCENT!
M. ALEX. CHEVALIER,
ÆRONAUT, (Late of Paris,)
will make an ascent at LANDMAN'S HAMILTON PARK, 3d-av. and 69th-st., prior to his trans-Atlantic voyage, on SATURDAY, May 29, at 4 o'clock P. M.
A FINE BAND OF MUSIC
will attend and perform a select programme.
Gates open at 11 A. M., when the interesting process of inflation can be witnessed.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THOSE PERsons only who are opposed to the wholesale plundering project of widening Broadway, will be held, on SATURDAY EVENING, May 29, at 8 o'clock, at the Coleman House.

LECTURES

"NOTHING UNREASONABLE."
ANNA E. DICKINSON,
COOPER INSTITUTE,
FRIDAY EVENING, May 28.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT CHANCE,
A GREAT CHANCE,
A GREAT CHANCE,
To purchase a first-class piano-forte very low for cash at
HAINES BROS.
No. 46 East 14th-st.,
Union-square,
Who will offer this week a lot of fine and very handsome pianos, some of which have been used from one to three months, at prices from $100 to $200 less than the catalogue price. Each and every piano offered for sale is in perfect order, and will be warranted for seven years if required, and only need to be seen to be appreciated.

RAVEN & BACON,
(ESTABLISHED 1829,)
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos,
Warerooms No. 646 Broadway, New-York.
We are offering our instruments at greatly-reduced prices.

A CHICKERING PIANO, $100.
Several first-class pianos returned from hire; bargains. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER,
Factory and warerooms, 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 25 new and 15 second-hand PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of fine first-class makers, and take from $5 to $15 monthly until paid. This offer will be continued for a few days, owing to the large number of instruments returned the 1st of May. Also, 50 new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent allowed if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward, and new organs for $50 and upward, for cash.

AT BLUME'S.—GET THE BEST.—"Knabe's" celebrated Pianos, with "Agraffe" and all latest improvements. Second-hand Pianos, $100, $175, $225. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINEST pianos manufactured, 5 yrs. guarantee; installments taken; second-hand pianos for sale and taken in exchange; pianos to let, the amount applied if purchased. J. C. BARNES, 137 8th-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS.—WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE balance of our stock of Pianos at cost, in consequence of closing up our business.
A. H. GALE & CO., No. 207 East 12th-st.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 3 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD OPENING IN THE NEW Model Market, on 34th-st., near 3d-av., for a seedsman and florist, a wholesale butcher, a wholesale butter dealer; one excellent crockery stand; exclusive right given. Apply on the premises. Will open SATURDAY, 29th inst. JOHN GLASS.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES (OR fixtures alone) with lease of the Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Goods store, No. 1,189 Broadway; will be sold cheap on account of the death of the owner; a rare chance. Inquire on the premises.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.
Established 1850.
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. Suitable for City and country residences. ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—BEGINS AT 8.
(Late Pike's, 23d-st. and 8th-av.)
GENERAL ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
Jas. Fisk, Jr... Proprietor | C. W. Tayleure... Manager
First time in English of Sardou's heroic drama,
PATRIE, ("Fatherland.")

"PATRIE" "PATRIE" "PATRIE" "PATRIE" "PATRIE"	Produced from the author's manuscript. [Expressly translated for this house by Mr. H. A. Delille,] and from the original models, diagrams, &c., forwarded by Mr. Sardou from Paris.

Mr. C. W. COULDOCK... as... COUNT RYSOOR
Mr. FRANK MAYO... as... CAPT. KARLOO
Mr. GEO. H. CLARK... as... LA TREMOUILLE
Mrs. MARY GLADSTANE. as... DOLORES
Mme. PONISI... as... SARAH

Duke Alva... Mr. F. Bangs	Noricarmes... J. Carden
Wm. of Orange... C. Hall	Capt. Rincon.. G. Loveday
Jonas... F. Chippendale	Alberti... G. Johnson
Miguel... N. McIntyre	Galena... W. Burns
Bakerseel... J. Cook	Vargas... W. Eaves
Cortadello... W. Beekman	Pastor... J. Bilby
Rafaela... Miss B. Grey	Gerald... Mr. Egberts
Gudule... Miss Egberts	Berti... Miss Everett

THE GREAT MORLACCHI BALLET TROUPE.
FIRST "PATRIE" MATINEE, SATURDAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
CROWDED NIGHTLY,
CROWDED NIGHTLY.
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTIONS,
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTIONS,
GEO. L. FOX'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.
GEO. L. FOX'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
A GREAT PANTOMIMIC SUCCESS.
Roars of laughter and evident admiration of
THE WHIMSICALITIES OF THE CLOWN.
THE HUMOR OF THE PANTALOON.
THE AGILITY OF THE HARLEQUIN.
THE GENIALITY OF THE COLUMBINE.
THE QUAINTNESS OF THE JOKES.
THE INGENUITY OF THE TRICKS.
THE CLASSIC GRACE OF THE BALLET.
THE RAPIDITY OF THE CHANGES.
THE PERFECTION OF THE SANGALLI.
THE BRILLIANCY of the TRANSFORMATION.
THE PICTURESQUE SCENERY.
THE SUPERB COSTUMES.
THE CHARACTERISTIC MUSIC.
THE TERRIBLE GIANTS.
THE INEXPLICABLE SEA MONSTER,
AND THE FLYING VELOCIPEDE.
Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 1½.
Secure your seats in advance.
ON MONDAY NEXT,
FIRST INTRODUCTION OF THE CELEBRATED
KIRALFY TROUPE.
The most novel, characteristic and sensational dancers of the age, whose extraordinary performances all through Europe have earned them a
CELEBRITY
that no other troupe of
ARTISTS,
in their line, has ever before achieved.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers... JARRETT & PALMER
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
of the
FORTY THIEVES, FORTY THIEVES.
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 29,
Will be produced in a gorgeous style, hitherto unattempted,
THE SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA,
SINBAD THE SAILOR;
OR, THE UNGENIAL GENI and THE LITTLE CABIN BOY. In which the
LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE,
augmented with new members, will appear.
Also the great French Grotesque dancers the
CLODOCHE TROUPE,
consisting of
CLODOCHE, FLGOELET,
LA COMETE, NORMANDI.

WAVERLEY THEATRE,
No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
ADOPTION OF SUMMER PRICES:
Orchestra chairs, $1; dress circle, 75c.; balcony, 50c.; family circle, 30c.; reserved seats in dress circle, $1.
WEDNESDAY, May 26,
and
EVERY EVENING,
IXION, IXION, IXION,
in which the London Burlesque Combination, Miss Jennie Willmore, Miss Lizzie Willmore and the great London comedian, Mr. Felix Rogers, in conjunction with the popular Waverley Burlesque and Comedy Company.
RIGL SISTERS IN TWO DANCES.
The performance to commence with a capital new Farce each evening.
SATURDAY, May 29,
MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF MISS KATE FISHER.
MR. AND MRS. EDWIN BLANCHARD,
MR. OLIVER B. DOUD.
PUTNAM, THE IRON SON OF '76.
THE ASSASSIN OF THE ROCKS.
The Trained Horse Wonder. The Learned Dog Carlo.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE POPULAR PRICES.
CROWDED NIGHTLY, to see DAN BRYANT,
DAVE REED, NELSE SEYMOUR, UNSWORTH,
EUGENE, DWYER, HOGAN and HUGHES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Great success of THE COURT OF JUSTICE. Immense hit of the UNBLEACHED BLONDES.

CHARLES C. B. SEYMOUR
MEMORIAL CONCERT
AT STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 12, 1869.
The gentlemen of the Committee are requested to meet at Irving Hall on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 29, at 5 P. M., to complete the final arrangements.
W. STUART, Chairman.
THEODORE MOSS, Treasurer.
Gen. WM. HALL, }
THEODORE HAGEN, }
WILLIAM STEINWAY, } Active Committee.
ALBERT H. WOOD, }
L. F. HARRISON, }

"NOTHING UNREASONABLE."
ANNA E. DICKINSON,
COOPER INSTITUTE,
FRIDAY EVENING, May 28.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
CORNER 23D-ST. AND 4TH-AV.
NOW OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

THE TURF.

THE GRAND INAUGURAL MEETING
OF THE PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION
Will be held at their Grounds,
BROOKLYN, Long Island,
On
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
May 25, 27, 29.
SATURDAY, MAY 29.
No. 1. PREMIUM $1,000,
Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.
For all horses that have never beaten 2:31.
$700 to first; $200 to second; $100 to third horse.
For which there are 7 entries.
NO. 2. PREMIUM $5,000.
Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.
For all horses except Lady Thorne and Mountain Boy.
$3,000 to first; $1,500 to second; $500 to third horse.
For which there are 6 entries.
GOOD DAY AND TRACK.
RACES TO COMMENCE EACH DAY AT 1:30 O'CLOCK P. M.
Coney Island cars leave Fulton Ferry every five minutes for the grounds direct.
Cars for Greenwood, to connect with dummy road, leave Fulton, Wall, and South Ferries every five minutes during the day.
The steamboat NAUSHON will leave 23d-st., East River, at 10:30 A. M.; Broome-st., East River, 10:45 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 11:30 A. M.; Wall-st., New-York, at 12 M., and return as soon as races are over. Fare fifty cents for round trip.
Admission to the grounds, $1; to the grand stand and quarter-stretch, $1 additional; no charge for ladies to grand stand.
Stages will connect with steamers at Bath, Long Island, to convey passengers to and from the track. Distance 1½ miles. Fare by stage 25 cents each way.
In case of postponement, flags will be displayed on the Hoffman House, New-York Hotel, Astor House, Fulton Ferry Houses, and City Hall, Brooklyn.
MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, President.
EDWARD P. MORRIS, Secretary.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT.
The scholars of the late Professor Hamilton's Horse-training School have made arrangements for giving a benefit to Mrs. HAMILTON, who is left in poor circumstances, on MONDAY EVENING, May 31, at the Amphitheatre, corner of 43d-st and Broadway. Everything will be done to make it an agreeable entertainment. Performances by the wonderful trick horses, and two vicious horses will be broken in presence of the audience by Professor Wortman, a gentleman of experience, who has been with Professor Hamilton for years. Tickets may be had of the scholars and of the Agent, W. JAMES BECK, at the building.

PARTIES DRIVING TO PROSPECT Park Fair Ground will find the most direct route through Fulton to Clinton-st., to Third-place, thence through Prospect Park direct.
EDWARD P. MORRIS, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

OPTHALMIC AND AURAL INSTITUTE,
NO. 46 EAST 12TH-ST., BROADWAY.
Dispensary for Eye and Ear diseases; open from 1 to 2 o'clock daily.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 29 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PREMATURE physical and mental decay, and all diseases arising from early and self-abuse speedily and effectually cured by DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL. Read my little book, 33 pages; sent free. No. 58 Bond-st., one door from Bowery.

ALL PRIVATE AND SPECIAL COMplaints, from whatever cause produced, speedily and effectually cured without detention from business by Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 120 West 26th-st., near 6th-av. Consultation strictly private.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 58 Bond-st., one door from Bowery. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

CONSULTATIONS FREE IN ALL CASES of chronic diseases. Invalids may call or communicate by mail, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," No. 120 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

CONSULT DR. WEST, NO. 4 THOMPson-st., one door from Canal-st., on all diseases of a private nature; also nervous debility and impotency permanently cured.

AFFLICTED PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES desiring confidential treatment and a certain cure consult Dr. Evans, 118 Chatham-st. Consultation free

$1,000 FOR ANY PRIVATE DISEASE DR. EVANS' remedies fail of curing. His Elixir restores lost manhood. No. 118 Chatham-st.

UNFORTUNATES OF EITHER SEX guaranteed a sure cure, whatever the matter is by DR. EVANS, No. 118 Chatham-st., New-York.

THE ATLANTIC BANK AFFAIR.

More Light and More Doubt as to the Alleged Misconduct of the Deceased President of the Bank.

Since Mr. CALLENDER, the Government Bank Commissioner, began his investigation of the affairs of the Atlantic National Bank of Brooklyn, great anxiety has been manifested on the part of the stockholders and depositers of the Bank, as well as the numerous friends of the RUSHMORE family, to know the best or the worst. The facts, as they come to light, do not flatter the memory of the deceased President, but do contribute to stamp some of his transactions as reckless, to say the least.

The two largest holders of advances which are considered questionable, are the late President himself, and Mr. CATHERWOOD, the well-known contractor. In regard to Mr. RUSHMORE personally, the deeds of his real estate were found in the bank; these will be held for the bank's claim, and there is no chance but that every dollar of Mr. RUSHMORE's estate will be swallowed to help square his accounts. Mr. CATHERWOOD's transactions with the bank were numerous and extensive, but the other directors than Mr. RUSHMORE were kept in ignorance of them by the deceased. There was among the securities held by Mr. RUSHMORE from Mr. CATHERWOOD, an order on the city for $50,000. This on being presented yesterday to the Water Board by the bank was dishonored, there being only $6,000 or $7,000 balance due from the city to Mr. CATHERWOOD. But Mr. CATHERWOOD's order was without date, and the fair presumption is that Mr. CATHERWOOD drew it in Mr. RUSHMORE's favor some time ago, when the contract for sewerage was being executed, and when there was an amount due to him sufficient to pay the order. Mr. CATHERWOOD's verbal explanation is that the $50,000 order was intended to have been canceled, other securities having been afterward substituted for it. In regard to the Newark and Paterson Railroad bonds, which also form a large part of the security held by the bank for the loans made to Mr. CATHERWOOD, the terms of the lease of the road have been misstated in the newspapers. The Erie Railroad has agreed to pay the Newark and Paterson shareholders 55 per cent. of the gross receipts. The road will be finished in two weeks, and it is believed that the receipts from the Erie will afford ten or eleven per cent. dividend for the Newark and Paterson. Thus the bonds of this road, held by the Atlantic Bank, are expected to become of par value, and, if so, they will be good security, as far as they go, for the bank's loans to Mr. CATHERWOOD. But besides this, Mr. CATHERWOOD, in addition to his own means, has wealthy relatives, and as his estate will be liable to the bank to the last dollar, the directors are inclined to believe Mr. CATHERWOOD's assurances to them that the bank will not lose a dollar by him, and that he had no idea that it ever should. But at the same time surprise is felt that Mr. CATHERWOOD does not call on the Government Commissioner at the bank. The latter has legal power in the progress of his inquiry to summon before him any individual customer of the bank whose evidence he requires to elucidate the accounts; and any failure to appear or to answer questions, is punishable by law. There is no doubt, therefore, that eventually the Commissioner will get to the bottom of every doubtful transaction. The directors have been systematically hoodwinked, and that so adroitly that even the Commissioner, who has spent the last five years in exploring the frailties of bank mismanagement, feels no surprise at the directors having been outwitted. The Catherwood securities were never brought to the directors' knowledge. The bonds of the Newark Railroad are as yet unmarketable, and no director would have considered them an adequate security for the advances. But after allowing them par value as security, and taking the $50,000 order for its face amount, and all the other securities held by the bank, there is not near enough to balance the money that has been advanced. The first discovery of the screw loose was made when Mr. RUSHMORE's administrator called to separate his personal effects from the bank's documents. Then it was at once found, on examining the bank's securities, that securities which ought to have been producible were not to be found, and that others which the Board of Directors had never seen or heard of, were among the ostensible resources of the bank. The securities were kept by Mr. RUSHMORE in his own charge—the Cashier being treated by him merely as a clerk. What loss the bank will eventually sustain, depends partly on what can be realized from Mr. RUSHMORE's estate, partly on the ability of Mr. CATHERWOOD to repay all he has borrowed—which he declares, and the directors believe, to be abundantly ample—and partly on the solvency of some half a dozen other people who have been allowed by Mr. RUSHMORE to draw largely on what are considered by the directors very dubious securities. The Commissioner will cite each of these parties before him, and every effort will be made to realize on these securities, and the balance from the parties who have had the money. This will occupy a long time. Supposing it all done, there will be still a large deficit to be met out of the Rushmore estate, which it can hardly be hoped that estate will cover.

A full and clear statement was made yesterday to United States Commissioner CALLENDER of the assets and liabilities of the institution. He was informed of the action taken by the directors and of the responsibility respectively of the gentlemen who signed the agreement to assume the liabilities of the bank, and of the nature of the security for depositors and other creditors. After a detailed investigation of the items of this statement, Mr. CALLENDER came to the conclusion that the interests, which it was the duty of the Government to protect were amply sheltered by the action of the directors, and so advised the Committee. Last evening he communicated with the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington, giving the result of his investigation, and announcing his belief that the bank was entirely solvent and safe. He finds that the bank has an immediate command of funds by reason of its credit with the New-York banks sufficient to pay every one of the depositors in full. As the result of this investigation, and of the determination arrived at yesterday morning, the directors have issued the following document:

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, BROOKLYN, May 25, 1869.

The Directors of this Bank regret to announce the discovery of certain irregularities involving some loss to the stockholders. They take this means of stating that the bank is perfectly solvent and has the full confidence of the Department at Washington. Mr. CALLENDER now being engaged in the examination and adjustment of its affairs, the bank is continuing the business as usual.

JOHN A. LOTT,	HENRY C. MURPHY,
P. C. CORNELL,	WM. HUNTER, JR.,
C. P. SMITH,	HENRY K. SHELDON,
SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,	BREWSTER VALENTINE,
JOHN FRENCH,	GEORGE S. PUFFER.

Gala Day Among the Sabbath-School Children in Brooklyn, E. D.—Grand Display of Banners, Flags and Elegant Dresses—Meeting Last Evening.

The largest, gayest, and worst-managed anniversary display of Sunday-School children ever held in Williamsburg, was that of yesterday afternoon. The weather was auspicious, and the preparations made by parents in the neat attiring of their children, as well as the arrangements made by the Superintendents, pastors and teachers of the respective schools and churches, manifested a determination to make the procession of the 1869 anniversary one that should be remarkable in all its details, and that would challenge any other community in America to equal. These good intentions and earnest desires would have been crowned with triumph but for the misfortune of very indiscreet marshalship. Apart from the mishap incident to this mismanagement, the turn-out, both in numbers of schools and scholars, was one of the boldest fronts ever presented by the Protestant churches of the Eastern District of Brooklyn. Every denomination was represented —Baptist, Congregational, Methodist, Presbyterian, Reformed Dutch, German Reformed, Universalist, and a host of Mission schools. The exact number of children and teachers can only be estimated at between 6,000 and 7,000. There were eleven divisions, consisting of the schools of all the Protestant churches in the locality. The pastor of each Church marched at the head of his school. Many parents and friends of the scholars walked along also, while hosts of ladies were at each school making ready for the refreshment part of the programme, a detail in the celebration always of interest to the children as well as the grown up people.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the South Third-street Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. WELLS, pastor, at which Mr. M. J. STONE presided. Addresses were delivered on subjects bearing upon the Sabbath-School cause by Rev. Dr. CARROLL and others.

Anniversary Celebration of the Samaritan Home.

Yesterday the anniversary exercises occurred at the institution for aged persons of both sexes, No. 409 West Fourteenth-street, known as the Samaritan Home. Everything about the place looked bright and happy, and the aged inmates appeared to be full of peaceful content. The house and its surroundings wore a picture of comfort and cleanliness, and elicited much commendation from the visitors. Being of an entirely unsectarian character, the Home, although it has been in existence but two years, is already in a very prosperous condition, since it receives the patronage of all branches of the Protestant Church. Rev. Dr. WASHBURNE, of Calvary Church, was the opening address, congratulating the patrons on the success that had crowned their undertaking, and the inmates of the Home on the comfort and good health they appeared to enjoy. Addresses were also made by Rev. Dr. REID, pastor of the McDougall-street Baptist Church; Rev. Dr. STEWART, of the Episcopal Church, and others. The visitors were subsequently conducted over the institution by the lady President, Mrs. JAMES MCVICKAR, and expressed themselves much pleased with all the arrangements.

University Law School.

The commencement exercises of the University Law School were held yesterday evening. LEMUEL E. GILBERT delivered a spirited oration on "America;" EDWARD F. HOFKE delivered an interesting discourse on "Local Self-Government in New-York City;" THOMAS S. HENRY one on "The Lawyer's Mission;" after which the report of the Committee of Alumni was read, and the award of Alumni prizes took place. Chancellor FERRIS, who presided, then proceeded to confer the degrees, after which Professor NORTON POMEROY delivered a farewell address.

BRIBERY OR PERJURY?

Alleged Bribery of Fire Commissioner Wilson—Acquittal of Reid on the Charge of Perjury—False Swearing Somewhere.

The trial of MARTIN REID for perjury, which was commenced before Judge BEDFORD and a jury on Wednesday, was concluded yesterday. The perjury was alleged to have been committed on the 6th of May in the Marine Court, before Judge CURTIS, in a suit brought by REID to recover $275, which he said he had paid to Fire Commissioner WILSON to obtain an appointment on the Police force. The jury in the Marine Court decided against REID, and Judge CURTIS immediately committed REID and his chief witness, THOMAS EARLY, for perjury. The Grand Jury found indictments against both, and so REID came to the bar of the Court of General Sessions.

Judge CURTIS and CEPHAS BRAINERD, Esq., Mr. WILSON's counsel, both appeared as witnesses to testify to what REID had sworn in the Marine Court. But, unfortunately, neither of them had taken notes, and could give only their "impressions," which proved insufficient to satisfy the jury. Their evidence was as follows:

Reid swore that in the last part of July, 1866, he went with Thomas Early to Mr. Wilson's house in Eighty-third-street and asked Mr. Wilson to get him (Reid) appointed a patrolman; Mr. Wilson agreed to do so if Reid would pay $175; on the 1st of August he, in Early's presence, paid Mr. Wilson the money demanded; Mr. Wilson did not get him the appointment, and on the 1st of January, 1868, he went with Early to Mr. Wilson's office at the Fire Department and asked why the conditions of the agreement were not complied with; Mr. Wilson then said he must pay $100 more; on the following day he went again to the Fire Department and paid Mr. Wilson the $100, and Mr. Wilson then gave him a note to Mr. Manierre asking for an appointment blank, but the appointment was not made out.

Commissioner Wilson next took the stand. He said that for two years he had been Fire Commissioner, previous to which he was Captain of the Twenty-first Precinct Police; he declared that Reid's testimony in the Marine Court was false; no money had ever been demanded, and none paid; Reid had asked for an appointment, and had called several times at the house and at the office during the last three years, but Early never was with him; the witness had never seen Early at all until he appeared at the Marine Court to swear to Reid's falsehoods; on the 6th of May the witness did write a letter to Mr. Manierre in the presence of Reid and his brother Cornelius; there was no one else there. The cross-examination elicited these additional facts as given by the witness: Four or five months ago Reid sued me in the First District Court for $132, which he said I owed him for goods left at my house; no such goods had ever been left at the house, but my wife was sick when he brought the suit, and I had the matter settled to avoid the trouble of a trial; I tried first to get Reid into the Police, and failed; then I got him in the Repair-yard of the Fire Department; he was discharged from that for habitual drunkenness and absence from duty.

Cornelius Reid testified: I recommended my brother for appointment; I was present when Mr. Wilson wrote the letter to Mr. Manierre; my brother gave Mr. Wilson no money; I never knew my brother to give Mr. Wilson money, and I never knew Mr. Wilson to ask for any. On the cross-examination he said: My feelings toward my brother were always friendly until he was guilty of injustice; my brother told me "he'd make Wilson take care of him;" I asked why Mr. Wilson was to take care of him; he said "I'll sue him for money, and he'll pay me rather than have his name exposed in the Democratic papers."

This closed the prosecution, and the case was adjourned to yesterday, when the defence was commenced by putting *Martin Reid*, the prisoner, on the witness stand. His testimony was in substance the following: Four years ago I asked Mr. Wilson, then a Police Sergeant, to see if he could get me something to do; he didn't then, but after he was made Captain I went to him again, and he said he'd get me on the Police; he got a note from Senator Murphy to Mr. Acton, which I presented, and Mr. Acton sent me to the doctors to be examined, and they rejected me because I had two swelled veins on my leg; I told Mr. Wilson, and he said I must give him $175 and he would have me examined again, and would speak to one of the doctors; he saw Dr. Jones, and then told me to go to Dr. Jones' house in Twenty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; we went there, my brother and I did, and we talked a while, and Dr. Jones said he wouldn't oppose me; Dr. Jones told me he would get me through; but next day there were some other doctors at the office who wouldn't pass me; I told Mr. Wilson and he said he was very sorry and would try to get me something else; every day I went to Mr. Wilson's I carried bottles of whisky and brandy, and wine, and cigars, and once I carried sugar and once a box of soap; when Mr. Wilson became Fire Commissioner I pressed him, and he said he'd do something for me; on the 1st of January, 1867, Mr. Wilson went over with me and saw Mr. Manierre, and he said he would do something for me in a couple of months; on the way over to Mr. Wilson's office, Mr. Wilson told me he'd get me on the Fire Department if I'd give him $100; we were in the street alone; next day I went with Early to the Fire Department and paid the $100. On the cross-examination the witness said: Early went to Mr. Wilson's house with me when I paid the $175, but he did not go into the house, and I never said he did; he did not see me pay the money; when I paid the $100 at the Fire Department, Early was just outside the door and might have seen me pay it, but I am not sure whether he did see or not; Mr. Wilson never refused the liquor, &c., which I brought him; he always took it with great avidity; I brought the suit for $121 one week after I was discharged from the Repair-Yard; Mr. Wilson promised to pay back the $275, too.

Catharine Brown, Mr. Wilson's domestic, was the next witness. In answer to questions, she stated that Reid used to come to see her, and brought several bottles of liquor as presents to Mrs. Wilson, and once brought a bag of brown sugar.

Mrs. Wilson said: About five years ago Reid came to the house in Mr. Wilson's absence and representing himself as a friend of my husband, he gave me a bottle of whisky; he came several times to see the domestic; once he brought some sugar; last Fall he brought some wine and a bottle of gin and a bottle of cider brandy; I asked him to bring another bottle of cider brandy, but he did not.

Thomas Early deposed: I went with Reid to Mr. Wilson's house; he showed me some money and said he was going to give it to Mr. Wilson, but I stayed outside and not see him give it; afterward, some six months later, I went with him to the Fire Department; he had money then, and said he was to give it to Mr. Wilson, but I did not see him do it; I did not go in with him, but waited at the head of the stairs.

Thomas O'Keefe, Edward Burt, John Callahan and *Justice Logan*, testified to Reid's good character.

Mr. SHEAHEN, REID's counsel, summed up for the defence, and Assistant District-Attorney for the prosecution, Judge BEDFORD, charged the jury with complete impartiality; and the jury, after some consideration, brought a verdict of not guilty. Judge BEDFORD then discharged both REID and EARLY.

The Custom-House.

The outside pressure for appointments in the Custom-house has been so intense, that Collector GRINNELL has been obliged to issue the following order:

NOTICE.—No further applications for office will be received for the present. Only those already filed with the Collector will be acted upon.
For the Collector. R. C. ANTHONY.
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1869. Secretary.

For weeks the actual business of the Government has been almost at a stand-still. An army weekly passed in review before Mr. GRINNELL, and each told his story and made his set speech. It is said that over 17,000 applications are on file. California and Louisiana have representatives in waiting.

In the Surveyor's Office Mr. CORNELL has been quietly, yet effectually, reorganizing. The following gentlemen have been selected by him as deputies: HENRY E. ABELL, LEWIS J. KIRK, EDWARD F. BURTON and JAMES L. BENEDICT. Mr. ABELL was formerly editor of the Schoharie County *Union*, and is said to be an able executive officer. Mr. KIRK was for many years an Inspector, and brings valuable experience to aid his chief. Mr. BURTON was formerly Auditor of the State of California, while Mr. BENEDICT, who remains in charge of his old department, has the record of fifteen years faithful service in the office. In the Naval Office General MERRITT has taken a firm stand against the outside pressure, and has determined to proceed with the duties of the revenue first, and partisan claims hereafter.

The American Christian Commission.

A public meeting of the Commission was held last evening in the Church of the Redemption in Thirty-fifth-street. The attendance was quite limited.

Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, Chairman of the Executive Committee, said that the work of the Commission was not intended to rival that of the churches. The work was divided into two departments. One was to lay out a plan of operations for church organizations, and the other to endeavor to bring all Christian churches to a unity of sentiment. The speaker referred to the reunion of the old and new schools of Presbyterians, and said that he should not feel satisfied until Christians of all denominations set their doctrinal differences aside. He thought that much good is being done by the Commission, and that at a very small expense, not exceeding $10,000 a year.

Rev. ARTHUR MITCHELL, of Chicago, spoke on the necessity of Christianizing the masses, and the best means of doing so. It had been estimated, he said, that on no Sunday in the year do more than 200,000 persons assemble in our City churches. Surely we are called upon to endeavor to remedy this. The speaker also referred to the necessity for congregational singing in our churches and for plain and practical sermons, and spoke of the love of dress which characterizes many members of our places of worship.

After a few remarks by Rev. J. NICOLLS and Rev. B. W. CHIDLAM, the meeting was dismissed with the benediction.

HOMICIDE IN BROOKLYN.

A Liquor Store Fracas in Hicks-street—Brass Knuckles, a Pitchfork and a Pistol Brought to the Conflict—Death of One of the Combatants.

South Brooklyn, on Wednesday, contributed another to its list of homicides. JOHN MULADY was shot in the side by JEREMIAH DACY under the following circumstances, as nearly as can be ascertained: It appears that on Tuesday night a party of men found themselves suddenly engaged in a general fracas in the liquor store of JAMES CONNERTON, in Hicks-street, near Hamilton-avenue, in the course of which JEREMIAH DACY is said to have struck JOHN MULADY over the eye with brass knuckles or the butt of a pistol, inflicting a severe cut thereby. Subsequently when MULADY was passing the store kept by DACY in Hicks, near Carll-street, he was assailed by DACY and DOYLE, one of the parties to the original row. On Wednesday morning, MULADY went to a stable opposite CONNERTON's liquor-store, and saw DACY standing near, when the remembrance of the sanguinary struggle of the previous night flashed upon MULADY's mind, and he determined to avenge himself. Accordingly he seized a pitchfork and crossed over to where DACY was standing and made several passes at him with that formidable weapon. DACY, assuming that his life was in danger, ran up stairs, armed himself with a pistol, and returning immediately fired a shot at MULADY, which took effect in his left side, about two and a half inches below the ribs, the ball penetrating the body so as to render its extraction impossible. DACY immediately thereafter proceeded to the Forty-third Precinct Station-house and voluntarily delivered himself into custody, making a statement of the case, and claiming that he shot MULADY in self-defence. Shortly afterward, MULADY having been conveyed to the Long Island Hospital, Coroner JONES proceeded to hold an *ante-mortem* examination, which elicited from MULADY, the wounded man, some of the main facts as stated in this report. MULADY was subsequently removed to his residence in Dikeman-street, near Richards, and died yesterday morning. Coroner JONES commenced to hold an inquest on the body of deceased last night, and up to midnight was still pursuing the inquiry. DACY remains in custody. No new facts were elicited by the testimony beyond what has been stated.

The Soldiers' Commemoration on Sunday—Protest of Prominent Citizens.

The following protest has been presented to the Memorial Executive Committee, Grand Army of the Republic:

GENTLEMEN: It is publicly announced that the ceremonies in connection with the annual commemoration of our fallen soldiers, will take place, under your direction, in this City, on Sunday, May 30.

The programme you have published provides for an imposing display and procession, including "military and civil officers and members of the Staff of the National Department Headquarters, a monument surrounded by a guard of honor, wagons containing floral contributions, the Grand Army of the Republic, closing with such civil societies as may join the procession; the procession to form on Union-square at 10 A. M., to march down Broadway and Fulton-street to Ferry," and then proceed to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

The First and Second Divisions of the National Guard are to take part in the parade. Minute guns are to be fired from 11 A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

In carrying out these arrangements, you "earnestly call upon the patriotic, benevolent and charitable to aid" you.

The undersigned most heartily sympathize with the spirit which seeks to keep in honorable and loving memory the noble dead who have fallen for their country, by the beautiful ceremonies of the annual commemoration day. Gladly would we bear our part in strewing flowers on their graves, and in caring for their surviving families. Our own kindred and friends are of their number. We ourselves have cheerfully borne our part, each according to his measure, in the great conflict in which they fell.

It is, then, with great regret that we are compelled, as loyal citizens, to protest against your selection of Sunday as the day for these ceremonies.

We protest, not because grateful thoughts and words about our fallen soldiers, or a quiet visit to their resting-places would desecrate the day, but because the gathering and marching through our streets of the long procession, with music and banners, is a direct infringement upon the feelings and rights of Christian households and congregations, and the recognized uses and associations of our American Sabbath. It will seriously interrupt public worship, and thereby contravene the laws of our State, draw off thousands of attendants from our Mission and Sunday Schools, and fill the streets with crowds of idle spectators.

Very justly did the Mayor and Common Council, in deciding against the public reception of returning regiments on Sunday, during the late war, say: "That a due observance of law, as well as sanitary, social, moral and religious considerations, forbid all public invasions of the quietude and sanctity of the Sabbath, except in cases where the public safety or other exigency demands it."

It is urged that some may attend and witness the ceremony on Sunday who could not do so on any other day. On the other hand, there are not a few, whose religious convictions will not let them join the pageant, but who would have been glad to turn aside from the toil of a week day to unite in the grateful commemoration.

The force of these considerations is recognized in the change, by law and usage, of our national holidays, when falling on Sunday, to another day.

In many places the day for these services of commemoration has been changed; in Washington, with the express sanction of President GRANT; throughout New-England and Pennsylvania; in Cincinnati, Brooklyn and other places. General SICKLES, chief officer of your organization for this State, has recommended the same change in our large cities.

We deeply regret that you should pursue a different course; that the religious convictions of large classes of our citizens should be so needlessly disregarded; and that in a cause, itself so excellent, you should do anything to impair the reverence of the people for law, divine and human, on which alone a free Government securely rests.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1869.

NEW-YORK SABBATH COMMITTEE:
NORMAN WHITE, Chairman, and

James Brown,	James Lenox,
Moses H. Grinnell,	John J. Cisco,
William C. Bryant,	H. H. Van Dyck,
Charles Butler,	Paul Spofford,
William E. Dodge,	William Adams,
E. D. Morgan,	William Whitlock,
R. H. McCurdy,	And many others.

Workingwomen's Association.

An extra meeting of the Workingwomen's Association took place last evening at Plimpton's Rooms, at the junction of Ninth and Stuyvesant streets. Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY was in the chair. It was decided to change the days of semi-monthly meetings from Wednesday to Thursday.

It was stated that of the 346 persons who voted at the John-street Methodist Chapel for trustees of the Sing Sing Camp-meeting Ground, more than half were women, and that, under a late law of the State, they availed themselves for the first time of a right to vote on a question of church property.

Miss ANTHONY announced that orders would be taken at low prices for all kinds of women's work, at the Woman's Bureau, No. 49 East Twenty-third-street. Those performing the work would receive the full price paid for it without the intervention of an employer.

Dr. LOZIER stated that HESTER VAUGHN, lately liberated from prison by Governor GEARY, of Pennsylvania, was on her way to England. The Association had $100 in hand which had been raised for the young woman, and it was decided to learn her address through Governor GEARY, and forward the money to her.

Mrs. LOZIER urged the education of young men and women together. She said that the New-York City College did not admit women, although women paid taxes to support it. A committee was appointed to call upon the trustees.

An adjournment took place until Thursday evening next.

The Robbery of a Diamond Cross—Confession of the Thief.

JOHN STEVENS, the young man who stole a diamond cross pin from the store of CHARLES MILLS, in Atlantic-street, was brought up for examination before Justice WALSH yesterday. He pleaded guilty, and said he passed the pin to his "pal," but would not give the name of the person alluded to, preferring to go to State Prison alone. He was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Carpenters' Strike.

As already stated, the German journeymen carpenters, (frame-workers,) who recently formed an organization, notified their employers that from the first of next month they will demand $3 50 and $4 per day, an increase of more than 25 per cent. Last night the employing carpenters met in Fourth-street in reference to this matter. They resolved to form a permanent organization, with a view of resisting the movement of the workmen, and additional members were enrolled, who each paid an initiation fee of one dollar. A Treasurer was appointed to receive the money. The permanent officers elected are Messrs. JOHN SCHAEFER, President; HENRY SANER, Secretary, and CARL HECKMAN, Treasurer. Resolutions were passed to the effect that they (the employers) claim for themselves the privilege to regulate the price of labor, and that they will not submit to the dictations of the workmen in case of a strike. Further, that no member shall employ a workman who left his work on a strike. A "standing" committee in reference to this matter was appointed, composed of Messrs. CARL HECKMAN, F. BAUMAN, L. HARBAUER, H. KNOBLAUCH and PH. STUBENROLL.

Marine Temperance Society.

The regular weekly meeting of the Marine Temperance Society was held yesterday evening at the Mariners' Temple, corner of Oliver and Henry streets. There was a fair attendance and the exercises were interesting. BENJ. BARRACLOUGH, Esq., of Norwalk, Conn., delivered a good address, in which he stated as one of the great reasons of the prevalence of intemperance, the apathy of professing teetotalers; politicians foster it as they find that rum gives them more votes at their primaries. There is nothing so dangerous as so-called moderate drinking, as the slightest indulgence in the intoxicating draught only tends to increase the appetite, and gradually puts us still more in the alcoholic demon's power.

Other entertaining remarks were made by an old salt and a reformed inebriate, JOHN MCCLELLAN. The audience was entertained at intervals with some choice temperance hymns by Miss LILLA DAVIS. Many young men signed the pledge at the close of the meeting.

Explosion of a Kerosene Lamp—Four Persons Injured.

Last evening Mrs. FRANIKER BLAUM and her children, FRANIKER, GEORGE and CLARA, aged 13, 6, and 3 years respectively, were terribly burned by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp, which the oldest girl was filling while lighted. The mother is believed to be fatally injured, and all of the sufferers were removed to St. Luke's Hospital. The accident occurred in Fifth-avenue, near Fifty-sixth-street.

Attempted Suicides.

LIZZIE MCNAMARA *alias* Lamont, aged 25, and an inmate of a house of ill-fame at No. 93 Greene-street, attempted suicide yesterday afternoon by swallowing a dose of laudanum. She was removed to Bellevue.

JOHN QUIGLEY, residing in One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue, also made an attempt to commit suicide yesterday afternoon by taking Paris green. Medical aid being summoned, the necessary antidotes were successfully administered, and the man is now out of danger.

The New Comet.

The small comet recently discovered by Dr. WINNECKE, of Carlsruhe, is situated in the constellation of Leo Minor, and below the Great Dipper. It is about twenty-three degrees North of the noted lunar star Regulus, which is three hours west of the meridian at nine o'clock in the evening. The comet is telescopic, and will not be visible to the naked eye.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The Croton Department have given notice that after June 7 they will receive proposals for laying the Fisk concrete pavement in One Hundred and Seventeenth, One Hundred and Eighteenth, One Hundred and Twenty-third, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, One Hundred and Twenty-second, and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets. The pavement has been tried in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, and is said to be perfectly worthless.

The May anniversary of the Juvenile Asylum, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth-street, near Tenth-avenue, takes place to-day at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Hudson River depot, foot of Thirtieth-street, at 2 P. M. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. J. B. DAVIS, of Boston; Rev. Mr. LUDLOW, and J. R. THORNE, Esq., of this City.

The Grand Jury which was discharged by Judge BEDFORD yesterday, has examined 160 criminal cases during this month.

The ninth anniversary of the Baptist Sunday School Union was celebrated yesterday evening, at the Madison-avenue Baptist Church. Rev. Dr. ANDERSON presided. Various reports were read, and addresses were made by Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, Rev. Mr. YEAMAN and Rev. Mr. BUCKLAND.

Brooklyn.

From reports made to the Fire Commissioners yesterday it appears that in the Western District there are fourteen steam engines in use, of which nine are in bad condition and five in good condition, viz.: Engines Nos. 1, 2, 6, 14 and 19, and that these only can be made use of by the Paid Department. There are four hand engines and fourteen tenders which will be useless under the present system. Of the five trucks only three are in good order. Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Chief-Engineer, recommends that the Department be furnished with eight second-class steam engines at once. Chief-Engineer SMITH reported that in the Eastern District only engines Nos. 5 and 7 can be adapted to Paid Department uses, and that none of the apparatus of the Hose Companies can be used, being too lightly built. Of the hook and ladder companies only No. 3 can be adapted to the wants of the new system, with some expense for repairs and alterations.

New-Jersey.

The annual reception of the Young Men's Christian Association of West Hoboken and Hudson City is to be held this evening at 8 o'clock in the lecture-room of the Presbyterian church, West Hoboken.

A desperate affray took place at Yellow Tavern, in Elizabeth, about 11 o'clock last night, in which the proprietor was nearly killed, and several others more or less injured. It appears that JOHN HOLLAND, JOHN COLLINS, MICHAEL NOLAN, JOHN BUTLER, and others, called for drinks, and then, when asked for payment, assaulted the proprietor and several of the boarders, inflicting injuries that may prove fatal. Three of the parties have been arrested.

As the noon freight train bound west on the Morris and Essex Railroad was passing the South Orange depot yesterday, a brakeman, named STUART, accidentally fell between the two cars and was run over and terribly mangled. He survived only a few hours.

One of the victims, Mr. PURDY, of the recent explosion of a varnish kettle at Newark, died yesterday, after having suffered terribly for several days.

A fatal accident occurred at Hackettstown depot, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, yesterday. EBENEZER HORNLER, a brakeman on the freight train, while attempting to jump upon a car, missed his footing, and was crushed between it and the platform, and he died in five minutes afterward.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, May 27—11 A. M.
Consols open at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 79⅜. Stocks quiet; Erie, 19; Illinois, 95⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 27—11 A. M.
COTTON—The market opened firmer, but not quotably higher. Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.@11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d.@11½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Thursday, May 27.
Sugar quiet and steady both on spot and afloat.

LONDON, Thursday, May 27—1 P. M.
Consols 93⅜ for both money and the account. United States Five-Twenties are quiet at 79½. Stocks firm.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 27—1 P. M.
COTTON—The market is firmer and prices have advanced a fraction. Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d. There is more activity, and the sales of the day are now estimated at 15,000 bales.
PROVISIONS—Lard, 66s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

HAVRE, Thursday, May 27.
COTTON—The market opens quiet both on the spot and afloat.

LONDON, Thursday, May 27.
The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, made public to-day, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has increased £572,000 since last week.

LONDON, Thursday, May 27—4:30 P. M.
Consols closed at 93⅜ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 79½. Stocks easier; Erie, 18¾; Illinois, 95½; Atlantic and Great Western, 24½.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 27—4:30 P. M.
COTTON—The market closed at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d. the sales of the day have footed up 15,000 bales.
BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet.
PROVISIONS—Lard, 67s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Thursday, May 27.
Fine Resin, 15s. ℔ cwt. Linseed Cakes, £10 ℔ ton. Linseed Oil, £31 15s. ℔ ton.

ANTWERP, Thursday, May 27.
Petroleum, 48¼f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Thursday, May 27.
COTTON—The market is dull both on the spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 139½f. ℔ cwt.; Low Middlings, afloat, 136f.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, May 27.
United States Five-twenty Bonds, 86⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Thursday, May 27—Evening.
The Bourse is heavy. Rentes, 71f. 80c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 27.
FLOUR quiet and firm; sales of Spring Extras at $4 75@$5 75. WHEAT firmer and higher; sales of No. 1 at $1 15½@$1 16; No. 2 at $1 13¼; since 'Change, $1 13¾. CORN active; sales of No. 1 at 67c.; No. 2 at 56½c.@57¼c. OATS steady; sales of No. 2 at 57¾c.@57⅞c. RYE quiet and easier; No. 1, $1 05@$1 07. BARLEY dull; light sales at $1 50. HIGHWINES dull at 98c.@$1. Mess PORK quiet; sales at $31 25@$31 50. LARD dull at 17¾c.@18c. Bulk MEATS quiet; Rough Sides, 15c., loose; Short Rib Middles, 15¼c. Live HOGS active and easier; sales at $8@$8 25 for common; $8 30@$8 50 for fair to medium; $8 60@$8 90 for good to choice. CATTLE quiet at $5 40@$6 30 for Cows and light Steers; $6 87@$6 85 for fair to medium; $7@$7 50 for good to choice. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat, 114,000 bushels Corn, 56,000 bushels Oats, 1,900 bushels Rye, 12,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—14,000 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat, 135,000 bushels Corn, 7,500 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 1,500 bushels Barley, 6,500 Hogs. FREIGHTS active.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 27.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 26,000 bushels; Corn, 4,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Flour, 8,600 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 52,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—Wheat, 13c.; Corn, 11c.; Oats, 7½c., to New-York. FLOUR inactive; sales 200 bbls. at $5 75@$6 for Nos. 2 and 1 for City-ground Spring. WHEAT shade easier; but little here; sales 15,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 24, and 8,000 at $1 23½, all to arrive; White and Amber neglected; No. 2 Chicago nominal. CORN dull; few samples on 'Change; sales 10,000 bushels New at 61c.@70c., according to quality; 2,000 bushels Kiln-dried at 75c. OATS dull and weaker; sales 10,000 bushels Chicago, to arrive, 3,000 bushels Ohio and 12,500 bushels Milwaukee, all at 68c. RYE nominal with no demand. BARLEY nominal. PEAS nominally $1 20. PORK, $31 50. LARD, 18¾c.@19c. HIGHWINES—No demand; quoted at $1 07.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 27.
TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON dull; low grades, 24¾c.@26c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $4 25@$5 25, the latter for Choice Fall; $4 85@$6 for Extra Spring, Double Extra and Fancy Club; $7@$7 50 for Treble Extra. WHEAT declining; No. 2, in sacks, $1 08½; No. 1, in elevator, $1 10; Fair to Choice Fall, $1 20@$1 50; strictly Choice to Fancy, $1 55@$1 75. CORN—Mixed, in bulk, 58c.@61c.; Mixed, in sacks, 68c.@70c.; Yellow, 73½c.@74c.; White, in store, 80c. OATS dull at 66c.@68c. RYE firm at $1 12@$1 13. BARLEY dull. WHISKY dull at $1. Mess PORK, $31 50; Dry-salted Shoulders, loose, 12c.; Hams, 13c.; Clear Rib Sides, loose, 15½c. BACON—Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 20c. LARD quiet; Choice, 18c. CATTLE firm at $4@$7 25. Live HOGS firm at $8@$9 50. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,600 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,300.

OSWEGO, Thursday, May 27.
FLOUR less active and unchanged; sales 1,500 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $8 for White; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 35. CORN quiet with small sales; New Illinois, 72c. OATS scarce and nominal. BARLEY inactive. RYE held $1 in bond. PEAS quiet. CORNMEAL, $1 75 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $22@$23; Shipstuffs, $24@$26; Middlings, $27@$30 ℔ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—To New-York, Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 7½c.; Rye, 8c.; Lumber, to the Hudson, $3 75. Railroad FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—16,800 bushels Wheat, 5,700 bushels Rye, 2,080,000 feet of Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 22,600 bushels Wheat, 1,670,000 feet Lumber.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 27.
COTTON firmer; Middling, 28½c. FLOUR quiet and steady; Howard-street Superfine, $5 25@$6 25; do. Extra fine, $6 25@$7 75; do. Family, $8@$10; City Mills Superfine, $6 25@$7 75; do. Extra, $8 50@$8; do. Family, $8 25@$11 25; Western Superfine, $5 25@$5 75; do. Extra, $6@$7 25; do. Family, $8@$8 50. WHEAT dull and lower; Choice Valley, $1 80. CORN active; receipts large; sales of White at 86c.@87c.; Yellow, 90c. OATS dull and weak at 68c. for Light. RYE dull at $1 40. Mess PORK firm at $32. BACON active and firm; Rib Sides, 17c.@17¼c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.@18c.; Shoulders, 14½c.; Hams, 19c.@20c. LARD quiet at 19c. WHISKY firm and scarce at $1 10; no sales reported.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 27.
COTTON in limited demand; Middlings, 28¾c.; sales, 500 bales; receipts, 577 bales; exports 168 bales. GOLD, 138¼. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 151; New-York sight, par at ¼ discount. SUGAR—Common, 9¾c.@10½c.; Prime, 13¼c. MOLASSES dull; Fermenting, 40c.@52½c. FLOUR—Superfine, $5 35; Double Extra, $5 87; Treble Extra, $6 25. CORN—Market bare; White, $1. OATS—Market bare; quoted at 80c. HAY, $30 for prime. BRAN, $1 30. PORK, $32 25. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 13½c.; Sides, 17½c.@17¾c. LARD—In tierces, 18½c. WHISKY, 90c.@97½c. for Western rectified. COFFEE dull; Fair, 15¼c.@17½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 27.
COTTON less firm; Middling Uplands, 28½c.@28¾c.; Middling Orleans, 29¼c.@29½c. FLOUR dull, weak and unchanged, except Pennsylvania Extra Family at $6 25@$7 25. WHEAT neglected; Red, $1 47@$1 55; Amber, $1 60; California, $1 73@$1 75. RYE declined at $1 37@$1 40. CORN—Prime scarce; commands 90c.@92c.; Yellow, inferior, plenty and dull; Mixed Western, 84c.@86c. OATS declined; 77c.@80c. for Western. PETROLEUM dull and lower; Crude, 20c.; sales, 2,000 bbls. Refined at 30c. COFFEE held firmly. SUGAR quiet; Cuba, 11¾c.@12c. for Fair to Good Refining. MOLASSES—Sales, a cargo of Cuba Muscovado at 56c. PROVISIONS and WHISKY unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 27.
FLOUR dull; Family, $5 75@$6. WHEAT dull; No. 2, $1 18; No. 1, $1 23@$1 25. CORN unchanged. OATS unchanged. RYE dull at $1 23@$1 25; demand light. COTTON quiet and firm at 27c.@27½c. TOBACCO firm and in good demand; sales 170 hhds. at $4 95@$36. WHISKY held at $1 02@$1 03; $1 offered. MESS Pork unchanged. LARD unchanged. Bulk MEATS in good demand at 12½c.@15c.; held at 12½c.@15¼c., checking business. BACON in demand at 13½c. for Shoulders; 16½c.@17c. for Sides, held ¼c. higher. Gold 138¾. Exchange dull. Money quiet.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 27.
TOBACCO—Leaf active; sales 383 hhds. COTTON quiet; Low Middlings, 25½c.; Middlings, 26½c. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $4 75@$5 25. WHEAT quiet at $1 30@$1 45. CORN—Shelled in bulk, 68c.@70c. OATS firm at 70c.@72c. RYE quiet; sales at $1 42@$1 45. PORK firm at $31 50@$32. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.@13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c.@17c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@17½c. HAMS firm at 19½c. WHISKY—Raw is quoted at $1 05@$1 10; none in the market.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, May 27.
FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT steady at $1 15¾ for No. 1; $1 12 for No. 2. OATS dull and nominally unchanged. CORN dull at 59c. RYE dull and nominal. BARLEY dull and unchanged. Grain FREIGHTS active at 5¼c. on Wheat to Buffalo, and 10½c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 104,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Thursday, May 27.
FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT steady; Amber, $1 35 on spot; $1 34½ seller June; White Michigan, $1 40; No. 1 Red, $1 33. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS declining; No. 1, 68c. RYE dull and unchanged. BARLEY nominal. RECEIPTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,700 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 3,200 bushels Corn, 5,500 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, May 27.
COTTON quiet at 27¼c. for Uplands; receipts, 163 bales; exports, 111 bales. FLOUR quiet at $5@$5 25. CORN, 75c.@76c. OATS, 80c.@82c. PORK, $32. LARD, 18c.@19½c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 13½c.; Sides, 17½c. Bulk MEATS dull; Shoulders, 12½c.; Sides, 16½c.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, May 27.
COTTON quiet and in fair demand; sales, 800 bales, part yesterday; Low Middlings, 26¼c.@26½c.; receipts, 329 bales; exports—yesterday, 1,250 bales; to-day, 5,784 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, May 26.
FLOUR firm at $4 50@$5 37½; Oregon brands, $4 25@$5 25. WHEAT firm; Good to Choice, $1 45@$1 60. Legal tenders, 72½.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, May 27.
COTTON dull; sales, 350 bales; receipts, 206 bales; exports, 427 bales. Middlings, 27c.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, May 27.
COTTON more quiet; Low Middling, 25c.; Good Ordinary, 24c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 27.
Stocks irregular and inactive; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 108; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 30¼; Reading Railroad, 48⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57⅝. Gold, 138⅞.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 27—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	W.	Cloudy	44
Halifax	N.	Clear	49
Portland	N. W.	Clear	54
Boston	N.	Clear	64
New-York	N. W.	Cloudy	54
Philadelphia	N. E.	Raining	54
Wilmington, Del.	N. E.	Raining	54
Washington	S. W.	Clear	80
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	74
Richmond	N. E.	Clear	82
Oswego	N. E.	Clear	50
Buffalo	E.	Clear	56
Pittsburg		Cloudy	72
Chicago	N. E.	Raining	51
Mobile	N. W.	Clear	79
New-Orleans	S. E.	Cloudy	76
Charleston	W. N. W.	Clear	76
Augusta, Ga.	S. W.	Clear	76
Savannah	S. W.	Clear	74
Key West	N. E.	Clear	80
Havana	N. E.	Clear	80

[Advertisement.]

White Beaver and Panama Hats will soon take the place of the ones now being worn; and KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, has already commenced preparing for the Summer season. His White Beavers, like his Spring styles, are beautiful, and cannot be surpassed, either in excellence of the material used or in point of finish. Knox's assortment of Straw Hats is one of the best in the City. Every variety and style can be found at his establishment, from the cheapest straw to the most costly Panama.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Main	May 15	Bremen	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Cambria	May 29	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Antwerp	May 29	New-York	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	May 29	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR HAVANA, &C.			
Cleopatra	May 29	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Havana, Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *Cleopatra*, close at the General Post Office at 11 A. M.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *St. Laurent*, close at 6 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Antwerp*, close at 7 A. M. No supplementary mail.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn. &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 27—*In steamship Samaria, from New-York for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gell, two children and servant, C. R. Fowler, Mrs. Annie Ray, John Kirby, Samuel Ward, J. B. Lanencot, E. S. Whitcomb, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Pinner, Miss M. Macpherson, Miss J. McPherson, H. H. Pate, John Matthewson, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Garwood, Miss Isabella Garwood, Mrs. J. H. Pooley, Miss Pooley, Miss Balch, A. E. C. Otte, Miss M. H. Garwood, Mrs. Dr. H. M. White, Mrs. Howarth, Mrs. A. Whitworth and infant, J. W. Lewis, Master J. W. Lewis, Miss Ellen C. Lewis, Miss Lizzie F. Lewis, J. Macpherson, John Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Armstrong and servant, J. M. H. Todhunter, J. K. Milliken, W. H. Beare, Major J. C. Brand, two Misses Robinson, Mrs. H. C. Hayward, Mrs. Ellen Walker, George A. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Crosby and 4 children, Miss Houston, Mrs. Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Elliot, Mrs. and Miss Gay, D. C. Winter.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 27—*In steamship America, from Bremen*—Lina Aull, Mathilde Wich, David Furstenberg, W. H. Wollfram and family, Joseph Antony and daughter, Carl Schmidt, Anna Ott, Bertha Schmidt, Caroline Vonderfour, Sophie Weyrich and child, Frederick Schultes, Regina Blank, J. Reinfeld, Louisa Reuther, Rosa Leroy, Henrietta Bonnel and son, Marie Frey, Anton Schiessel, Aug. Lenz, John Seitz, Caroline Hensel, Emil Gehrke, Salomon Lowenstein, Rebecca Kaan, Helene Fraussen, Bertha Hillman, Carl Haaga and wife, Frederick Pollack, Henrietta Palnauski, Julien Lederer, Aug. Estel, Theresa Kummerick, Louis Iraefenstein, And. Hofer, John Giescher and family, Anna Huttenhausen, M. Mesenburg, Frank Roehr, Richard White and family.

MAY 27—*In steamship Allemannia, from Hamburg*—Mary Overmann and 4 children, Fanny Gensler and 2 children, George Chriswold, Otto von Hoym and wife, Geo. E. Habich, C. Wilhelm, Wm. Burrowes, Herm. Brock, F. Keppel, wife and child, G. Schroeder and wife, H. Lohman and 3 children, F. Berry, R. Birchbach, C. Behrens, Johanna Elvers, Eleonare Pollatschek and 3 children, E. Licht, Caroline Veenflieth, Louis Gerson, wife and 2 children, Paul Samson, C. Stenerlein, N. Buschle, A. Ponsan, Mr. Lossel, A. App, Geo. Grau, Wm. Sauerbrey, Pauline Schaefer, E. Reiff, H. Barth, L. Dietl, F. Peter, Anna Schloh, F. Dings, J. Knittel, W. Benner, Amalie Eckhoff, Peter Jensen, H. Guttentag, O. Lincke, G. A. Elmer, E. Weber, Louise Weber, A. Reibel, Julia Martin, Wm. Hoffmann.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 33 | Sun sets..... 7 22 | Moon rises. 10 15
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 34 | Gov. Island. 10 23 | Hell Gate.. 11 45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 27.

Cleared.

Steamships Deutchland, (N.G.,) Neynaber, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; America, Doane, Hong Kong, Yokohama and San Francisco, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Columbia, Van Sice, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Mary Sanford, Moore, Wilmington, J. Hand; J. Thompson, Moore, Baltimore; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. Francis.

Barks Jas. Kitchin, Kitchin, Picton, Miller & Houghton; Mendota, Perry, Cow Bay, Miller & Houghton; Arizona, Carver, Buenos Ayres, Gerhard & Norton; J. Leighton, Wallace, Cow Bay, Miller & Houghton.

Brigs Two Marys, (Br.,) Marshall, St. Thomas, B. F. Small & Co.; Pedro, Davis, St. John, P. R., W. Ray & Co.; M. W. Forwood, Washburn, New-Orleans, Bryan & Pease.

Schooners Henry Middleton, Brower, Eleuthera, P.; Kathlene (Br.,) Pudsey, Cornwallis, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Mary Catharine, (Br.,) Flinn, St. John, N. F., Hatton, Weces & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Allemannia, (N. B.,) Bardua, Hamburg May 12 and Havre 15th, with mdse. and 717 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had westerly winds the entire passage. May 16, lat. 49 42, lon. 6 50, passed a Bremen steamer bound east; same day, lat. 49 42, lon. 7 40, passed ship Arabian, (Br.,) bound east; lat. 49 25, lon. 15, passed bark John J. Harris, (Br.,) bound east; 18th, lat. 48 31, lon. 24 10, passed steamship Cimbria, (N. G.,) hence for Hamburg; 19th, 48 20, lon. 28 49, passed a National steamer bound west.

Steamship America, (N. G.,) Hargesheim, Bremen May 12 and Havre 15, with mdse, and 853 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had strong westerly gales on the 22d and 23d, and continuous fog from the Banks up to Nantucket Shoals. May 23, lat. 44 20, lon. 48 50, passed a British ship showing 2d pennant, Nos. 372.

Steamship Lodona, Hovey, Cow Bay 4½ ds., with coal to Snow & Burgess.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to James Hand.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Dentz, Alexandria 48 hours with flour, &c., to Philips & Brown.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Glaucus, Waldron, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Malta, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool, May 11 and Queenstown 12th, via Boston 26th, with mdse. to E. Cunard.

Bark Liverpool, (Ital.,) Cascone, Trieste 102 ds., with prunes to Dutilh & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Had a continuation of westerly winds in the Mediterranean; passed Gibraltar April 8, and had since moderate weather.

Bark Sospir, (Aust.,) Cante, Trieste 83 ds., with prunes, &c., to Dutilh & Co.—vessel to James Robinson & Co.

Bark Normania, (Norw.,) Roer, Newport, Eng., 46 ds., with railroad iron to Funch, Edye & Co. Had heavy weather up to lon. 40, and moderate weather since; May 20, encountered a heavy gale from N. N. W.

Bark Sirius, (Norw.,) Thulin, Newcastle, Eng., 48 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. April 29, lat. 46, lon. 42, had a heavy gale from S. W. to N. W.

Bark Sabra Moses, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Killam, Newport, Wales, 38 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig St. Peter, (Br.,) White, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Charles Heath, Pendleton, Bangor 6 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig Avon, Ryder, Bridgeport.

Brig Alfaretta, (of St. John, N. B.,) Rutherford, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Sons. Had fine weather.

Brig Annie Collins, Cochran, of and from Windsor, N. S., 6 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co. May 26, off Sand's Point, was struck by a sudden squall and dismasted.

Brig Wilmington, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Martelle, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Lenoir, (of Arichat,) Lenoir, Little Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer. Has had westerly winds the entire passage.

Brig Humming Bird, Earle, of and from Windsor, N. S., 20 ds., via Boston, with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co. May 3, lat. 42, lon. 69, encountered a heavy gale from S. E. during which carried away main and fore topmasts and everything attached; put into Boston for repairs.

Brig Magic, (of Liverpool,) Jones, Palermo Feb. 27, via Gibraltar April 8, and Lisbon 14th, with fruit to W. H. Westervelt & Co.

Brig Aspen, (of Halifax, N. S.) Sheehy, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Maurice, (of Bangor,) Carlson, Antwerp 57 ds., with mdse to R. P. Buck & Co. Has had westerly gales up to lon. 68, during which carried away cutwater, figurehead and main boom; sprung foretopmast and split sails.

Brig Emma Dean, Atkinson, of and from Curacoa May 8, with mdse. to Theodore Foulke. Sld. in co. with schr. Maria J. Moore for Boston; left no vessels. April 14, on the outward passage, in lat. 34, ship under bare poles, nothing set but forestaysail, was struck by a whirlwind with the force of a hurricane; hove the vessel down very low in the water; lay in that position about one hour and lost staysail; was accompanied by tremendous thunder, lightning and very large hailstones; the wind settled down to a heavy gale from W. May 22 and 23, in the S. edge of the Gulf Stream, had a very heavy gale from N. N. E.

Schr. Eothen, Hagerman, Baracoa 14 ds., with fruit to Dolliner, Potter & Co. Has had head winds the whole passage; May 19, off Hatteras, had a gale from N. E. to N. W., lasting 6 hours, during which lost small boat and split mainsail.

Schr. Carrie S. Webb, Brewster, Georgetown, D. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. Rebecca M. Atwood, (of Harwich,) Doan, Matanzas 9 ds., with pineapples to Dolliner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Evelyn, (of Machias,) Crowley, St. George, N. B., 6 ds., with spars to E. K. Richards.

Schr. Setagawa, (of Gloucester,) Bryant, Baracoa 14 ds., with fruit and 2 passengers to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Wm. Johnson, Williams, Washington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Ira Birdsall, Potter, Alexandria, for Hunter's Point.

Schr. Maria, (Ital.,) Savarese, Palermo 60 ds., with fruit to order.

Schr. Ambassador, Pendleton, East Machias with timber and lath to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Ann, Mayo, Calais, with timber and lath to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Francis Coffin, Reynolds, Columbia, Me., with timber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Montano, Sawyer, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Anna, Mayo, Calais, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Ceres, Dow, Calais, with lath to Jed, Frye & Co.

Schr. Frances Coffin, Raynor, Addison, Me., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Essex, Nickerson, Providence; May 26, off Throgg Neck in a squall, carried away mainsail.

Schr. T. R. Jonas, Robinson, Machias, with lumber to Jed, Frye & Co.

Schr. John Warren, McGar, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Charles S. Hazard, Clarke, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Geo. Washington, Peck, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Effort, Higgins, Bangor, with lumber to John G. Moore.

Schr. Geo. Rogers, Smith, George's Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Brandywine, Ryder, Virginia.
Schr. Geo. Taulane, Adams, Alexandria.
Schr. D. B. Steelman, Scull, Virginia.
Schr. Tryall, Soule, New-Bedford.
Schr. Eliza Pharo, Sherman, Newport.
Schr. Fountain, Bennett, Fall River.
Schr. E. S. Tyle, Smith, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Henrietta Rankin, Portland, Conn.
Schr. E. Flower, Russell, Portland, Conn.
Schr. S. S. Tyler, Pratt, Hartford.
Schr. Rachel Jane, Cooke, Providence.
Schr. Entire, Kinnear, Fall River.
Schr. Saratoga, Weeke, Providence.
Schr. Whistle, Keefe, Taunton.
Schr. Phil. Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.
Schr. Alfred Hall, Drinker, Sandwich.
Schr. Sarah, Cobb, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Jane, Haskall, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Union, Congdon, Elizabethport, for Salem.
Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Elizabethport, for Stamford.
Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Albany, for Westport.
Schr. Julia Baker, Baker, Rondout, for Bath, Me.
Schr. B. F. Reeves, Brannan, Norfolk, Va.
Schr. Jas. H. Hoyt, Anderson, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Breeze, Somers, Virginia.
Schr. David Miller, Magee, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Anne Amelia, Decker, Virginia.
Schr. H. A. Denning, Boardman, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Minewa, Brightman, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, light S., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Deutschland, for Bremen; Samaria, for Liverpool; Columbia, for Havana; Herman Livingston, for Savannah; Mary Sanford, for Wilmington; Saratoga, for Richmond.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Tommaso, (Ital.,) from Palermo, which arrived on the 26th, is consigned to James Robinson & Co.—cargo to W. H. Westervelt & Co., not as before.

Spoken, &c.

W. H. Lewis—schr., hence for Harbor Island, May 20, lat. 32 45, lon. 74 30.

Notice to Mariners.

[No. 22.]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Discontinuance of lights at Brant Point (Nantucket) Beacon, Massachusetts; Old Point Comfort Beacon, Virginia; Bay Point, South Carolina; The Bay, (Savannah,) Georgia; and Fishing Rip Light Vessel, Port Royal entrance, South Carolina.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the following named Light Stations will be discontinued from and after the 30th day of June, 1869.

Brant Point Beacon Light, situated about 280 feet in front of the Brant Point Lighthouse, Nantucket Harbor, Massachusetts.

Old Point Comfort Beacon Light, on the S. W. point of Old Point Comfort, Virginia.

Bay Point Light, Port Royal entrance, South Carolina.

The Bay—At the east end of the Bay in the city of Savannah, Georgia.

The Light-vessel now stationed at Fishing Rip, in main ship channel, Port Royal entrance, South Carolina, will, on the 15th day of May, 1869, be withdrawn from that station. She will be immediately transferred to Tybee Island Knoll, in Savannah River, and will, on the evening of 1st June, and thenceforth until further orders, exhibit a light at an elevation of 30 feet above sea level, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of 10 nautical miles.

By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., May 4, 1869.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., May 27—Arr. steamers Aries, from Philadelphia; Kensington, New-Orleans; brigs Dirigo, Messina; Althea, Greenock; schrs. Leona, St. Marc; Fleetwing, New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 27—Passed in for Baltimore—ships Aspinwall and Macaulay, from Cardiff.

HOLMES' HOLE, May 25, A. M.—Arr. schr. William, Franklin, for New-York.

Passed by—schrs. Porto Rico, Bangor, for New-York; Chronometer, Bangor, for Newark, N. J.; Addie Fuller, James River, Va., for Kennebunk.

Sld. schrs. Eagle and William.

P. M.—Arr. schr. Alexandria, of and from Provincetown.

Passed by—Brig H. Porter, (Br.,) New-York, for Windsor, N. S.; schrs. Union, New-York for Willbridge; Isaac Rich, Boston for Philadelphia; Bonetta, (Br.,) Bridgeport for Walton, N. S.

26th A. M.—No arrivals.

Wind—West, clear.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 27—Arr. ship Kalos, New-Orleans.

Cld. steamships General Barnes, New-York; America, Baltimore.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26—Arr. U. S. steamer Alliance, from Sitka.

Cld. Reunion, for Callao; Archer, for Manilla.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27—Sld. ship Reunion, Callao.

Foreign Ports.

At Baracoa, May 13, schrs. Israel Snow and Comrade, for New-York in 3 ds.; Luisita, for New-York in 12 ds.

HAVANA, May 27—The steamship Morro Castle, from New-York, arrived at this port last night.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

PLYMOUTH, May 27—The Hamburg-American steamship Westphalia, Trautman, from New-York May 18, arrived at 7:30 this evening for Cherbourg and Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, May 27—The steamship Helvetia Thompson, from New-York, has arrived.

STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-St., Up Stairs,
OFFER AN UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT OF THE
Gorham Mf'g Company
STERLING SILVER WARE

Comprising all their newest and most desirable patterns in Dinner, Tea, and Dessert Services, as well as Table Silver of endless variety. The experience of forty years as practical silversmiths has won for the goods of their manufacture a REPUTATION UNAPPROACHED BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.

The Gorham factory is the most EXTENSIVE and COMPLETE IN THE WORLD, possessing all the newest and most ingenious labor-saving machinery, and employing hundreds of hands, skilled in designing, modeling, and finishing, thereby PRODUCING IN LARGE QUANTITIES, ON THE MOST ECONOMICAL BASIS, goods, beautiful in design, and of unsurpassed finish, which are guaranteed of sterling purity by United States Mint Assay.

A complete assortment of Gorham Electro-Plate on Nickel Silver, at prices established by the Company.

WHY BE TROUBLED WITH
FLIES
AND
MOSQUITOES?
WINDOW SCREENS
ON A NEW PLAN.

Neater, stronger, cheaper and better in every respect, than any other SCREEN in the market. Wholesale and retail. Send for a circular.
E. S. & J. TORREY & CO.,
NO. 11 BARCLAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

Great Reduction in Prices.
CHICKERING & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

We this day issue a NEW CATALOGUE, in which we print our VERY LOWEST PRICES, and from which we make no DISCOUNTS OR DEVIATION whatever.

Our object is to furnish to our Patrons THE VERY BEST PIANOS which can be manufactured, and at the VERY LOWEST PRICES which will yield us a fair remuneration.

Rosewood 7-octave Square Pianos,
Agraffe Bridge, Carved Legs,
and all Modern Improvements,
at Prices from $475 to $600.

It will be our aim, as it has been during the past FORTY-SEVEN YEARS, to make the VERY BEST POSSIBLE INSTRUMENTS in every respect. Our rules are: NEVER TO SACRIFICE QUALITY OF WORK DONE TO ECONOMY OF MANUFACTURE.

Rosewood 7 1-3-octave Grand Pianos
from our latest and best scales,
from $1,050 to $1,300.

OUR PRICES are set as LOW as they possibly can be to insure the MOST PERFECT WORKMANSHIP, and the VERY BEST QUALITY OF MATERIALS used in every branch of the business.

EVERY PIANO MADE BY US IS FULLY WARRANTED, and satisfaction guaranteed to the purchaser.

CHICKERING & SONS,
11 East 14th-st., NEW-YORK. 246 Washington-st., BOSTON.

MANUFACTURERS OF
FURNITURE,
UPHOLSTERY, PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES AND CORNICES. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED. ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.
KINGMAN & MURPHY,
No. 93 BLEECKER-ST.,
One block west of Broadway, New-York.

SILVER-PLATED
BAKING DISH
RECEPTACLES.

A novel and beautiful article of table furniture, is used with ordinary crockery dish, and therefore an improvement over others in the market. Also complete TABLE OUTFITS in PLATED WARE and CUTLERY.
Call and examine.
ADAMS, CHANDLER & CO.
Manufacturers, No. 20 John-st., N. Y.

ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
FURNITURE,
AT REDUCED PRICES, CONSISTING OF
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES,
AT
F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
All goods warranted. Between Bowery and 2d-av.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
260 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Is offering daily, CHEAP FOR CASH, in quantities to suit everybody, TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SPICES, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, HAMS, MACKEREL, FOREIGN FRUITS, FLOUR, choicest brands in market. One price house.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 349, May 27, 1869.
9, 66, 41, 61, 56, 39, 3, 19, 58, 70, 58, 6.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 350, May 27, 1869.
24, 52, 63, 2, 69, 40, 19, 29, 67, 60, 51, 55.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 373, May 27, 1869.
45, 9, 7, 1, 67, 35, 44, 68, 55, 50, 60, 32.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 374, May 27, 1869.
78, 15, 24, 49, 29, 59, 37, 26, 11, 34, 1, 54.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE INTERNATIONAL ROWING RACE

Oxford's and Cambridge's Replies—How the Press Comments Affect the Harvards—The Training of the Chosen Four—The Spare Men—Criticism of the Oxford Four—The London Rowing Club's Challenge—Tough Work for the Harvards.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

BOSTON, Monday, May 24, 1869.

You may care for a few words more on the all-engrossing subject of the international boat race, and to know what of interest has transpired hereabout concerning it since I last wrote you. I shall not attempt a well-digested statement, but simply a running comment on whatever matters pertinent to the topic come uppermost.

THE OXFORD CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence with Oxford this year, as you will at once see, has been of a much more satisfactory character than it was last, and the response to Harvard's laconic challenge shows that the English too could strip off all useless verbiage and come directly to the point when we were ready to do the same. "We accept your challenge to row a race from Putney to Short-take, according to the terms of your challenge." Now each side can do its best, and without restraint. No restrictions about precedent, boat, coxswain, course, or the numerous other little matters, any one of which seemed likely to furnish a bone of contention. There is a real satisfaction in knowing at last that there is to be a race. No matter what the result, our men are in for it now, and I think I am not the only one who is heartily glad of it.

THE WORD FROM CAMBRIDGE.

Nor does the official document from Cambridge look unpromising, though from its thoroughly English direction of "Cambridge Univ., Harvard, Mass.," it came very near reaching a waste basket in the Dead Letter Office; the fact that we have a little town of Harvard, whither, of course, it went, alone saving it. She has lost some of her best men, and cannot say till her May races, to come off next week, end, but hopes Harvard will let the challenge remain open that long, as, by the way, of course she will. I must say that, however much the news of this loss brightens the prospects of our men, it seems to me a matter to be regretted. Suppose we should beat the Cambridge men? "Oh! if we'd only had So-and-So, who had to leave a few weeks ago, we could have shown you a different result." It is plainly for the interest of all parties that all three Universities should have their very best men, each on his respective thwart, and each in his best condition, on the day of the great race. Then the ifs and buts are hushed up, and the spectators and the world can get at the real merits of the contestants and their work.

THE PRESS COMMENTS—THE CREW'S WORK.

The tone of the Press thus far, though perhaps the opposite of what was intended, has put our men in a very desirable position. "You're fine, plucky fellows," say the papers; "but you can't possibly win." After the "reasons," too, get such a squelcher as a certain Professor at Harvard gave those lately furnished by the *World* in a letter to that sheet signed "Cambridge,"—even then it makes no difference—we're sure to be beaten. Very well; no great expectations are raised, at least. But still, somehow our fellows have concluded not to stop working. And I may say here that none too much has been said of Mr. LORING's fitness for his position of Captain, as every day is more and more clearly showing. He does not overwork his men, and you may be quite as sure he doesn't let them loaf. Every bit of work they do is directly under his supervision, and he is showing very good judgment in keeping them down to a comparatively-low stroke as yet, until they can get perfectly together. The two less experienced, I do not say inexperienced, men, are in a sort of coop between the old hands SIMMONS and LORING. They watch the superb stroke the former sets them, and LORING, in the bow, has an eye wide open for any failure on their part to copy it most accurately. While one of these two needs more power in the upper part of his back, the other is displaying more throughout than most men had expected, and I understand that the proof of fine staying qualities in both is daily becoming more abundant.

THE SPARE MEN.

A word as to the spare men may not be out of place here.

JOSEPH STORY FAY, of Boston, the surest of them, might readily be supposed from his name alone to be, as he really is, a member of the Law School. He is 22 years old, 5 feet 11¼ inches high, and will weigh at the time of the race, stripped, probably not far from 158 pounds. I may in passing correct an error in my last letter. I said that Mr. RICE was 6 feet and half an inch high. He is half an inch under, instead of over, 6 feet, and hence Messrs. SIMMONS, LORING and RICE do not vary in height an eighth of an inch, while Mr. BASS is found, when actually measured, much to the surprise of many, for he doesn't look so tall, to reach just five feet ten and a half inches. Were Mr. FAY in his place, the crew would be wonderfully well matched in this respect. These measurements were taken while each had his boots on, and not in stocking-feet, as ordinarily. Mr. FAY has already rowed in eight races, and is the fastest amateur sculler in this country, having easily defeated ELLIS WARD, one of the numerous family, at Charlestown last June, coming in in one race on the Charles ahead of WALTER BROWN, and having with TYLER made the fastest double scull time on record. He is a very round-built, deep-chested man, with long reach, middling-sized arms and first-rate wind; a "laster;" is noted for his pluck; and though rather an awkward, is a useful oar. He has a "style" rather different from that of the crew, but is fast blending them, and I only wish that I could tell you he was a really powerful instead of only a strong man; for in carrying the additional hundred pounds of coxswain, and the extra weight of boat necessary to hold up a fifth man, each rower has some twenty-five or thirty pounds more to lug than in the boat free from this ornament; and hence power is of almost vital importance, though I am bound to say that a large majority of the fastest racing crews, since the results of rowing contests began to be put on record, have not been made up of men famed for great strength. Mr. FAY does his work (he is now rowing-stroke of the crew of law and scentific students combined) with the greatest willingness, and seems passionately fond of it all.

GARDNER GOODRICH WILLARD, of Chicago, Ill., is well known to all younger Harvard men as the late Captain of the University Base Ball Nine, which position he has resigned after a brilliant reign for the chance of one of the much-coveted seats in the four-oar. Had he kept up his rowing as he began Freshman year—he is now a Senior—he would have been on the crew beyond all question, as in his class crew that year he had not more than one, certainly than two superiors, but becoming enamored of base-ball, and for some more trifling reasons, he dropped rowing almost entirely, and, though he has now and then, without preparation, jumped in and rowed a race, and been in the winning boat too, still the muscles which are called most into play while pulling, are comparatively small from disuse, instead of being, as in some of the other men, disproportionately large. His legs, however, which are as much used in rowing properly as they are in playing ball, are in capital condition, and his energy and "grit" are making themselves as manifest in his daily work for the boat as they did on the ball-ground, so that in the ten weeks yet remaining he will certainly make himself a trusty relay, if not a member of the crack four. Though he stands only 5 feet 9½ inches in height, yet he is so long-bodied as to appear in the boat as tall as almost any of the others, and his weight, trained, will be in the neighborhood of 160 pounds.

THE COXSWAIN.

Out of the dozen men in the University under 120 pounds in weight, most of whom are eager to go, only two, or at most three, are likely to trouble Mr. BURNHAM in his expectations of the coxswain's seat. Less than a week will probably settle who is best fitted, and then you shall know his name.

OXFORD'S FOUR.

The late telegram from England mentions the four men who are at work at Oxford to meet ours, and they are four out of the five I named in my last as the probable men from whom the four would come. But I am surprised to find that Mr. BENSON is taken instead of Mr. WILLAN, as the latter is certainly one of the most powerful three, if not two, of the Oxford "eight." The brief dispatch does not disclose the reason, but they would hardly dispense with the services of the only man in the party of whom this is the fourth year in the boat, unless either by indisposition, external causes or lack of acquaintance on his part with the other side of the boat, they were forced to. Mr. BENSON is from eight to ten pounds lighter than Mr. WILLAN when trained, and looks less matured, and now the average weight of the Oxford men will be only about one pound greater than that of the Harvard. This dispatch would seem to show that Mr. YARBOROUGH, though a lighter man by some pounds, and of two years' less experience in University crews, has proved himself a better man at a single oar as well as at the sculls, (having beaten him with the latter,) than Mr. WILLAN. Mr. BENSON having been bow in the crew that beat Cambridge in 1868, is accustomed to his position, while either Mr. WILLAN or Mr. YARBOROUGH would have had to change sides, both being now port oarsmen. I hope for reasons already stated that Mr. WILLAN can be had if wanted.

THE LONDON ROWING CLUB'S CHALLENGE.

The Cable brings another dispatch pertinent here, short, but of almost the last importance. The London Rowing Club has challenged our men to row them also; whatever Harvard had before, now she has a savage piece of work cut out for her, for here are the veteran amateurs of England, men who beat the Oxford "four" in the races at Paris at the Exposition in 1867, as far as the St. John crew, without a coxswain, beat them with. They are older men than the students, I think I may with safety say, usually whip them, and have among their number such men as Mr. W. STOUT and J. C. F. MAY, while little PERCY WESTON, a 98 pound, their well-tried "cox," will steer them. Though they average less in weight than the crew of either University, scaling only 155 pounds, they are a thoroughly-seasoned team, and are old hands at hard racing. What course Harvard may take is not yet definitely decided, nor need it be before the official challenge arrives and its terms are known, till when, thanks to the Cable correspondent, who has redeemed himself for once, she can have ample time to deliberate. As winning, though the most important, is far from the only object desirable to them in their races with the English, I hope strongly that they will face these men also, the best of British oarsmen, and may they face them all through the race, too, and particularly at its end. And I may say of our men, in closing, that each is daily improving; that their pace is gradually quickening, and that their stroke and bow are both becoming more and more fond of the outlook. That this state of things may continue, devoutly wishes every true American, and none more so than B.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Why Our Six per Cent. Five-Twenties Sell Less than Three and a Half per Cent. English Consuls—The Purchase of Bonds by the Government—The Sinking Fund Policy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why is it that English consols paying three and a half per cent. interest sell in London at from 92 to 95 per cent., while our five-twenties paying six per cent. interest sell for less than 79 per cent? This is a question which it seems to me our statesmen ought to consider, and to which they ought to be called on to answer.

It certainly is not because the purchaser of English consols expects the English debt will soon be paid, and he will receive $100 for what has cost him but $93; for no one expects the English debt ever to be paid. It is a permanent investment which pays something less than four per cent. While our debt is certain to be paid, every dollar of it, and mainly within the next twenty years. Our debt, considering our great resources and the rapid increase of wealth and population, is not large, and its final extinguishment will not prove a great burden. Our present rate of taxation, national, State and municipal, is extinguishing our indebtedness at least a hundred millions per annum. Why is it, with all our great resources, that we have such difficulty in convincing our neighbors who have money to lend that we intend honestly to pay every dollar we owe?

Is not the explanation to be found in the failure of the Government to keep faith with its creditors?

In 1862 we needed money. Our debt was small, but our wants were pressing. An act was passed providing for the issue of legal-tender notes convertible into six per cent. bonds, interest payable in gold coin. To secure the prompt payment of the interest, and to provide for the final extinguishment of the principal, Congress specifically pledged all duties on imports to its creditors in the following language:

SINKING FUND LAW, FEB. 25, 1862.

SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted,* That all duties on imported goods *shall be paid in coin* or in notes heretofore authorized to be issued and by law receivable for public dues, *and the coin so paid shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows:*

FIRST—To the payment of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States.

SECOND—*To the* PURCHASE *or payment of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year, after the first day of July, 1862, which is to be set apart as a* SINKING FUND, *and the interest on which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the Secretary shall from time to time direct.*

THIRD—The residue thereof to be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Here was an express covenant with those who should lend us money, that all duties should be paid in coin, and that the coin so paid shall be set apart as a special fund, and should be applied, first, to the payment of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States; and, second, to the purchase of one per centum of the entire debt, to be made within each fiscal year, which is to be set apart as a "sinking fund." Until this was done, none of the coin received for duties was to be paid into the Treasury, and to be applicable to the payment of current obligations. At this time our debt was small, but our gold reserves exceeded a hundred millions of dollars; and, with the amended tariff, could not fall below one hundred and forty millions annually.

One hundred and fifty millions in gold would enable us to promptly pay the interest and set apart one per centum of the principal on a debt of two thousand millions of dollars; an amount of indebtedness which at the beginning was not dreamed of. Of our ability to perform the pledge given to our creditors there was no doubt. The only question was one of simple honesty. Having set apart the gold coin received from Customs as a separate fund with which to pay the interest and ultimately to extinguish the principal, and having invited people to loan their money on this security, the only question was whether having obtained the money, we would repudiate and refuse to perform the agreement. Had any Copperhead intimated at the time that we would do such a thing, he would have been denounced as a traitor and consigned to Fort Lafayette. And yet, Mr Editor, this is precisely what we have been doing for the last seven years. The Government owes the sinking fund $156,648,765. Having withdrawn this amount of securities specifically pledged to our creditors as a security for their debt, the question is, shall we go on withdrawing or shall we retrace our steps and begin to keep faith with those who have trusted the nation. After all, honesty is the best policy with nations as with individuals. This cannot be more forcibly illustrated than by our present situation. The reason and the only reason why our credit is so poor is, because we have not kept faith with our creditors. After having refused them the security we promised when we obtained their money, our would-be statesmen began to talk about paying them in the depreciated currency of the country.

This succession of schemes of repudiation had their natural effect. After the issue of the war was settled and the integrity of the nation established our bonds brought little more than they did during the pendency of the struggle, and when the result was still doubtful. Our bonds paying six per cent. in coin brought but seventy, while English Consols paying three and a half sold at from 92 to 93; the other bonds our Government got only about one-half as much for its money as did the English Government. At last there came a time when our statesmen had a spasm—a mixture of common sense and common honesty. After a long delay they were induced to act as if they believed honesty to be the best policy, to say nothing of its being the best principle. They resolved that the bonds should be paid in gold coin according to the spirit of the Constitution. This single resolution carried us at once half way up the hill. Our bonds were 79 in London; to be at par they must reach 92. Upon the adoption of this resolution they leaped from 72 to 83. This was the result of the first step in our return to good faith with our creditors. Who doubts that if this had been followed by an announcement made to be adhered to that the Administration also intended in good faith to fulfil the other condition of the agreement, and would at once proceed to give the creditors of the Government the security it promised them when the debt was contracted, our securities would not have continued to advance until they had reached even above par?

The effect of such a policy may be inferred from the influence of the mere announcement of the Secretary's intention to purchase bonds. It came in the midst of what was almost a panic in our securities, when they had suddenly fallen from 16¾ to 15¼. Upon the announcement of the Secretary's intention, they rallied from 15¼ to 17⅞, or over two and a half per cent. Then came the explanations of the Secretary's halting policy, and they have again receded.

The Press are now busily engaged in discussing what shall be the Secretary's policy as to his surplus gold. Whether he shall continue to let it accumulate in the Treasury, or whether he shall inaugurate the policy of a sinking fund.

As if this was an open question for the Secretary to adopt or reject. The policy of a sinking fund is already adopted by act of Congress. We agreed to adopt it when we applied for the loan. It forms a part of the contract with our creditors. The only question for the Secretary and the Administration to consider is whether they will obey the law and fulfill the contract on the Government's part.

When some of our statesmen talked of paying our bonds in greenbacks, you justly grew indignant, Mr. Editor, and denounced it as nothing less than repudiation. But is the refusal of the Government to give to its creditors the security it promised when contracting the debt, anything less than repudiation? What is repudiation if it is not a refusal on the part of a Government to fulfill the agreements which it made with its creditors?

The carrying out the provisions of the law relative to a sinking fund is not a question of a financial policy. It is simply a question of administrative honesty.

Will the Secretary obey the law and keep faith with our creditors?

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Why they Should Receive a Share of the Public School Fund—Letter from a Catholic.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a week seldom passes without something being said in the columns of your paper expressive of hostility to, or contempt for, the doctrines and the teachers of the Catholic Church, is it asking too much of your courtesy that you permit a Catholic, who is a constant reader of the TIMES, to say a few words in defence of principles which are sacred to him, and which he is compelled in silence to see thus constantly made the object of assault. What I wish now to say relates to your comments on the 12th inst. upon that provision of the Tax Levy which authorizes the distribution of a part of the Excise Fund among private schools.

You object to this provision chiefly because a large proportion of the money will go, as you think, to the maintenance of schools in which the Catholic religion is taught.

Will you allow me to state the case as it appears to Catholics, by presenting the following propositions to your consideration:

First—We pay our proportion of the common tax for the support of schools, and have, therefore, a just claim to our share of the benefit to be derived from it, and the State has no right to exclude us from this benefit by making our acceptance of it conditional upon our doing that which violates our conscience.

Second—We believe that our children should be instructed in regard to their duties toward God, and toward their fellow-creatures as the children of God, certainly not less than in regard to those things which may render them successful in life as mechanics and merchants, lawyers and statesmen. We believe that in the words of the Westminster Assembly, "Man's chief end is to glorify God and enjoy him forever," and that a system of education which ignores this fact is heathenish.

Third—We believe that the mere worldly education which children receive in the public schools is raising up in this country a nation of infidels, acknowledging no law except personal expediency, no God except their own individual human judgment.

Fourth—We know, that while the public schools profess not to meddle with religious truth, the text-books used in these schools are sown all through with assertions and insinuations designed to subvert in the minds of our children doctrines and sentiments which we hold to be true and sacred; that the tenets of our Church are never alluded to but with abhorrence, her ministers are never spoken of except as objects of ridicule and contempt; therefore,

Fifth—We cannot send our children to these schools, and cannot receive any benefit from the fund which is drawn, in part, from our own pockets. We are taxed in support of an institution which is not only of no use to us, but which, according to your own admission, was designed expressly to set our children free from the religious restraints under which we wish them to be brought up.

May I beg you to say whether, in the above propositions, I have asserted anything which is false? If not, will you then explain on what principle of justice you would refuse to Catholics the use of their own share of the public school fund?

It is claimed that the State has not only a right, but that it is her duty, to educate her children in all that is necessary to make them good citizens. To this, as an abstract proposition, I make no objection. But the State goes further than this: she determines that the children under her charge shall not be educated in those things which are necessary in order to make them good men and good Christians, and we Catholics maintain that this is the first and most essential step toward making them good citizens; that without this there can be no assurance that they will not use for evil the power and influence which education confers on them. That this is the result to a great extent of our public school system is becoming apparent, not merely to Catholics, but to thoughtful and observant men of all religious denominations. It is raising up a generation of men, influential through their intellectual power, shrewd, cunning, wise in all mere worldly matters, but totally devoid of all religious principle.

So long as open positive assault is made in the public schools upon the Catholic religion alone, Protestants all agree in saying that this is perfectly right; that such an old effete system of religion ought to be suppressed, and that there is no injustice in compelling Catholics to pay a part of the expense of suppressing it. But suppose, and this may happen under the present system of education, the ruling majority in the State should become openly infidel, and should appoint teachers in the schools who would ridicule all revealed religion, and should introduce text books, in which the essential doctrines of Christianity were treated with contempt, how long would Episcopalians and Presbyterians and Baptists continue to see the justice of taxing them for the support of such schools, and compelling them either to send their children to them, or to tax themselves in addition, in order to maintain their own schools free from such ungodly influences? But the State, in the case supposed, would have the same right thus to act as she now has to tax Catholics for the support of schools in which their religion is treated with contempt. Our faith is as sacred to us as is that of the Presbyterian to him, and as one of the millions of Catholics who have been anxiously observing the action of the Legislature of this State, I thank those men who have had the courage to do us, and other Christians who think with us in regard to this matter, a simple act of justice.

In conclusion, permit me to say, that sneers at the poverty and inefficiency of our schools, whether well or ill-founded, seem to me to come with a bad grace from those who would compel us first to pay our full share toward the support of Protestant schools to which we cannot conscientiously send our children, and then to use only what remains from our limited means for the maintenance of our own.

Yours very respectfully,

A CATHOLIC.

CO-OPERATION.

The Alleged Failure of American Experiments.

NO. 150 EAST FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET, Friday, May 21, 1869.

To the Editor the of New-York Times:

In your this morning's edition I see you devote a column to "Failures of American Experiments in Coöperation."

Having been intimately connected with cooperation as applied to building societies during the last ten years, I think my observation during that time has convinced me that coöperation, as being carried out by the societies with which I am connected, is not a failure, quite the contrary; the movement evinces a vitality and strength which places it far beyond failure or even a possibility of failure.

You open your editorial by saying:

"It is a fact not at all encouraging to those seeking to reform the condition of the laboring classes by cooperation, that most of the experiments made in this direction in the Eastern States have been failures. One of the most natural applications of the principle would seem to be in the formation of 'building associations.' Land is such an excellent security for a loan, and a building so far finished as to be capable of being insured, is also so good a lien, that it might be thought a company of small depositors could be easily found who would lend to small borrowers on the security of land and half-finished houses, and take small monthly or quarterly repayments, and thus give the members the advantage of capital, and be secure in their loans."

I will not attempt to deny that the movements heretofore have been failures. But there having been such does not prove that cooperation, when based upon a sound plan, will always be so. The previous failures have been due solely to the impracticability of the plan upon which the attempts were made. They were either controlled by a few speculators or some wild-cat scheme had been adopted. When you say "Land is such an excellent security for a loan, and a building * * *, is also a good lien," you state the basis upon which coöperative building societies should stand.

Let us read your editorial a little further and we find the following:

"This most rational and enlightened experiment also failed, whether through a want of intelligence in the mechanics, or a lack of savings fund among them, or from some deficiency of detail in the houses and the plan of association, we are unable to say.

It is a matter of deep regret that this experiment should have failed in this City, as nothing is more needed here than some device which would give the wage-class separate homes; and of all contrivances, coöperation is evidently the most efficient for this object."

Now, as regards the failure of rational and enlightened experiments, I have only to say that (which I have already asserted) no rational and enlightened experiments have yet been made. Further, you express regret at the failure of cooperating societies in this City. But how will you make this agree with the practical success of the building and lot societies now in successful operation? I here deny that it is a failure. Now, when a person makes an assertion that does not prove a given case, the assertion must be supported by facts. And now for the facts. In illustration, I will take the four societies having their headquarters at Coöperative Hall, No. 214 Bowery. These are the Coöperative Lot Association, about 850 members; the First Union Coöperative Land and Building Society, the Second Union Land and Building Society, each 500 members; and, finally, the Third Union Coöperative Land and Building Society, of which I am Vice-President, numbering 447 members on its roll. I will not now attempt to explain the workings of the lot associations. Suffice it that about 100 members have lots (within a radius of twenty miles of the City Hall) belonging to them, and this in little over two years of the Society's existence. We will pass over the First and Second Societies, and take the Third Society, being the one with which I am connected officially and most familiar with. Now, we will suppose the following scene: It is Thursday evening, the regular meeting evening of the Society. A mechanic enters, and going to the officers' forum, "wants to know something about these 'ere societies."

Take a seat and I'll tell you.

Now then, the first thing is in joining this Society the initiation fee—50 cents. Then you will be asked how many shares will you have. The shares are each $1,000, and you can take from one to five. On each share you pay 50 cents weekly, or in plain language, if you have one share it is 50 cents, on two shares $1, and so on, 50 cents additional on each share, making, if you have two shares, $1 per week for you to pay. After you have decided how many shares you will have, you are handed your stock-book, which costs on two shares 50 cents, and 25 cents additional for every additional share. The next question naturally is, "But when, or how shall I get a house?"

Sit still and I'll tell you.

As you see by your book, your share's number is 448, consequently you are the 448th member of the Society, paying in a certain sum weekly in proportion to his number of shares. The average receipts are now about $175 to $200 weekly. As soon as there are $1,000 in cash in the bank, the money is given out by ballot in the following manner: The Board of Directors having decided a day when the appropriation shall be given out, the Society comes together. A wheel is placed in a prominent place whre all can see it. From among the members present two inspectors are chosen who attend at the wheel. This done, a number of balls are produced, and on each ball is a number representing a member. The Secretary now brings his books and calls the names of the members and their number. Those members who have paid their subscriptions regularly and are not in arrears, have the ball representing them placed in the wheel. Now, your number is 448; you are all right on the books; in goes your ball. The roll having been called, opportunity is given the members to correct errors. All this done, the wheel is closed and rapidly revolved. This done, a little boy or girl is placed on the table, and "having shaken her arm to show that there is no ball in his or her sleeve," the door is opened, and putting her hand in she draws out one ball. Now, we will say 448 is the lucky number. The inspectors announce it in a loud voice. This done, the Secretary calls out the name and residence of the member, and his number of shares. Well, 448 has two shares, or $2,000, if you have two shares. Now you go and find property to suit you, and having done this, the appraisers elected by the Society examine your property submitted, and see whether it is "a safe risk." If the report is favorable, the attorney of the Society examines the title—and these examinations are all at half the usual rates; this is charged to you, and with the principal is repaid in ten annual installments, or ten per cent. annually. Well, everything is correct. You receive the money, buy the house, and the Society takes a mortgage on your property. Now, what do you have to repay? First, the principal, $2,000; next, each share pays a premium of two and a half per cent., or $250, on each $1,000; then your annual subscription being two and a half cents more on $1,000, all this added together makes a little less than six per cent. on your money, and by repaying the society in ten annual installments, you in ten years own a home in the most complete sense of the word. Now another advantage; you during these ten years have been living in the house—your own home; the rent you otherwise would have paid some grasping agent you have paid, so to speak, to yourself; and now you are a man, you feel like a man, and your family is happy; old age is provided for.

We will leave our friends and review what the building societies have accomplished. In the first and second societies some twenty-five (or thereabout) members have received money to buy their homes, and are now paying them off. And this in the first eighteen months of their existence as coöperative societies. The third society has just finished its first year. (its reports can be had by addressing the Secretary of the Third Union Coöperative Society, No. 214 Bowery,) and four appropriations have been made, amounting to $8,000; and the fifth appropriation will be given out on the 15th of June next, to which I invite all desirous of seeing coöperation successfully carried out.

Having thus as rapidly as possible endeavored to answer some points in your editorial, I will close from want of time to write more. The pressure of business almost made it impossible to write this, but, at some future time, when the journal which it is proposed to start—*The American Coöperator*—shall be in existence, I may say more. The idea of organizing such a journal is another evidence of vitality; and that it will be a success is undoubted, when we recollect that there are two thousand coöperators in these societies alone.

Coöperation, truly and faithfully carried out, and with the safeguards and checks placed, as in our societies, must and will be a grand success. It is the true road to true liberty, equality and justice for all, from now to the end of time. Coöperation is the workingman's hope; it is that light of which the poet speaks in the great poem, the "Nineteenth Century:"

"A wondrous light is filling the air,
And immuring the clouds of old despair;
And hopeful eyes look up to see
Truth's mighty electricity."

Very respectfully,

F. SEEGER, M. D., Vice-President Third Union Coöperative Land and Building Society.

CHICAGO.

The Five-Mile Pacific Railroad Celebration—Meetings of Medical Associations—New Laws for the City—Excitement Over Land Sales by Auction—General Business.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 20, 1869.

We have got bravely over the excitement of the opening of the Pacific Railroad, and the five-mile celebration. But that demonstration was mainly an "advertising dodge," in which tradesmen took occasion to exhibit their wares. It was simply merchandise on wheels, with a mingling of some other things, military and civil. But the "great achievement," after the lapse of a week, scarce elicits more attention or comment than if the Pacific Road had always been in its place. I don't know what new excitement our people can expect next, or what great enterprise there is yet unaccomplished. It may be the removal of the national capital to the banks of the Mississippi. That seems the only "big thing" that remains to be done.

MEDICAL.

The State Medical Society (drugs) has been holding its nineteenth annual session in this city during the past few days. It is not, judging from its numbers, a very formidable body, but yet embodies much talent, and its meetings have been interesting. Dr. HIRAM CORLISS, of Washington County, appeared as the representative of the Medical Society of New-York to this body. Various medical subjects of importance were reported by committees, and papers were presented by individual members, all of which elicited more or less discussion. The Society visited during its session the medical schools and hospitals of the city, and various other places of interest, and on Wednesday evening the members were entertained at the hospitable mansion of Dr. N. S. DAVIS.

At the same time the fifteenth annual session of the State Medical Association (pellets) was being held in another hall. The discussions and other proceedings of the two meetings, of course, related to subjects of similar nature. The use of chloroform was extensively ventilated, and, as usual, the "doctors disagreed," no two, hardly, having the same opinion in regard to it. The subject of diet was also discussed at length. Here, too, there were about as many opinions as there were speakers.

Apropos of these meetings comes the mortuary report of the city for the week. The number of deaths was sixty-nine, indicating a very good condition of the general health of the city, with a remarkable exemption from contagious diseases.

IMPORTANT NEW LAWS.

The last Legislature passed a new law relating to "cruelty to animals." The Sanitary Superintendent reports that ten persons have been arrested and fined under the law, for turning old or maimed horses out to die without caring for them; and our police have received instructions to enforce this law strictly. Another law was passed authorizing the appointment of a "conservator" in the case where persons become habitual drunkards and squander their property. Judge BRADNILL, of the County Court, informs us that the first application in this city for a conservator was made yesterday, and it was in a case where a woman was the defendant, or the person for whom a guardian was sought. She is relict of a high official, and has always moved in "good society." But, unfortunately, there is in Chicago not a little of this excessive drinking among our "first ladies" as well as among the servant-girls.

EXCITING LAND SALES.

Land sales at auction are the excitement here just now. The ordinary way of doing business has become altogether too slow, and one firm alone is now in the midst of a sale of three million dollars' worth—or at least it is so advertised. Quite a number of other firms have lesser sales. There seems to be considerable depression in the "trade," but perhaps buyers were holding off for these great auctions.

CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

General business is fair, and money matters are reported satisfactory in financial circles. Trade is not so active as in some former years; but dealers are doing a sound and safe business. The reports relative to the crops are favorable from most sections, although May has been thus far a cold, wet and disagreeable month. Building is going on at a reasonable rate, but not to the extent of last year by fifty per cent. People are too much absorbed in land speculations.

GENERAL SHERIDAN.

General SHERIDAN has got his headquarters in good working condition, and is busily engaged in attending to the many duties of his extended department.

Will of the Late Ex-Attorney-General Bates.

From the St. Louis Democrat, May 21.

The will of Hon. EDWARD BATES was yesterday admitted to probate, and we give it entire, as follows:

I, EDWARD BATES, being, as I suppose, in full possession of my mental faculties, though seventy-four years old, and in declining health, so that my death must be near at hand, do make and publish this, my last will and testament. If I were a rich man, I might be content to die intestate, as our laws of descent and dower answer very well, when the estate is large enough to make the portion of each an adequate provision, but when the estate is small and the family large, as in my case, our laws serve but to destroy the estate, by minute subdivision without doing substantial good to any of the distributees.

My family now consists of my wife and eight surviving children, (having lost nine by death.) The names of the children, in the order of age, are: 1. BARTON BATES; 2. NANCY COALTER; 3. JULIAN; 4. FLEMING; 5. RICHARD; 6. MATILDA; 7. JOHN COALTER; 8. CHARLES WOODSON. I devise, give and bequeath to my wife, JULIA DAVENPORT by name, in absolute property forever, all the estate and property, rights, interests and claims, of whatever kind and wherever situate, which I may have or be entitled to at the time of my death, subject, of course, to the payment of all my lawful debts, and subject to the provisions of this will hereinafter expressly stated. And I appoint my wife my sole executor. I remit, forgive and release unto all my children, respectively, all manner of liabilities to me for property or money advanced to them, or money paid to their accounts respectively.

There are certain lands situated in the common fields of Carondelet, acquired from one Mrs. STINE, which appear on record to belong wholly to me; whereas, in fact, one-third thereof really belongs to my son, BARTON BATES; therefore, to prevent all doubts and difficulties hereafter, I do hereby acknowledge his right to the said one-third part of said lands, and do devise the same to him and his heirs.

Besides, he has made considerable advances in money on account of our mutual interest in the said Stine lands, which I desire shall be settled, along with his general account with my estate, in the manner herein directed. I think that I have not many nor large debts, except such as are due to my son, BARTON BATES, and with regard to all such, my will and direction is that his written statement of all such debts, and of all money transactions between us, be received as conclusive and final, I having absolute confidence in both his integrity and carefulness in such matters.

I will and direct that all my manuscripts, whether books, letters or other documents, and all pamphlets and newspapers, in any manner connected with the same, be not considered as property of any pecuniary value, and be not mentioned as part of my estate; but that they be preserved by my wife, (or given to whom she will,) and subjected only to the friendly inspection of confidential friends.

The above is copied from a will executed by me some time ago, and I now republish it as my will, unimpaired by the provisions written below, to provide for the contingencies mentioned.

In case I shall survive my wife, I give, devise and bequeath my estate to my son, BARTON BATES, in trust for the purposes hereinafter mentioned. And in case my wife shall survive me, and then die, leaving a portion of the estate which is hereby devised, given and bequeathed to her undisposed of, I give, devise and bequeath such undisposed of portion to my said son, BARTON, in trust as aforesaid, which trust, in either of said cases, is as follows: That my said son BARTON shall retain his interest in said lands acquired from Mrs. STINE as aforesaid, and shall sell or otherwise dispose of the remaining property as he shall think best, and from the proceeds thereof repay himself all moneys due him from my estate, both on account of said Stine lands and on other accounts, and the remainder thereof he shall divide among my two daughters, NANCY C. BATES and MATILDA BATES, and the children of my son, RICHARD BATES, namely: CHARLES F. BATES and ANNE W. BATES, giving to said NANCY and MATILDA each one-third part thereof, and to said CHARLES and ANNE together one-third part thereof.

And in case my son BARTON shall fail to accept or to fully execute said trust, I name and appoint as his alternate or successor in said trust my son JULIAN BATES.

I hereby revoke and annul all wills and codicils by me heretofore made.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand this 7th day of July, A. D. 1868.

(Signed) EDWARD BATES.

Signed by EDWARD BATES and published and declared by him to be his last will and testament in our presence, and we in his presence, and at his request, and in presence of each other, do set our hands hereunto as witnesses, this 7th day of July, A. D. 1868.

(Signed) E. B. ENO.
ONWARD BATES.

A Very Singular Will—A Novel Infirmary.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Journal, May 22.

Yesterday we heard of and read part of the most singular will on record. The maker of the will is represented to be a shrewd, successful business man, who has accumulated quite a large fortune. He exhibits no other signs of insanity than may be derived from the extreme eccentricity of his will, although it is probable the Courts will, in due course, be called upon to determine the question whether the testator was of sound and disposing mind.

The will disinherits all the natural heirs of the maker of it, and devises the entire property in trust for the establishment of an Infirmary for Cats. A most elaborate architectural plan for the necessary buildings is attached to and made part of the will. It provides areas for that sweet amatory converse so dear to the feline heart, and rat holes of the most ravishing nature, to be kept well stocked. The most ingenious contrivances are provided for securing to the rat a chance of escape, so that the cats may not lose the pleasures of the chase by finding their prey come too easily. High walls are to be built with gently sloping roofs, for the moonlight promenade and other nocturnal amusements of the cats. The trustees are directed to select the grounds for this novel infirmary in the most populous part of some American city, and the devises are to be protected by a competent force of nurses from the ravages of men and dogs. No person of the male sex is ever to be admitted within the walls, and no female who has children or is under thirty years old. There are hundreds of minute directions which we have no time to note.

One would suppose that in the foregoing provisions the testator had exhausted all the eccentricities of one man, however unique his nature; but the last provision of the will seems more outrageously *bizarre* than any that go before. Says the devisor: "I have all my life been taught to believe that everything in and about man was intended to be useful, and that it was man's duty, as lord of animals, to protect all the lesser species, even as God protects and watches over him. For these two combined reasons—first, that my body, even after death, may continue to be made useful; and secondly, that it may be made instrumental, as far as possible, in furnishing a substitute for the protection of the bodies of my dear friends, the cats—I do hereby devise and bequeath the intestines of my body to be made up into fiddlestrings, the proceeds to be devoted to the purchase of an accordeon, which shall be played in the auditorium of the Cat Infirmary by one of the regular nurses to be selected for that purpose exclusively—the playing to be kept up forever and ever, without cessation day or night, in order that the cats may have the privilege of always hearing and enjoying that instrument which is the nearest approach to their natural voice."

If any journal can give us information of a more singular will than this, we should like to hear of it.

THE LASH.

The Flogging at New Castle, Del., on Saturday.

From the Wilmington, (Del.,) Commercial, May 24.

At 10:02 o'clock WILLIAM K. LUTTON, who pleaded guilty to the charge of attempting to violate the person of the little girl, MARY D. COOK, was placed in the pillory and remained the full hour. He appeared lost to all sense of shame, and evidently the punishment was having but little effect upon him. He amused himself by whistling, laughing, and to those in the crowd around the pillory whom he recognized, he would speak with as much politeness as his position would allow. At the expiration of the hour, when the jailor took him from the pillory, he rubbed his wrists, gave a laugh, and, springing down the steps, walked back to prison as unconcerned as though nothing had occurred.

The whipping was postponed until 4 o'clock, so that if any others were sentenced to be whipped before that time, the loathsome job could be performed at once. The crowd expressed themselves disappointed that the whipping should be put off, a great many having come from different parts of the country to witness the sight. But they had come to see the show, and stay would they if it did not come off before night. During the interval between 10 and 4 o'clock the Sheriff was frequently urged with oaths to "pile it on," and like characteristic remarks.

Four o'clock arrived, and, no others having been sentenced, the prison gates were thrown open, and pell-mell the anxious crowd rushed into the yard. In a few minutes LUTTON, in company with the jailor and the Sheriff, made his appearance. His hands were fastened to the post, back bared, and in quick succession the lash fell thirty times, leaving two hundred and seventy purple and crimson ridges. Notwithstanding the urgent appeals to the Sheriff to brutalize himself, he remained a man true to the instincts of humanity, and LUTTON may feel thankful that a humane man like Sheriff RICHARDSON had performed the work instead of some of those who witnessed it.

Mysterious Case in Peekskill—A Body Found in the Woods With a Bullet-Hole Through the Forehead.

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle, May 25.

On Sunday morning, at about 9 o'clock, a man who was strolling through the woods a short distance south of Peekskill, came suddenly upon the prostrate form of a fellow-being. Stooping down, it was found the latter was dead. A closer examination revealed blood upon the face and clothing, which had flowed from a bullet-hole in the forehead, directly between the eyes. By the side of the corpse lay a single-barreled pistol, the contents of which had apparently been discharged. Word was at once sent to Peekskill, acquainting the authorities there of the finding of the body, and in turn the intelligence of the matter was sent to Coroner MCENTEE, of Croton, both the body and the Coroner arriving at Peekskill Sunday afternoon, when a jury was empanelled and a Coroner's inquest instituted at once.

The evidence adduced shows that deceased was about 21 years of age, unmarried, and that his name was CHAS. MCLEAN, a resident of Peekskill. He was a machinist or foundryman, but previous to his death was engaged in the fishing business. He resided with his grandmother. He left his home on Wednesday last with $16 in his pocket. When the body was found only $2 were secured from the person of the deceased. It was given in evidence also that on Wednesday he purchased a pistol at Peekskill. On Friday, at about 10 A. M., persons in the vicinity heard several pistol shots in the woods where the body was found, but thought nothing of the matter till this affair came to light. It was also noticed by the jury that no part of a cartridge nor anything else was found in the exploded pistol. The weapon was then loaded and and fired off, when particles of the case of the cartridge remained in the chamber, requiring considerable hard picking to get it out. Again and again was the pistol loaded and discharged with the same result. This fact somewhat staggered the jury, as did also the facts that the right eye of deceased was swollen to the size of a hen's egg, and that not a particle of powder was visible on the face.

From these circumstances, nearly all of the jury declined to give a verdict that deceased came to his death by his own hands, but, on the contrary, suspicion is entertained that the man was murdered. In view of the situation, Coroner MCENTEE adjourned the inquest till Thursday.

During the examination of the deceased by the Coroner, Dr. STUART, of Peekskill, was sent for and appeared. After the doctor had made an examination and given his evidence, he started to go home, driving his own horse. He had not proceeded far before the animal took fright and ran away, throwing the doctor out of the carriage, breaking his arm and severely injuring him about the head. He was conveyed to a house near by, where every attention was given him, and last night his condition was improved.

A dispatch states that Dr. STUART's arm and jaw were both broken; also that his driver's hip was dislocated, and that a boy who was with him was seriously injured about the head and body.

The Catholic Church Troubles in Auburn.

From the Auburn News, May 24.

Yesterday, Bishop MCQUAIL officiated at the church of the Holy Trinity at the eleven o'clock service in the forenoon, and was greeted by a very large congregation. We believe this was the first of the Bishop's visitations to this church since the settlement of the difficulties which for so long a time caused the church to remain closed. The Bishop addressed the congregation at considerable length, and was most respectfully listened to. At the close of his sermon Rev. THOMAS O'FLAHERTY arose, and extending his hand said, "At some future time—" when the congregation also arose and rushed toward the speaker, who beat a hasty retreat through the vestry door, and took refuge in the house of Mr. DOLAN, on Chapel-street. A large crowd followed him down the street and then returned. The demonstration lasted but a minute, but fully demonstrated the fact that the authority of the church officials is again recognized and has full sway.

THE HUNTER'S POINT FIRE.

Origin of the Fire Enveloped in Doubt—Resumption of Business by the Firm—Statement of the Insurances.

The origin of the great fire at Hunter's Point is still enveloped in mystery. Assistant Fire Marshal KEADY, whose district is Kings County, did not at first desire to investigate the matter, as the fire occurred in Queens County; but as the burning vessels floated across Newtown Creek (the dividing line between Kings and Queens counties,) he at once telegraphed to Fire Marshal BRACKETT, in New-York, for instructions, who, in response, ordered Mr. KEADY to institute an investigation at once into the cause or causes of the fire. Mr. KEADY believes that the hand of an incendiary caused the conflagration, and though he does not feel at liberty to reveal all that he has learned in regard to it, sufficient testimony has been taken to put him on the track of the supposed guilty parties. Though a great number of persons were employed in the yards and tin can shops of the Devoe Manufacturing Company, it is said by the President that they will not be thrown out of employment as the Company will be able to give them all work in their yard at Greenpoint, which, fortunately, escaped the devouring flames.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company was, without doubt, the largest oil refiners in the country. Their weekly pay-roll called for $8,000 for the payment of the employes. They employed two steam tugs, fourteen lighters and a force of over 500 men. The Company could pack daily and ship 125,000 gallons of oil in sealed cans of five gallons each. Their tin can factory, capable of turning out 25,000 tin cans in a day, was the largest in the world. There is adjoining the Greenpoint yard another large tin can factory, and the Company will be enabled to fill all orders without delay. The following gentlemen are the members of the Devoe Manufacturing Company: GEORGE W. DEVOE, President; FREDERICK W. DEVOE, Treasurer. The losses, as approximated by the President, are as follows:

United States, Balti-		Etna	5,000
more	$2,500	Cleveland	2,500
Corn Exchange,		Hope	2,500
New-York	2,500	Baltic	2,500
Beekman	2,500	Lumberman's, Chi.	2,500
Williamsburg City	2,500	Franklin, Baltimore	1,750
Humboldt	6,000	Narraganset, Provi-	
North American,		dence	2,600
Hartford	2,500	Norwich	2,000
Commercial	2,500	Hope, Providence	2,000
Mechanics' and Tra-		Royal	5,000
ders'	2,500	Lamar	3,000
Royal	7,500	Providence, Wash'n.	1,000
Queens	10,000	Adriatic	2,000
Security	7,500	Corn Exchange	2,500
State, Pennsylvania	5,000	Republic	2,550
N. American, Phila.	5,000	Liverpool, London	20,000
Putnam, Hartford	4,000	Etna, Hartford	2,500
Phœnix, Phila.	1,500	International	2,600
Imperial	5,000	Cleveland	2,500
Merchants', Hartf'd.	2,500	Lumberman's	2,500
City of Hartford	2,500	Mechanics' & Trad's	2,500
Washington, Balt.	1,750	Liverpool	10,000

TOOLS AND FIXTURES.

Commonwealth	$2,500	Etna	$250
Enterprise	2,500	Maryland	2,500
Lamar	2,300	Lumberman's, Chica-	
American	1,500	go	2,500
Albany City	250	Hope	2,500
Atlantic	2,000	Cleveland	2,500
Mechanics' and		Hide and Leather	2,000
Traders'	1,000	Home	2,500
Monumental, Balti-			
more	1,000		

BUILDINGS, &C.

Commercial Mutual,		Home, New-Haven	$1,500
Cleveland	$1,250	Corn Exchange	1,250
Equitable, Provi-		Pacific	1,000
dence	1,818	People's, Worcester	2,500
American, Provi-		American, Provi-	
dence	1,813	dence	1,500
Humbolt, New-York	1,380	Excelsior	1,500
Excelsior	1,250	Adriatic	2,500
Etna	2,250	Charter Oak	2,700
Buffalo City	1,000	Albany City	2,500
Western, Buffalo	1,000	Home, New-Haven	2,000
Mutual, Buffalo	1,000	Columbia	1,000
Springfield Fire and		Albany City	2,250
Marine	1,000	Commonwealth	1,500

STABLE.

Commonwealth	$2,100

JOHN C. PROVOOST's lime and brick establishment was insured as follows: United States, Baltimore, $2,000; Etna, $1,000; Lennox, $2,500; Security, $2,500.

Messrs. DAY & CO., oil refiners, whose establishment was burned to the ground, were not insured at all.

A visit yesterday to the scene of the late conflagration revealed, in the place of yards filled with barrels and cans ready for shipment, and factories from whose chimneys volumes of dense black smoke rolled all day long, only charred and broken heaps of brick and timber. The occupants of tenement-houses in the neighborhood, who were driven from their homes by the intense heat, were returning, bringing with them such of their household effects as they had carried away. Reports of dastardly outrages committed by the firemen were rife among them, and it was a common assertion that many of the force behaved villainously. The old Volunteer Fire Department in Brooklyn is soon to pass away, and none will probably rejoice thereat more than the residents of Hunter's Point.

A NEGLIGENT PHYSICIAN.

The Recent Railroad Accident in Greene-Street—A Physician Censured by a Coroner's Jury.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN in the case of EDGAR A. WILEY, who was run over and killed on Monday by car No. 37 of the Broadway line, as already reported. The testimony in the case was to the effect that deceased was apparently intoxicated when he attempted to jump on the front platform of the car; that when he fell before the wheel and was run over the driver made every endeavor to stop the car; deceased did not signal the driver to stop, so that the driver had no idea the deceased intended to get on. The evidence also showed that Dr. JOHN VEINANTE, of No. 30 Amity-street, had been notified of the occurrence by the Police, and he was summoned to the Mercer-street Police-station to attend the patient. Officer GILLEN, of the Fifteenth Ward, testified that WILEY was bleeding profusely, and he had called the physician to check hemorrhage, in order that the man might be taken to the hospital. The physician had neglected to come, however. Dr. NATHANIEL G. MCMASTER, of Bellevue Hospital, also testified that the deceased was admitted to the institution in a dying condition, and death ensued almost immediately after. Witness believed that death resulted from hemorrhage. The deceased had sustained a fracture of the right thigh and dislocation of the left. The hemorrhage ensued from a wound in the arm. The witness stated, also, that he thought that if the hemorrhage had been arrested by proper means, the man's life might have been saved.

The jury rendered the following verdict:

"That deceased came to his death by being accidentally run over by car No. 37 of the Broadway line. They also censure Dr. JOHN VEINANTE for neglect of duty in not arresting the hemorrhage when called upon to attend deceased at the Station-house."

Singular Larceny of a Piano.

Yesterday JOHN CLARK, an actor, lately employed at Tammany Hall, was arrested by Detectives YOUNG and HEBBARD, of the Eighteenth Precinct, on a charge of stealing a piano from the Hall. From the investigations made by the officers it appears that Monday evening, about 5 o'clock, CLARK engaged a carman, who, by his directions, took the piano from Tammany Hall and conveyed it to a lager-beer saloon, No. 93 Third-avenue, where CLARK had made arrangements for it to be held until next day. The saloon-keeper, however, would not pay the cartage, and the carman, determined to hold on to the property until he received his pay, took the piano to Police Headquarters in Mulberry-street, and left it there. The next day a letter was received there directing the instrument to be sent to Mrs. PORTER, No. 99 Crosby-street; and the authorities, supposing it was all right, sent for the same carman who took it there, but she refusing to receive it, he took it back to the Mulberry-street establishment and left it there again.

Meantime the theft of the piano had been discovered, and Detectives YOUNG and HEBBARD, taking the case in hand, finally discovered the stolen property in possession of the Police Magnates in Mulberry-street. The carman being next found, told of his engagement by CLARK, and the arrest of that individual followed. He was yesterday morning taken before Justice DODGE at the Jefferson Market Police Court, but, owing to the absence of LEONARD GROVER, the prosecuting witness, he was remanded to the Station-house until this morning.

Burglary and Arson at Crawford, N. J.

On Tuesday night, at a late hour, the dwelling of Mr. ALDEN B. BIGELOW, at Crawford, was entered by thieves, who plundered the house and then set fire to it, it is supposed, to cover their operations. Not satisfied with that, the villains wantonly destroyed nearly all of the choice flowers, shrubbery and vases, with which Mr. BIGELOW's garden was adorned. Fortunately the inmates of the house were awakened by the noise in time to extinguish the flames, and to capture one of the thieves, who gave his name as MICHAEL MURPHY. The prisoner was taken to Elizabeth, where he was placed in jail to await an examination. The village presented a scene of unusual excitement when alarmed by Mr. BIGELOW. Steam-whistles were blown, church bells were rung, revolvers were discharged, and every one turned out to aid in securing the thieves.

FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK, A. S. HATCH.

Office of FISK & HATCH, Bankers & Dealers in Gov'nt Securities. No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.
Opposite U. S. Sub Treasury.

We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. We make collections on all points in the United States and Canada, and issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the Union.

We buy and sell, at current rates, all classes of Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; also Gold and Silver coin and Gold coupons.

We buy and sell at the Stock Exchange miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, on commission, for cash.

We offer also the United States Six-per-cent. Thirty-Year Currency Bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad, which are widely esteemed by moneyed corporations, as the longest Six-per-cent. Government Bond in the market.

Communications and inquiries by Mail or Telegraph will receive attention.

FISK & HATCH.

The National Trust COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY,
CAPITAL PAID IN,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

ST. CHARLES BRIDGE FIRST MORTGAGE TEN PER CENT. BONDS,
TEN years to run, guaranteed by the North Missouri Railroad Company, payable semi-annually at the Bank of Commerce, New-York,
AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
NORTH MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, AT 85 AND INTEREST.
The undersigned are the authorized agents for the sale of the above securities, and recommend them as first-class investments.
JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, NOS. 14 AND 16 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST., Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO., NO. 56 WALL-ST. LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS. DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS. Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on THE CITY BANK, MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO. } LONDON. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston. Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO. Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK. Notice is hereby given that upon a vote duly taken, the shareholders owning two-thirds and upward of the capital stock of this association have voted that the said association go into liquidation and be closed, and that it is closing up its affairs accordingly. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.
JACOB CAMPBELL, President.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 10, 1869.
This Bank has been reorganized as a State Institution, and is conducting business as usual.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN, FOR SALE BY JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 WALL-ST.

CITY OF DETROIT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 12, 1869.
$200.000 SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purchase of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($200,000,) or any part thereof, of the bonds of said City of Detroit, to be denominated "Public Building Stock of the City of Detroit," to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, payable twenty years from date, with interest at seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York, as authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, approved April 5, 1869, and by resolution of the Common Council, May 11, 1869.
The interest accrued on the bonds at the time of delivery will be added.
The right to reject any or all proposals is expressly reserved.
W. W. WHEATON, Mayor, B. G. STIMSON, Comptroller, W. B. HOWE, Chairman Committee on Ways and Means. } Committee for Negotiating Loans.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 470 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 470 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 14, 1869. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day as the Inspector may find it necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.
The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 24th day of May until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 15th day of June.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, May 10, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Railroad depot, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1869, at 11 A. M.
F. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

MACOUPIN COUNTY TEN PER CENT. BONDS.—HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., offer for sale bonds of Macoupin County, Illinois, issued for the building of a Court-house, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Coupons payable semi-annually in New-York. These bonds are considered first-class, and very desirable for investors.

NOTICE.—THOSE INTERESTED IN THE Pennsylvania lands formerly owned by the Ridgewood Petroleum Company, are requested to attend a meeting at No. 108 Broad-st., on SATURDAY the 29th, at 3 o'clock P. M. M. D. THOMAS.

$5.000 WANTED AT 7 PER CENT. with the best of security for five or ten years, to found a Home for discharged male prisoners. Address PRISONERS' FRIEND, Station D., Bible House, New-York.

NEVADA SILVER MINING COMPANY.—A meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at G. & J. STEVENSON'S office, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York, on the 3d day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of GOVERNMENT BONDS and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.
JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
(BROWN BROTHERS & CO.'S BUILDING,)
Receive money on deposit, subject to check at sight, allowing interest on daily balances at the rate of four per cent. per annum, credited monthly.
Issue Certificates of Deposit bearing four per cent. interest, payable on demand or at fixed periods.
Negotiate Loans.
Execute promptly orders for the purchase and sale of Gold, Government and other Securities on commission.
Make collections on all parts of the United States and Canada.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,
Due in 1877. Interest payable, May and November, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $14,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public.
For further particulars, inquire of CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON, NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK CITY.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON, AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUPONS.
J. M. WEITH & ARENTS, Dealers in Southern Securities, No. 9 New-st.,
Will cash the South Carolina State Coupons due January, 1869, less FIVE PER CENT. discount.

SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST-CLASS GOLD BONDS.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD IN FIFTY YEARS,
Interest payable in Gold in New-York or London, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAXATION.
Issued by the BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY COMPANY,
Being a FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BOND,
Secured by the Railroad, Branches, Depot, Grounds, Rolling Stock, Equipment and Franchises of the Company.
A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT, Yielding in currency TEN PER CENT. Per annum.
Trustees: J. EDGAR THOMSON, of Philadelphia, Penn. CHARLES L. FROST, of New-York City.
We regard these Bonds as among the best ever offered on the market.
Government Bonds and Gold will be received in payment at their market price free of commission.
A limited number for sale on favorable terms, and full information furnished by HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

FOR SALE,
SOME DESIRABLE INVESTMENTS IN GAS STOCKS.
Also, Stock of the East Pennsylvania Railroad of Pennsylvania, interest guaranteed by the Philadelphia and Reading.
FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 10 Wall-st.

CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY.
The annual election for Directors of the Chemung Railroad Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, June 8, 1869. Polls will remain open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close June 4 at 3 P. M., and reopen June 9. JAMES P. LOWREY, Treasurer.
MAY 26, 1869.

THE HANSOM CAB COMPANY.
Books of subscription to the HANSOM CAB COMPANY will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 26th May, 1869, at the offices of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Nassau-st., and of Messrs. ED. W. BRANDON & CO., No. 133 Water-st.
ED. W. BRANDON, JEROME BUCK, HENRY SPEAR, } Commissioners.

COLLECTIONS.
VAN SAUN & CO., BANKERS. NO. 26 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Notes and drafts collected on all parts of the United States and Canadas, and returns made immediately on advice of payment.

CONTINENTAL SCREW
Company's stock wanted by HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS, No. 38 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, May 12, 1869.
AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this Company, held on the 11th inst. at its office, No. 7 Nassau-st., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:
CHARLES N. TALBOT,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,
GEO. TALBOT OLYPHANT,
ABIEL A. LOW,
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
LEGRAND B. CANNON,
JAMES R. TAYLOR,
THOMAS DICKSON,
O. DE F. GRANT,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
THOMAS CORNELL,
W. J. HOPPIN.
And at a meeting of the Managers, held this day, THOMAS DICKSON, Esq., was unanimously elected President in place of Geo. Talbot Olyphant, Esq., who declined a reelection.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 17, 1869.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE June 1, 1869, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on June 1 at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of Executive and Finance Committee.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 28, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of May, proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 15th proximo, and reopened on the 1st day of June, following.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO., NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 13, 1869.
NOTICE.—THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX City Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the Preferred stock of the Company at par on and after the 1st of July next at this office. Interest thereon will cease from and after that date.
M. K. JESUP, President.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT CO., CORNER BROADWAY AND 42D-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1869.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of Metropolitan Gaslight Company's Bonds, that the coupons due on the 1st June, 1869, will be payable at the National Bank of the Commonwealth.
H. E. KUMMEL, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 25, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at their office, No. 58 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next. The poll will open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD.—Parties interested in the securities of above Company are requested to communicate with, or call upon the undersigned.
WM. A. GUEST, No. 25 Wall-st., New-York.

BUSINESS PAPER AND ALL FIRST-class securities negotiated; collections made everywhere. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 17 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881.	120	122	5-20 Coupon, 67.	119	119¼
Coupon, 1881.....	121¼	122	5-20 Coupon, '68.	119	119¼
5-20 Regis., 1862..	116	116¼	10-40 Regist'd..	108	109
5-20 Coupon, '62..	122	122¼	10-40 Coupon...	109	109¼
5-20 Coupon, '64..	116⅜	116⅝	Gold...........	139	139⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65,	118¼	118⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac.	106⅜	106⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July..	119⅛	119⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION.
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
Twelve thousand dollars per mile, or about two-fifths of the cost of the road.
Principal and interest guaranteed by THE TERRE HAUTE AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY. (A corporation having no debt, with a large surplus fund.)
THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.
THE PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
For sale at 92½ per cent., and accrued interest, by
DREXEL WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,011,234 16.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
No. 354 3d-av., corner 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1.
R. H. BULL, Prest. J. R. KEELER, Vice-Prest.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEfore June 1, draw interest from that day at 6 per cent. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 19, 1869.
FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per cent. out of the earnings of the quarter ending April 30, 1869, payable at the Company's office, Tuesday, June 1. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, May 22, at 2 P. M., and reopened Thursday, June 3, 1869, at 10 A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 51ST-ST. AND 7TH-AV.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company have declared a Dividend of $4 per Share on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after June 1, free of tax. The transfer books will be closed from May 20 to June 1.
JOHN KERR, President.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ENVELOPES.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, April 5, 1869.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing envelopes for the official use of Postmasters during a period of two years from the 1st of July, 1869. The estimated number of envelopes that will be required annually is as follows:
Class No. 1, 1,000,000, more or less, 3¼ by 5¼ inches.
Class No. 2, 4,000,000, more or less, 3¾ by 5½ inches.
Class No. 3, 750,000, more or less, 3⅞ by 6¾ inches.
Class No. 4, 750,000, more or less, 4 by 9 inches.
Class No. 5, 300,000, more or less, 4½ by 10½ inches.
For Class No. 1, an ordinary quality of buff or yellow paper will answer. The other classes to be made from red, blue, green and buff or cream-colored paper, as may be required, of approved quality.
All the above-described envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, well gummed for sealing upon the entire length of the flap, and must have such printing upon the face as may be directed by the Postmaster-General. They must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, packed in pasteboard or straw boxes; each to contain not less than 250 envelopes of letter size, and 100 each of extra letter, official, and extra official sizes, separately, or otherwise, as may be required; the boxes to be wrapped in strong paper, so as to bear transportation by mail for delivery to Postmasters. When required to be delivered at the Department, such wrapping will be dispensed with.
When 3,000 or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, they must be put up in strong wooden boxes and properly addressed; but when less than 3,000 are required, proper labels of direction must be placed upon each package by the contractor; the whole to be done under the direction of an agent of the Department.
The envelopes must be furnished in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill orders of Postmasters or by the Department, and be delivered either at the Post Office in the city where the accepted bidder resides, or at the envelope agency, or at this Department, as the Postmaster-General may direct, free of cost for packing.
Bids are also invited for 60,000 envelopes, more or less, made from the best quality of white or buff paper, 4 by 8 9-10 inches, and to be printed in the manner prescribed by the Department, for use in the Dead Letter Office and at the Stamped Envelope Agency in the City of New-York. These envelopes, to be delivered in good order, free of cost for packing, both at the Agency in New-York and to the Department at Washington, D. C., in quantities as from time to time may be ordered.
Separate proposals will be considered for furnishing 750,000, more or less, annually, of "Registered Package Envelopes," 5 by 10½ inches, made from heavy buff or Manilla paper, with such printing on the face as may be required by the Postmaster-General, and STRIPED BOTH ACROSS THE FACE AND BACK, LENGTHWISE, IN RED, the same to be put up in pasteboard or straw boxes; each containing 200, and packed in wooden cases in quantities of 4,000 or 6,000 each, for delivery at the Department, or to Postmasters, as may be directed, free of charge for packing.
All envelopes embraced in this advertisement required for delivery at the Department are to be conveyed as freight, free of cost for transportation, those for delivery to Postmasters to pass as mail matter.
The first delivery of envelopes specified above to be made on or about the 1st of July next.
Specimens of the different kinds of envelopes for which proposals are invited may be seen on application at the principal Post Offices, or at the Department.
Bidders are required to furnish specimens of the envelopes they propose to supply; and no bid will be considered unless offered by envelope manufacturers, accompanied by satisfactory guarantees.
The price bid and the quality of samples submitted will be taken into consideration in awarding the contract.
Bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and all payments under it will be made quarterly.
The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed compatible with the public interests.
Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Office and Returned Letter Envelopes," &c.; or "Proposals for Registered Package Envelopes," as the case may be, and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

SEALED PROPOSALS.
Indorsed proposals for the labor of the male and female convicts at the Kings County Penitentiary will be received at the office of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County, at the Court-house, Brooklyn, until 12 o'clock June 1, 1869, for the term of five years, the contractor binding himself to observe all the rules and regulations of the prison, the county to furnish the shops.
All information can be obtained of the keeper at the Penitentiary.
FRANCIS McNEELY, Keeper.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1869.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived at this Bureau until 12 o'clock noon, of the 14th of June, for the purchase of the following-named iron-clad vessels:
The COHOES, the KOKA, the NAUSETT, the SUNCOOK, the WARSAW and the YAZOO, lying at the United States Naval Station, League Island, Penn.
The CASCO and the CHIMO, lying at the United States Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.
The proposals will state the prices that will be given for the vessels in their present condition, with such fittings as are now attached to them.
The vessels can be seen, and all necessary information concerning them will be given, on application to the Commandants of the Yard and Station.
The Department reserves the right to reject any and all of the proposals, if their acceptance is not to the interest of the Government.
The whole of the purchase money must be paid at the time of adjudication, and the vessels must be removed from the yards within two weeks from the day of sale.
The proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Purchase of Iron-Clads."

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1869.
PUBLIC NOTICE.—THE CROTON AQUEduct Board, under ordinances of the Common Council, will, after the 7th of June, 1869, contract with parties having the right to lay the Fisk concrete pavement, (which is understood to be a patented pavement,) for the laying of said pavement in the following streets, viz.:
117th-st., from Avenue A to Harlem River.
118th-st., from Avenue A to 4th-av.
123d-st., from 2d-av. to 3d-av.
125th-st., from 8th-av. to Harlem River.
129th-st., from 3d-av. to 6th-av.
122d-st., from 2d-av. to 3d-av.
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, GEO. S. GREENE, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY MORNING, THE 27th, on Broadway, between Madison-square and 33d-st., an engraved LOCKET, containing a gentleman's photograph and hair; the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at 8 West 37th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers-st. and 77 Reade-st.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, ON SATURDAY, May 28, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, Nos. 95 Chambers-st. and 77 Reade-st.; HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, PIANOS, SAFES, MIRRORS, &c., &c.—Consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood parlor suites, in crimson figured brocatel, maroon and gold figured brocatel, and a large and elegant suite of parlor furniture, rosewood covered, in blue figured satin, made to order by one of the best City makers; oil paintings by American artists, rosewood library table, black walnut suites, in green and crimson reps, elegant green figured satin window curtains, gilt frame pier mirror, with base and cornices, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c.; oak marble-top hall stand, carved, black walnut dining suite, in green leather, decorative vases, silver-plated ware, cutlery, &c., &c. Also, iron safes, by well-known makers. Also, at 12 o'clock, an invoice of Swiss carved goods and rustic furniture. Also, about 11 velocipedes, made by Witty, Demarest, Wood and Stevens; cost about $1,500. Also, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, a two-seat rockaway, revolving seats, for one or two horses, in fine order.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers-st. and 77 Reade-st.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On FRIDAY, May 28, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 95 Chambers-st. and 77 Reade-st., special and important sale of fine Rhine wines, by order of Messrs. Rother Bros., (Bingen-on-Rhine,) including Rudesheimer, Berg, Hockheimer, Durkheimer, Forster Reisling, Marcabruner, (105 cases,) being selections from the favorite vintages of 1862 and 1865; also several lines of Clarets, Ports, Sherry, Madeira, Jamaica, (245 cases;) also, to close former invoices, fine Sherries, in bottles and demijohns; superior old Ports and Madeiras, (March & Benson's, 1838;) Pinet, Castillen & Co., Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s old Cognac brandies, in casks; old Bourbon whisky, do., old Jamaica and Grenada rum: Brandenberg Freres and Finke & Co.'s fine claret, Sauterne wines, together with an invoice of the shipments of the London and Peninsular Wine Company's goods, bottled in London, consisting of Hennesey and Martelle brandies; Amontillado, pale, golden and brown Sherries, Madeiras, Ports, rums, Scotch and Irish whiskies, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—Salesrooms No. 95 Chambers-st. and No. 77 Reade-st.; Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st. On the evenings of THURSDAY, 27th, and FRIDAY, 28th of May, at the Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock each evening, choice collection of modern oil-paintings, just received from Europe. Also, several fine pictures by favorite American artists, viz.:
Geo. H. McCord, Hahn, Kummel,
F. Anelli, H. Savry, Vester,
J. M. Hart, Bilders, H. Ronner,
R. Gignoux, Vandenberg, Johanna Unger,
Lotichius, Hoppenbrouwer, A. Collins,
C. P. Ream, Ten Berghe, Kluiver,
and others. Also, a superior collection of water colors by
William Craig, J. Helf,* Wm. Dillon,
Compte Calix, W. E. Winner, J. G. Brown,
W. J. Hays, A. Watts, Sarony,
G. R. Clark, Cattermole,
and others. Also, by order of the executors of the late W. A. Agmard, of Albany, N. Y., a private collection of old paintings.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.
WEDNESDAY, June 2, at 12½ P. M., on the premises, absolute sale by order of the Avenel Association of 150 villa plots at Avenel, N. J., about one hour from New-York by the N. J. R. R. and Transportation Company, 1½ miles from Rahway. These lots are beautifully situated on high ground, immediately at the station, and command most extended views of Staten Island and the Orange Mountains. The situation is unequaled, being as high as the steeples of the Rahway churches, and within one mile of salt water. The owners of this property guarantee that ten per cent. of the proceeds of this and all sales made by the Association shall be used for the purpose of building a new station and in generally improving the property. Every plot put up will be positively sold without limit. A special train from the foot of Cortlandt-st. at 11½ A. M. on the day of sale. Lunch on the arrival of the train. For railroad passes, maps, and full particulars, apply at the office of the Avenel Association, 197 Broadway, and 61 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, and at the office of the auctioneers, 26 Pine-st., New-York.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.
A private library comprising a very choice and valuable collection of books—consisting of fine editions of standard works, many of which are scarce. Among them may be mentioned Shakespeare's Works, the original second edition, folio, in good condition. Musee Royale, 2 vols., folio; original edition. Musee Francais, 4 vols., folio, &c., &c. The whole to be sold by auction at the Clinton Hall Book Salerooms and Art Galleries, Astor-place. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, May 28 and 29, commencing at 7 o'clock. Parties who cannot attend the sale can have their orders to purchase carefully executed by the auctioneers.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—No. 37 Nassau-st.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL THIS DAY, May 28, at 10½ o'clock, a fine assortment of household furniture, removed from the country, consisting in part of fine rosewood wardrobe, plate glass doors, Pecard sofa bedstead, pier and mantle mirrors, parlor suites in reps, maroon rep easy chairs and lounges, Brussels, ingrain and stair carpets, oil cloths, carved black walnut bedroom suites, wardrobes, bookcases, dressing bureaus, washstands, lace and brocatel curtains, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, refrigerators, kitchenware, &c.
Also, office furniture, desks, sitting and standing; also, 3 rosewood pianos; also, about 100 vols. books, with a fine black walnut bookcase; also a fine cylinder bookcase and secretary and bookcase, made by Meeks.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
BY JOHN G. PERZEL & CO., STORE No. 113 Pearl-st., Hanover-square. FRIDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, (by order of Rear-Admiral S. W. Godon, Commandant.)—Junk—100,000 pounds hemp and Manila junk. Hemp Rope—25,000 pounds hemp Rope. Manila Rope—50,000 pounds Manila rope. Clippings—15,000 pounds canvas clipping. Chains—84,000 pounds chains, assorted sizes. Gum Hose—5,000 feet gum leading and suction hose. Anthracite coal dust—60 tons anthracite coal dust. Also, furniture, &c., &c., as per catalogue.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 28, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 13 East River:
3,000 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges, Mountain,
1,500 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons,
Cargo brig *C. F. Eaton*, from Palermo.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 108 Liberty-st., a general assortment of parlor, library and chamber suites, bookcases, buffets, hall racks, beds and bedding, china, glassware, silver-plated ware, pianos, safes, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
RARE PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—On SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 108 Liberty-st., a large and varied assortment of rare green-house and bedding-out plants, including many choice imported varieties.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
STORAGE SALE—THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) at 11 o'clock, at the northwest corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av., general assortment of furniture, &c., &c.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, that pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a Railroad through 23d-st., in the City of New-York," passed May 10, 1869, they will sell at public auction in the "Governor's Room," of the City Hall Park, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1869, at 12 M., to the highest bidder for the same, the right, privilege and franchise to construct, operate, and use a railroad with a double track, and the necessary turnouts and switches for the proper working of the same, through, along, and upon 23d-st., in the City of New-York, from the North River to the East River, on the following terms and conditions:
First—The person or persons or corporation whose bid shall be accepted on such sale shall, within four months from the day of the sale, finish and complete said road and equip the same with the requisite number of cars and horses; but should he or they be restrained or prevented by any legal proceedings which are not collusive from constructing and completing the same, the time during which they are so restrained shall not be deemed or taken to be part of the time within which the same is to be completed. The said party or parties shall execute a bond in the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, in two good and sufficient securities, to be approved by the said Commissioners, conditioned for the completion and equipment of the said railroad as above provided, subject to the conditions, and with the authority as follows.
Second—Said railroad shall be constructed on the most approved plan for the construction of City railroads, and with the rail now used upon the street railroads in Philadelphia, commonly called Philadelphia rail, and shall be run as often as the convenience of passengers may require, and shall be subject to such reasonable rules and regulations in respect thereto as the Common Council of the City of New-York may from time to time by ordinance prescribe; and the said party or corporation will be authorized by law to charge the same rate of fare for the conveyance of passengers on said railroad as is now charged by other City railroads in said City.
Third—In the construction, operation, or use of such railroad upon the route above designated, should such person or corporation deem it necessary or proper to run upon, intersect, or use any portion of other railroad tracks now laid upon said street above named, he or they are authorized by the aforesaid act to run upon, intersect and use the same; and in case they cannot agree with the owner or owners thereof respecting the compensation or payment to be made therefor, then the amount of such compensation or payment shall be ascertained and determined in the manner provided by subdivision six of the twenty-eighth section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations, and to regulate the same," passed April second, eighteen hundred and fifty. And should any real estate or interest therein be required for the purpose of constructing said railroad, as above specified and authorized, for which the said person or corporation shall be unable to agree with the owner or owners for the use or purchase thereof, they may acquire the right to use or title to the same in the manner specified in the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first sections of the said act of April second, eighteen hundred and fifty, except that in any of the proceedings for any of the purposes authorized by said act, it shall not be necessary that the petition to the Supreme Court shall make any allegations of, or reference to any incorporation, capital stock, surveys or maps, or of the filing of any certificate of location. But in all cases the use of said street for the purposes of said railroad, as authorized by said act, shall be considered a public use, consistent with the uses for which the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said City hold said street. Nothing in the said act contained shall authorize or allow the existence of more than two tracks in any part of said street.
Fourth—The Legislature reserve the right to alter, amend, or repeal the act giving the authority to construct and operate such railroad.
Fifth—On payment into the City Treasury of the amount of the said bid, and on the execution and approval of the said bond, and the execution of an agreement to perform the conditions and stipulations herein expressed, the said Commissioness will deliver to the party or parties entitled to the same, as aforesaid, a certificate that he or they are entitled to such grant.
Sixth—The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid as being made fraudulently or collusively.
A. OAKLEY HALL, Mayor.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
PETER B. SWEENY, Chamberlain.
JOHN K. HACKETT, Recorder.
JOHN MOORE, Chairman Finance Committee Board of Aldermen.
PETER CULKIN, Chairman Finance Committee Board of Assistant Aldermen; Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 14, 1869.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.
RUSSIA.....WEDNESDAY.....June 2
JAVA.....WEDNESDAY.....June 9
SCOTIA.....WEDNESDAY.....June 16
CUBA.....WEDNESDAY.....June 23
CHINA.....WEDNESDAY.....June 30
RUSSIA.....WEDNESDAY.....July 7
Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$80
Cabin to Paris.....$145
No steerage passengers carried.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:
CAMBRIA.....May 29 | COLUMBIA.....June 19
DACIAN.....June 5 | CALEDONIA.....June 23
IOWA.....June 9 | EUROPA.....June 26
BRITANNIA.....June 12 | INDIA.....July 3
and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY hereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.SATURDAY, June 12
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU..SATURDAY, June 26
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, July 10
Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, May 29, at 9 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEEK.
SAMARIA.....May 27 | MALTA.....June 3
KEDAR.....May 29 |
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons.....June 2, at 12 M.
MANHATTAN, 2,865 tons.....June 9, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons.....June 16, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons.....June 23, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons.....June 30, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, 3,025 tons.....July 7, at 3 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE.....(Currency)..$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, May 29, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, June 1, 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, June 5, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..Saturday, June 12, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....June 9
CITY OF DUBLIN.....July 7
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
From New-York. Cabin.....$100, Currency. Steerage.....35, Currency.
From Antwerp. Cabin.....$80, Gold. Steerage.....35, Gold.
For further information apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, GRACE, SATURDAY, May 29, at 3½ P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Cabin. Outside. $225 Inside. $200 Second Cabin. $150 Steerage. $75
CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JUNE 1.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HUDSON.
Steamer leaving June 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco July 3 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, May 31. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. ——, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NEW LINE FOR ST. DOMINGO.
ST. THOMAS, ST. DOMINGO CITY AND PUERTA LA PLATA.
The first-class steamship TYBEE, Captain E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage (having superior accommodations) apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, SATURDAY, May 29
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, FRIDAY, June 18
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.....June 3
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....June 10
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....June 17
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Captain VAN SICE, THURSDAY, June 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CORTES.....NELSON, Saturday, May 29.
MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE, Saturday, June 5.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, June 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commissions.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The MAGNOLIA will sail June 9.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN STEAM yacht JOSEPHINE HOEY, now out in the dock at the foot of 13th-st.; will be put in complete order and warranted to steam ten to twelve miles per hour; length, 56 feet; breadth on decks, 13 feet. Apply at No. 71 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
Three times a week. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
The ships
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, May 29, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, May 29, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, June 1, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, THURSDAY, June 3, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 5, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, June 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, June 10, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA,
Carrying the United States Mails.
The well-known side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, is now receiving freight, and will leave Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas, Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER AUStrian bark *Figlio Maggiore*, from Marseilles, are hereby notified not to sign any average bond, or other document, unless presented by us or our authorized agents; nor to pay freight, or surrender their permit to, or in any way acquiesce in, or sanction the proceedings of the Master, or any one acting under him, against which both the insurers and ourselves have already protested, and which will not be sanctioned.
F. VIETOR & ACHELIS, Agents of Charterers and Consignees of the vessel.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.—Trains leave depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.:

From Twenty-third-st.	From Chambers-st.	
6.30 A. M.	6.45 A. M.	For Paterson.
8.00 A. M.	8.00 A. M.	*Day Express*, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches are attached to this train, running through without change.
8.30 A. M.	8.30 A. M.	*Way Train*, daily, for Greycourt and intermediate stations.
9.00 A. M.	9.00 A. M.	For Hackensack, Piermont and Monsey.
9.00 A. M.	9.15 A. M.	For Paterson.
10.00 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	*Express Mail*, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South. Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo.
11.30 A. M.	11.30 A. M.	*Way Train*, daily, for Port Jervis and intermediate stations.
12.00 M.	12.00 M.	For Hackensack and Paterson.
1.00 P. M.	1.00 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
1.30 P. M.	1.45 P. M.	Daily for Paterson.
3.30 P. M.	3.30 P. M.	*Way Train*, for Middletown and intermediate stations. Also for Piermont.
4.00 P. M.	4.00 P. M.	For Paterson and Hackensack.
4.00 P. M.	4.15 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
4.30 P. M.	4.30 P. M.	*Orange County Express*, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5.00 P. M.	5.00 P. M.	*Way Train*, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Hackensack.
5.00 P. M.	5.15 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
5.30 P. M.	5.30 P. M.	*Night Express*, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South. Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Buffalo.
6.00 P. M.	6.00 P. M.	*Way Train*, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Hackensack.
6.30 P. M.	6.30 P. M.	*Night Express*, daily, for all points West and South. By this train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.
6.30 P. M.	6.45 P. M.	For Paterson and Hackensack.
6.30 P. M.	6.30 P. M.	For Piermont.
8.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.	*Emigrant Train*, daily, for the West.
11.30 P. M.	11.30 P. M.	*Theatre Train*, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
12.00 Mid.	12.00 Mid.	*Saturdays only*, Theatre train for Piermont.

Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 (corner 23d-st. and Fifth-av.) Broadway, and at depots foot of Chambers-st., and foot of 23d-st., New-York, and at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

1869.
LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.
This favorite route will be reopened for the season on SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, with the splendid steamboat MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING, leaving New-York from pier No. 26 North River, (north side of pier foot of Barclay-st.) daily, (Sundays excepted,) at.....4 P. M.
Leaving Long Branch at.....7:15 A. M.
Stopping for passengers only at pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up.
Fare each way.....$1 00
Excursion tickets.....1 50
Commutation—One month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $43.
On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P.M., landing at pier No. 26 about 8 P. M.
On and after July 1 two trains per day will be run each way.
Horses, carriages and general freight transported.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after May 12, 1869, The trains will leave by the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries, New York, as follows:
8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and all stations.
3:45 P. M. express to Patchogue.
(Passengers will be ticketed through by this train to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.)
4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip.
6:30 P. M. to Merrick and way stations.
Summer arrangement will be made June 1, 1869.
ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME.
MONDAY, April 26, 1869, Express trains will leave 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Albany, Troy, Pittsfield, &c., and Chatham Mail train will leave at 10 A. M., and Pawling train at 4:15 P. M.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, Supt., &c.
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.
MAY 17, 1869.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-HAVEN STEAM TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—For New-Haven.—Low fare, quick time. The steamer STATE OF MAINE, Captain E. F. Curtis, having been elegantly refurnished, leaves New-York from Pier No. 25 East River, (Peck-slip,) DAILY at 3¼ P. M. Fare 75 cents.
Freight taken at low rates.
D. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for West Point, Cold Spring and Newburg.—The favorite steamer SLEEPY HOLLOW, Captain J. SHERMAN, will commence her regular Sunday trips May 23, 1869, and every Sunday morning during the season, leaving Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock; Christopher-st., North River, at 8:30, and 34th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock, allowing two hours at Newburg. Tickets for the excursion, $1.
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1869.

STEAMER ARMENIA WILL COMmence running in place of steamer MARY POWELL, SATURDAY, May 1, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot of Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30. The POWELL will occupy the route as soon as refitted.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Deck, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawauhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Commutation tickets $30 for 3 months. Packages of tickets and transient fares greatly reduc'd. A morning boat from N. Y. will be put on early in June.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOATS TO Harlem, High Bridge and Karl's Park. Steamers SYLVAN GROVE and SYLVAN STREAM will leave Harlem on SUNDAY, May 30, every hour from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Leave Peck-slip every hour from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M., landing at 8th-st., each way. Fare each way 15 cents.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

STEAMBOAT SUNNYSIDE.—THE NEW and splendid steamer SUNNYSIDE, having been coppered and refitted, will resume her route on the North River June 3.
Leaving New-York at 4 P. M., and returning will leave Grassy Point at 6½ A. M.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market-st., at 2:45, and 34th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON
—VIA—
NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
CAPT. BRAYTON, CAPT. SIMMONS,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, FROM PIER NO. 28 NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Murray-st.)
—AT 5 P. M.—
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA, including brass, string and reed bands, will be attached to each steamer on its passage.
Grand Promenade Concert EVERY EVENING.
THIS IS THE ONLY LINE RUNNING A SUNDAY NIGHT STEAMER.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.
M. R. SIMONS, General Superintendent.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 1 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Low fare and cheap traveling on the fastest evening steamers connecting the West and North with New-York; only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail, and 75 cents cheaper than any other line. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT will leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central and Albany and Susquehanna Railroad for the West, and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad for the North. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of the evening train. Through tickets sold, and baggage checked to all points. Sundays, fare $2.

THE STEAMER SEA BIRD WILL leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., for Shrewsbury and Long Branch, AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, May 24, 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, May 25, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, May 25, 3 P. M.	Wed'sday, May 26, 7 A. M.
Wed'sday, May 26, 3:30 P. M.	Thu'day, May 27, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, May 27, 4:30 P. M.	Friday, May 28, 9 A. M.
Saturday, May 29, 10 A. M.	Monday, May 31, 9 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY.—THE DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and D. DREW, will commence their passages to Albany, on MONDAY, May 31. Leaving Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:15, connecting with the New-York Central, Rensselaer and Saratoga and Susquehanna Railroads for all points North and West. Landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK, having been thoroughly overhauled and painted, will be ready to make excursions from New-York and vicinity. For terms inquire of THE STEPHENS AND CONDIT T. CO., Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, or foot of Centre-st., Newark.

MACHINERY.

STEAM SEWING-MACHINES.
WHITEHILL'S
PATENT ATTACHMENT,
Which can be applied to any machine, is invaluable to manufacturers. With it 50 per cent. more work can be accomplished than by foot power. It can be stopped instantly, with needle in any position, and cannot slip or jerk.
It is also adapted for knitting machines.
CAN BE SEEN IN OPERATION AT NOS. 35 AND 37 WOOSTER-ST.
ROBERT WHITEHILL.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
(Formerly known as Mr. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,)
5th-av., corner 26th-st.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.
A SCHOOL OF HIGH GRADE FOR BOYS. ESTABLISHED 1867.
TARRYTOWN, NEW-YORK.
A few boarding scholars will be taken.
INSPECTION SOLICITED.
REV. E. GUILBERT, M. A., Principal.
J. MADISON COLLINS, M. A., Associate.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE,
A Military Boarding School, Tarrytown, N. Y.
Inspection solicited.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, C. C. CURTISS, } Principals.

THE LESPINASSE
Fort Washington French Institute, 170th-st. Graduating courses for the mathematics, modern languages and business. Preparatory studies for West Point, Troy or Naval Academy. Circulars, LEROY, No. 212 Broadway, G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

A LADY DESIRES A POSITION IN the country during the Summer months, to teach English, French, (which she speaks,) or music. Address "GOVERNESS," No. 76 Lexington-av., or apply personally between 1 and 3 P. M. Distinguished references.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

WANTED—BY A WELL-QUALIFIED LADY, three young children to board and instruct at her residence in Harlem. Call or address Mrs. R. BELL, 127th-st., third door from 4th-av.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS; ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, A COMMUNIcant of the Episcopal Church, wishes a situation as a nursery governess, or as companion to an invalid lady; satisfactory references given. Address Box No. 686, Pottsville, Penn.

A YOUNG LADY WANTS A SITUATION as teacher of music and English. Apply at No. 509 West 42d-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, NO. 301 MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1869.
AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOlitan Board of Health, held at its office No. 301 Mott-st., New-York, on the 26th day of May, 1869, the following resolutions were adopted:
Resolved, And it is hereby declared to be an additional ordinance of this Board as follows:
Whenever a permit shall be or shall have been granted by the Board for any yard or slaughter house for sheep or lambs above 40th-st., it shall be lawful to drive sheep or lambs to the said yard or slaughter house from some proximate point on a street or avenue on which driving is permitted, and through such street or streets as may be designated in said permit.
Resolved, That the above be published as an additional ordinance.
GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.
[L. S.] EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, NO. 301 MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, MAY 27, 1869.
AT A MEETING OF THE METROpolitan Board of Health, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-st., New-York, on the 19th day of May, 1869, the following resolution was adopted:
"*Resolved*, That the one hundred and second ordinance of the code adopted on the 20th of April, 1866, be amended so as to read as follows: That no person shall allow any swine or goat to run at large in any city; and no person shall, within one thousand feet of any residence or place of business in any city or village, keep any swine or goat, without a permit so to do from this Board. And that the same as amended be published as an ordinance."
GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels from $12 up. The largest stock and the latest patterns at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., ... 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.